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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations of other records of matters of concern to labour is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 1905.
I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE exceptionally favourable conditions and outlook in the agricultural industry throughout Canada, and especially in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, was a very prominent factor affecting industry and labour during June. Manufacturing was immediately affected, and almost all classes shared in the prospect of continued active employment. Lumbering was more buoyant in tone than in June, 1904, and in the salmon fishing industry of British Columbia indications at the close of the month were for a large increase in the pack. The output of the Nova Scotia collieries largely increased as compared with May, and elsewhere in the Dominion the mining industry had an active month. Railway construction gave employment to large numbers of men. Among the larger cities, Halifax, N.S., and Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C., alone reported quietness, whereas at Sidney, N.S., Quebec, Montreal and Hull, Que., Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., the month was a very busy one. From the standpoint of industrial unrest, though there was an increase of 4 in the number of trade disputes since May, the month compared favourably with June, 1904, and the outlook in the closing week was in this respect very favourable as compared with a year ago.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement of the more important changes in wages or hours, arranged according to groups of trades, which were reported to the department as having occurred during June:—*

Building trades.—Bricklayers (46), masons (49), and stonecutters (26) had their wages increased at St. Hyacinthe, Que.; stonecutters also received a reduction in hours of 1 per day. The two former classes now receive $3.00 per day, and stonecutters $3.50 per day at this point. At Montreal, Que., 400 bricklayers had their wages increased from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, and a large number of carpenters had their wages increased from 22½ to 30 cents per hour. Plumbers (17) at Brantford, Ont., had their minimum wages increased from 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour.†

Metal trades.—At St. Hyacinthe, Que., moulders and machinists (14) had their wages increased by 15-25 cents per day. One hundred electrical workers were advanced 5 cents an hour at Winnipeg, Man., after a strike. At Vancouver, B.C., sheet

* In the *Labour Gazette* for June, p. 1292, it was stated that printers at Ottawa 'had their hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.' The item should have read 'from 9 to 8 per day.'

† See report of Brantford correspondence in present issue for full terms of new agreement.

metal workers received a schedule of $3.25 per day, with time and a half for overtime until 10 p.m., and with double time on legal holidays and Sundays, and from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers to the number of 50 at St. Hyacinthe, Que., had their wages increased on June 16 from $6 to $7 per week; 6 additional employees of the same class had their wages increased from $8 to $8.50 per week.

Miscellaneous.—Marble polishers at Toronto, Ont., were increased to a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour, marble cutters being increased to a minimum of 30 cents per hour.

Civic employees.—Policemen and firemen (11) at St. Hyacinthe, Que., had their wages increased by $100 per year. Three labourers in the city cemetery at Niagara Falls had their wages increased on June 27 from $1.50 to $1.75 per day of 9 hours.

Transport.—On June 1 a new schedule for conductors and motormen in the employ of the city street railway at St. Thomas, Ont., went into effect, whereby 11 men received an increase of 2 cents per hour, and 9 men an increase of 1 cent per hour. Teamsters at Waterloo were increased to $3.25 per day. Among railway employees the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, were settled at a conference held at Montreal, Que., between representatives of the company and the telegraphers on June 16. An increase of $2.50 in the minimum rate of pay was granted by the company, the salaries of 180 men being affected. The agreement was for 2 years. A new schedule was also signed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with its commercial telegraphers west of Port Arthur, Ont.

Unskilled labour.—Workmen at Waterloo, Ont., had their wages increased to $1.60 per day. Thirty men in the employ of the Malleable Iron Works at Brantford, Ont., had their wages increased 5 cents per day. Wages of men employed in railway construction operations in Western Canada were $1.50 per day, as compared with $1.75 last year. About 6,000 men of this class were affected by the reduction.*

Early closing arrangements went into effect at several points in Canada. Retail clerks, barbers and factory employees were the classes chiefly affected. In the majority of instances the arrangements were to cover the months of July and August.

Cost of Living.

An advance in the price of beef and other meats occurred at several points in Ontario and Quebec, including Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Belleville, Hamilton and Windsor. Bread on the other hand was reduced from 6 to 5½ cents for a 1½ pound loaf at Hamilton, and a reduction in the wholesale price of sugar went into effect over the entire Dominion.

At Toronto and other points in Ontario, it was stated that the building operations in progress would not provide adequate housing accommodation for the working classes during the coming winter season, and that conditions in this respect would be only slightly alleviated as compared with last year.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was an increase of 4 in the number of trade disputes reported to the Department of Labour during June, as compared with May, and of 38,484 in the number of working days lost. Compared with June, 1904, the number of disputes in existence showed a decrease of 8 and the loss in working days a decrease of approximately 14,000, though the number of men affected increased from 2,694 to 4,829.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during June, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

*See report of the Winnipeg correspondent in the present issue.

Nova Scotia.—Woodworking factory at Sydney, loss, $30,000; 30 hands out of employment.

New Brunswick.—Woodworking factory at Sackville, loss, $12,000; boiler house at Woodstock.

Quebec.—Blacksmiths' shop at Buckingham, loss, $2,000; city hall and court house at Baie St. Paul, loss, $9,000; tobacco factory at Granby, loss, $50,000; blacksmiths' shop at Lachine, loss, $3,000; forest fires in the vicinity of Malbaie were reported to have destroyed 22 lumber camps, throwing 100 men out of employment; biscuit factory at Montreal, loss, $2,000; boot and shoe factory at Montreal, loss, $35,000; wood yard at Point St. Charles, Montreal, loss, $3,500; saw-mill at Petit Metis; saw-mill at Roberval, loss, $50,000.

Ontario.—Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds and wharves at Collingwood, loss, $15,000, also steamboat 'City of Collingwood' at same place, loss, $125,000; shops, &c., in business section at Fort Francis, loss, $200,000; storehouse at Listowel, loss, $2,000; saw-mill at Ottawa, loss, $10,000; stores, &c., at Rodney, loss, $8,000; railway oil sheds at St. Thomas, loss, $10,000; lumber storehouse, &c., at Toronto, loss, $1[illegible],100.

Manitoba.—Business portion of town at Warroad, loss, $200,000: livery barn at Binscarth, loss, $8,000; tailor shop at Winnipeg, loss, $2,000; furniture warehouse, &c., at Winnipeg, loss, $125,000, 20 employees out of employment.

British Columbia.—Assay office at Nelson, loss, $2,000; wood working factory at Victoria, loss, $1,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during June in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

An exceptionally favourable month was reported. Following the completion of seeding operations and prior to the beginning of haying, employment was less active, agricultural labour being chiefly occupied with the root crop, which was somewhat backward in some sections, owing to cool weather. Interest centred during the month in the growth of the grain and fodder crops, the reports received in this connection from all sections of Canada being of a most favourable character. Owing to the abundant rainfall, hay will be a heavy crop in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and wheat, oats and small fruits promise well, though some damage to corn and fruit on low-lying and clay lands was reported. In the Niagara peninsula the indications were that the fruit crop will be heavier than for some years past, and returns received by the Dominion Department of Agriculture from other points throughout Canada indicate a very favourable year for fruit of all kinds. With regard to Western Canada, returns received by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba from about 400 correspondents showed an increase in acreage under grain crop amounting to 384,298 and under other crops amounting to 48,879 acres. Except in a few districts, where drainage facilities are incomplete, the condition of the crops was stated to be as favourable as was ever experienced at this season, an abundant crop of hay being already assured. Farm produce brought good prices throughout the month, and employment in the butter and cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec was active. There was the usual demand on the part of farmers for extra help during the harvesting season; this was only partially met by the influx of immigrants, as the Ontario Bureau of Colonization in supplying help gave the preference to those willing to make long term contracts. It was estimated that approximately 30,000 men would be required to harvest the western crops this year.

Contracts for over 40,000 acres of beets, divided among 1,933 growers, have been let by the Ontario Sugar Company, an increase of 610 acres and 152 contracts, as compared with last year.

The second annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held at Ottawa in the closing week of June.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Sawmilling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Busy.	Active.		Busy.	Very busy	Active.	Active.
Halifax		Dull.					Dull.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy.	Quiet.			Active.	Busy.	Active.
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy.		Busy.		Quiet.		Busy.
Three Rivers	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Sherbrooke	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.
St. Hyacinthe	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Montreal	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Hull			Busy.		Active.		Active.
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Very busy
Kingston	Busy.	Dull.	Dull.	Busy.	Busy.		Busy.
Belleville	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Peterborough	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.				Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Niagara Falls	Active.	Active.			Active.	Active.	Busy.
St. Catharines	Busy.				Active.		Active.
Hamilton	Active.	Active.			Active.	Quiet.	Very busy
Brantford	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Guelph	Busy.				Active.	Busy.	Active.
Berlin	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Stratford	Busy.				Busy.		Active.
London	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Windsor	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brandon	Busy.				Active.	Active.	Quiet.
North-west Territories—							
Calgary	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.		Busy.
British Columbia—							
Nelson	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			Active.
New Westminster	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.				Busy.
Vancouver	Busy.	Active.	Active.				Quiet.
Victoria		Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.		Quiet.
Nanaimo		Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.			Quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 19.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To-bacco Prepara-tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis-cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy.	*Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	....	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Dull.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Busy.	.....	Active.	§Busy.	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.
Busy.	Very busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Very busy.	Very busy	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Very busy.	Busy.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
†Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Very busy
Active.	Active.	Very busy	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
‡Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Very busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Dull.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	....	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.	Dull.
Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Quiet.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Dull.	Dull.
Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Quiet.	.....	Dull.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Quiet.

*Coopers and shingle weavers busy. †Iron moulders quiet. ‡Except in G.T.R. shops. §Shoemakers dull.

Fishing.

Rough weather interfered considerably with lobster fishing in the maritime provinces, causing damage to gear and reducing the total catch, though the supply of fish was plentiful. Other fish were somewhat scarce, and only small catches were taken of mackerel and shad. The salmon catch on the north shore was fair.

On the Great Lakes, the month was very quiet, only rough fish being taken in any quantity.

In British Columbia arrangements in connection with the sockeye season were completed, and the indications were that the run would be a heavy one. Negotiations were in progress between the canners and the fishermen on the Fraser river with regard to the price to be paid per fish during the season. The offer of the cannery men, namely, 12½ cents per fish during July and 10 cents per fish for the balance of the season, was accepted.

Lumbering.

In Ontario and the eastern provinces the frequent rains greatly facilitated work on the drives, which were very successfully conducted. The active demand for lumber, and the increasing prices, it was stated, would cause an increase in the cut for next year, as compared with the present season. Forest fires were reported to have done some damage in the valley of the Metapedia and near Malbaie, Que.

Work in the saw mills was very active and will continue so for some time. In British Columbia also, the output of the mills was steady and a busy season was anticipated by loggers.

The annual auction sale of timber limits by the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries of Quebec was held on June 23, the upset price being from 20 to 40 per cent higher than last year; 907 miles sold for an average of $190 per mile, and 1,454 miles at an average of $165 per mile. The total amount realized was $396,645.53.

Mining.

The Nova Scotia collieries were very busy, the month showing an increase in output as compared with May; the late opening of navigation and the fact that Dominion No. 3 colliery was idle for extensive repairs and improvements having caused a falling off in production. Very successful development work was reported by the Acadian Colliery Company at Stellarton, N.S. The Port Hood Colliery Company was placed in the hands of a receiver on June 16, the Eastern Trust Company being empowered to carry on the business and to raise $50,000 for that purpose on the security of the property.

A conference was held at Glace Bay, N.S., between representatives of the Dominion Coal Company and different P.W.A. lodges, at which an understanding was reached regarding the mining of larger coal, the matter to be referred back to the lodges for final consideration and action.

In the metalliferous mines of Ontario and Quebec, conditions were very active. A discovery of exceptionally rich quartz was reported from Frontenac County, Ont. Favourable reports were also received from the oil regions, extensive developments continuing in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta. In British Columbia an important event of the month was the purchase of the *War Eagle, Centre Star* and *St. Eugene* mines by a number of Toronto, Montreal and New York capitalists, the object stated being to effect a consolidation of the railway smelting and mining business in the Kootenays. The price paid was stated to be $825,000.

The Crows Nest Pass Colliery Co. was very busy, and on Vancouver Island increases in staffs were made at several points. In the neighbourfhood of Nanaimo, however, large reductions in staffs went into effect.

The Herberline process if roasting ore was recently installed at Maryville, B.C.

The first gold shipments from the Yukon, aggregating about $1,000,000, were made during the opening week of June.

Manufacturing.

Factory employees throughout Canada had on the whole a very busy month, the prospect of an increased demand in the western market having greatly stimulated production. The steel manufacturing plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Sydney, N.S., continued very busy, large additions and improvements to plant having been carried out at the latter place, and the first steel rail manufactured by the company being turned out during June. Boot and shoe factories were quiet, but large deliveries of agricultural implements and other iron products were made.

Transport.

Railway employees had a good month, passenger traffic having increased with the advent of the tourist season, and summer schedules having gone into effect on most of the railways. Freight shipments also in many localtities increased. Steamboatmen, ship labourers and longshoremen had a busy month, and among cabmen, hackmen, expressmen, &c., very active conditions prevailed.

Railway construction operations were very active. It was stated that 4,000 men and seven steam shovels were at work on the new Canadian Pacific Railway line between Toronto and Sudbury; about 80 miles have been already graded and will be ready for the rails this year. The entire system will be completed in 1907. In Western Canada operations were very active.

It was stated by the Hon. Minister of Railways and Canals that the earnings of the government railway system during the current year would be less than the expenses of operation by from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Heavy increases in operating expenses owing to the severity of the winter season in the maritime provinces, and recent advances in the wages of employees were held to account for the falling off.

The Lévis electric street railway was sold by sheriff's sale in the interest of the shareholders on June 19, for $50,000.

The formal opening of the Lake Beautiful power tunnel of the B.C. electric railway company was celebrated on June 10.

The Canadian Street Railway Association held its annual convention at Montreal. The board of officers was re-elected; St. John, N.B. was selected as the place of meeting in 1906.

The second annual meeting of the members of the Montreal Street Railway Mutual Benefit Association was held on Thursday, June 15. The committee of management reported that the membership of the association had largely increased within the past year, there being now 1,700 members, it being necessary to increase the medical staffs and open medical offices in the various divisions of the company's system. The following is a statement of the relief work carried out:—

No. of members disabled through sickness or injury	611
No. of prescriptions issued	2,864
No. of visits made by physicians to disabled members	692
No. of consultations given by physicians to disabled members	4,026
Amount paid for sickness and injury	$ 6,239.10
" medicine	783.73
" death and burial insurance	5,767.67

The committee acknowledged a special donation of $3,000 received from the company on December 24, making the total contributions from the company $12,021.66. The total revenue for the year was $22,398.65, and the expenses $18,850.41.

The Trades.

Building trades.—A very busy month was reported, except in one or two localities and in the larger centres of population the number and valuation of permits issued was considerably in excess of last year. Carpenters were exceptionally busy and plasterers were more active than in May, bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers continuing very active. A scarcity of brick was reported at several points.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders and iron workers had, on the whole, a good month, and machinists, engineers, metal polishers and brass mounters were active. Electrical workers and linemen, bicycle workers and horsehoers were busy. Iron shipbuilders were somewhat less active than in May.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworking establishments, especially sash and door factories, were very busy. Carriage and wagon makers were also very active and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed, especially among bookbinders.

Clothing.—Tailors, garment workers, hat makers and glove makers had an active month. Boot and shoe workers were slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy, and ice drivers very busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a fair month.

Leather.—Conditions varied according to locality, but on the whole the month was active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy. Theatre employees and furriers were in their slack season. Clerks and stenographers, except in Western Canada, had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Railway construction and civic improvement operations caused abundance of employment for this class, and the month was a very busy one.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade. — Tables of Canadian exports and imports during May and the eleven months ending May 31, 1905, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, show a considerable increase in both exports and imports during the month, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, agriculture and manufactures being the only branches showing a decline. For the eleven months period, imports showed an increase of $12,500,000, and exports a decline of $10,400,000, making a net increase in total trade of upwards of $2,000,000. For the eleven months period a decline in exports was shown under the headings of the mine, the forest, animals and their produce and agriculture, manufactures and the fisheries showing gains.

It was stated that the first steamer of the Canada-Mexico line would sail from Montreal on July 20. Under the terms of the contract, boats sailing from Canada to Mexico may carry cargoes and passengers to Cuba, but on north-bound trips no freight may be carried from Cuba to Canada.

Imperial trade.—Reports of Canadian commercial agents received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, stated that prospects for Canadian bacon, apples, pit-wood and fruit pulp were promising in Great Britain. In the West Indies openings for Canadian cattle, cordage, furniture, wall paper, leather, peas, soap, condensed milk, fish and putty were recorded. In Australasia Canadian furniture, ploughs, stripper-harvesters, carriages and fertilizers were reported as meeting a good market.

Domestic trade.—Conditions were fair and a buoyant feeling prevailed among retailers. The advent of warm weather caused an increase in the movement of dry goods in the latter half of the month and sorting orders were numerous. No general movement in fall goods had begun. The distribution of groceries was somewhat quiet. Quietness prevailed in the market for Canadian securities.

A number of Canadian banks made public their annual statements during June; these were generally of a satisfactory character. The Merchants' Bank reported net profits of $649,237, out of which $200,000 was added to rest account, and a balance of $74,197.20 carried forward to next year. The Traders' Bank reported net profits amounting to $287,144.92, out of which, together with premiums on new stock amounting to $300,000, the sum of $400,000 was transferred to rest account. The profits of the Sovereign Bank amounted to

$134,000, deposits having increased by $2,600,000 during the year, and the assets of the bank having risen from $8,604,000 to $11,669,000; $50,000 was transferred to reserve fund and an increase of $325,000 made to the capital of the bank. The Ontario Bank also increased its rest account by $50,000 out of profits amounting to $152,583.34. The Quebec Bank's profits amounted to $261,474.91, out of which $50,000 was added to rest account. The Imperial Bank increased its rest account by $150,000, and its profit and loss by $35,909.49, out of net profits amounting to $510,951.22. The Union Bank reported net profits for the year of $382,173.80, of which $100,000 was transferred to rest account.

Dominion revenue and expenditure.—The revenue of the Dominion showed a considerable increase during the month of June; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the increase amounted to $861,477. Expenditure on consolidated fund increased by $319,479 during the month, and by $5,553,151 during the fiscal year. Expenditure on capital account also increased by $1,877,000 during the fiscal year, the leading items being as follows:—

Public works, railways and canals	$6,295,246.11
Dominion lands	709,073.76
Militia, capital	1,084,527.30
Railway subsidies	1,214,296.47
Bounties	1,684,333.82

Notes of the Month.

An offer to sell its plant to the municipality was made by the gas lighting company of *Galt, Ont.*

A census of *Winnipeg, Man.*, taken by a directory company showed a present population of 78,367, the number of habitations being 11,935.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal *Cotton* Company, it was decided not to amalgamate with the Dominion Textile Company.

It was stated that *manual training* and *domestic science* classes would be opened at Owen Sound, Ont., as part of the curriculum in the public schools and collegiate institute.

The Builders' Exchange, Trades Council and Board of Trade of Winnipeg, Man., expressed themselves as favourable to the municipality obtaining *power* and supplying the same to the citizens at cost.

The 15th annual convention of the *Canadian Electrical Association* was held at Montreal, about 200 delegates being present. The membership of the association was stated to be as follows: Active members, 285; associate members, 126; total, 411, showing a gain for the year of 26.

The annual meeting of the *Toronto Industrial Schools Association* was held at Mimico, Ont. The report of the Board of Management showed a year of unusual activity. The government now pays $1.75 per week for each inmate, and the municipalities $1.25.

The first general report of the various branches of the *Nova Scotia Miners' Relief Fund* was published during June. The fund was organized in January, 1886, and received its first government contribution in 1889, the branches being composed entirely of mine workers and over ground employees of the collieries. Financial support is derived from three sources, namely, the members, the coal companies and the provincial government. The first pay a monthly fee of 25 cents, 30 cents or 50 cents, according as their branch directs, and the coal companies and the government pay an amount equal to that of the members, except when the members' dues exceed 1-10 cent per ton of the output of the collieries. In addition the government has for the past two years paid $50 at the death of members leaving dependent relatives. There are at present 15 active branches, having an aggregate surplus of $73,000, the increase over 1904 being $10,000. During the past year, an epidemic of grippe and a high death rate caused a less favourable showing. The total amount paid in since the organization of the society was $320,459.72. Of this amount the provincial government contributed $78,864.93, the coal companies $76,364.93, and the members $155,229.86.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June was favourable.

The coal and iron industries were active, and the steel trade fairly prosperous. The blooming mill of the Dominion Iron Steel Works which had been idle owing to an accident to the shaft, was started again, and the new rail mill put into operation. No. 3 blast furnace was blown in, this again gives two producing furnaces, as one of the two regular furnaces has been undergoing repairs for some time. It was stated that the first 25,000 tons of steel rails will go to fill the contract of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Nova Scotia Steel Company also reported steady progress.

The coal outputs of June were large, and general activity in the coal trade prevailed.

Shipping was active.

Wholesale trade was fairly good, and retail trade gradually improved. Trade, however, was not nearly so active as three years ago.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season has been favourable to farming. The frequent rains have been beneficial to the hay crop, which has a splendid start ,and showed signs of more than an average yield. The root and grain crops were somewhat retarded by the cold weather, but the amount of moisture in the soil will more than compensate when the warm weather sets in.

Fishing.—The rough weather retarded the lobster fisheries, frequently driving the traps ashore. Lobsters, however, were plentiful, the canneries having all they could handle on some parts of the coast. Spring herring fishing was not a success. Cod was fair, and mackerel plentiful.

Manufacturing.—The manufacture of iron at Londonderry was very active, being busier than since the works were reopened.

Railway construction and employment.—The railway connecting Broughton colliery with Sydney and Louisbourg has been completed. The same company was surveying for a separate and independent branch line from Sydney to Louisbourg, connecting the collieries with these ports.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were fairly well employed. Painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were not active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were all busy. Stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers were busy. Shipwrights, caulkers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were not active. Car builders, pattern makers, coopers and shingle weavers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers, and boot and workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers were active.

Leather Trades.—Saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen, freight handlers, and steamboat men and steamboat firemen were all busy. Ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was much in demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June was less active than in May, and was unusually dull for the season, which has been backward and cold. This dullness was practically general, but was particularly noticeable in the building trades. Carpenters were somewhat inactive for the season, and bricklayers and masons idle, with stonecutters dull. Painters lost wet days, which is not customary at this season, and other branches of the building trades were correspondingly dull. Some new buildings, however, are to be started in a short period, and will, to some extent, stimulate the building trades. Masons and bricklayers also suffered from the fact that concrete is being used to a greater extent than ever before.

Trade was not as active during the previous month, and men on the water front reported a scarcity of employment.

Peaceful conditions continued in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural products promise to be good in quality and quantity. Some districts, however, suffered from frost, especially in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, Kentville, Berwick and Bear River.

Fishing.—The fishing industry has been disappointing, and the mackerel season a failure.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Painters were slack for the season, but plumbers reported work normal. Stonecutters were dull, only one or two jobs affording employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported work fairly good, and machinists were normally active. Blacksmiths were fairly well employed. Shipwrights and caulkers reported work normal.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions were normal.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were only partially employed; pressmen fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Tailors continued to be active, although some firms reported business not too brisk.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and laundry workers were fairly busy.

Transport.—Railroad men were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were dull, with teamsters fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during June was practically in the same condition as in May, with demand and supply well balanced. Building operations were quieter than usual, there being no large structures in course of erection.

A feature of the month was the activity of railway construction.

Banks reported business conditions normal, and wholesale and retail traders found the month about the same as June, 1904.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and the harmonious relations between employees and employers remained undisturbed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With the completion of seeding operations, there was a lull in agricultural operations during the latter part of the month. Favourable weather had its effect on the grain and hay crops, and the fodder famine of last year, judging from present indications, is not likely to recur.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing was not quite as active as in May, stormy weather interferring with hauling the traps. On the south shore some of the factories have taken in their gear. At present it looks as if the catch will be ten per cent less than last year.

Manufacturing.—The few factories were running as usual. A few of the dairies had started making cheese.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work was in full progress along the Montague branch, the Vernon river loop line, at Curtis creek, at the approach to the Hillsborough bridge, at the new station at Kensington, and at various stations along the Murray Harbour branch.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a fair month and carpenters and joiners a good month. Lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers were fairly well employed. Painters and plumbers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, linemen, boilermakers and bicycle makers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and coopers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had good steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers were steadily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen and railroad trackmen were steadily employed. Freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Demand and supply were about equal.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active during June, the building trades having had an exceedingly busy month. Ship labourers were particularly well employed, several steamers having arrived, and carried away large cargoes of deals and general merchandise.

The St. John Foundry Company commenced an extension to its premises, and the capacity of its stove foundry is to be doubled. Messrs. Morrissey & Emery, stonecutters, have installed an 8 horse-power gasoline engine and a polishing machine in their works on City Road; they also intend to instal air compressors at an early date. Messrs. Stetson, Cutter & Co. are making arrangements for the handling of large quantities of pulp-wood to be used in the Mispec pulp mills, which they recently leased from the city. They now have at Musquash between 15,000,000 and 17,000,000 feet of pulp-wood, and it is their intention to establish at Stillwater Lake a stationary steam saw-mill for the pur-

pose of cutting up the pulp-wood into proper lengths; this will give employment to a large number of men for the next few years.

The New Brunswisk Telephone Co. has decided to erect a number of new lines during the present summer, with a central office at Fredericton, to cost about $6,000. The plant, both at Fredericton and Moncton, is to be improved, and more modern appliances installed. Sixty men were engaged by the Grand River Pulp and Lumber Co., Limited, and left June 4 for Gillisport, Labrador.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 22, amouted to $4,224,395, and for the corresponding period last year, to $3,850,621, being $373,774 greater in 1905 than in 1904, and $292,184 less in June of the current year than for the five weeks ending May 25.

The hardware stores, horseshoers, and the carriage and implement warehouses have joined in the Saturday half-holiday movement, and will close their places of business during June, July and August, the same arrangement having been in practice for the past four or five years. During July and August the dry goods and millinery stores, furniture stores, clothiers, merchant tailors, departmental stores and Ungar's laundry will join the movement.

The Ship Labourers' Association decided not to interfere in the existing rate of $2.50 per day for work on coasting vessels loading either above or below the falls, with the exception of those loaded with coal, which will be required to pay the 40 cent rate.

During the early part of the month James H. Pullen, who had a contract to paint the government steamer *Lansdowne*, hired six non-union men to do the work at less than the standard wages. The union men employed with Mr. Pullen struck against this, but in less than two hours the matter was amicably arranged by the non-union men being dismissed.

On June 19, six men employed by the city struck for $1.40 per day. Their services were dispensed with, and other men hired to take their places. They were receiving $1.20 per day.

Fifteen Galicians working for Messrs. Mooney on the waterworks extension to Loch Lomond quit work on June 27, because they were refused an increase of 25 cents per day. They were being paid $1.50 per day. On June 23, also a number of Galicians in the employ of Messrs. McArthur & McVay, requested that their pay be increased from $1.50 to $2 per day. They returned to work on the following morning at the old rate.

The difference between the Beersville Railway Company, and the Beersville Coal Company have been adjusted, and the following schedule of rates for hauling coal decided upon: 50 tons or less per day, 40 cents per ton; from 50 to 100 tons, 30 cents; from 100 to 150 tons, 28 cents. For any quantity above 150 tons per day, 25 cents is the rate to be charged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Information received from country districts was to the effect that crops were progressing very favourably; the hay crop in particular, promises to be excellent.

Fishing.—Fishermen had a very successful month, salmon being plentiful.

Lumbering.—The outlook for lumbering was much better last month, the recent rains swelling the rivers and streams, thus enabling the logs to be floated.

Manufacturing.—Work was carried on extensively, and prospects seem bright for a good summer season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators, were very active. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and help-

ers were well employed. Machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and brass workers reported work plentiful. Stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers reported active conditions. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagonmakers and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported work active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers, bakers and confectioners were active.

Miscellaneous. — Broommakers and brushmakers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboatmen and firemen, ship labourers, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were very active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fredericton.—All the dry goods stores, millinery stores, jewellery stores, gents' furnishing stores, stationery stores, shoe stores and furniture stores have decided to close on Thursday afternoons during the summer. At an annual meeting of tthe Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, a dividend was declared equal to about 7 per cent on the paid-up capital. The statement for the year showed sales to have amounted to $175,650.15, while the wages amounted to $34,535.20.

Sackville.—The woodworking factory of H. Copp & Co. was completely destroyed by fire June 26. The loss was stated to be $12,000 without insurance.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was actively employed throughout the month of June. Repair work in the building trades was exceptionally heavy, and the resumption of operations on the large bridge across the St. Lawrence river gave active employment to over 600 men. Harbour extension work, the laying of granolithic pavements in the Intercolonial yard at Lévis, and the extension of the waterworks system in the same city, also caused an active demand for labour. The supply, however, was equal to the demand in Quebec though not in some parts of the district.

Over five miles of pipes have been laid in the Lévis waterworks construction work up to the present month, and the one hundred thousand gallon reservoir near the fortifications is almost completed. The contractors had more than 500 men employed in the streets.

The wharf for the foundation of the new Beaujeu bank light, built by Messrs. Griffin & Desnoyers during the past winter, for the Dominion government, was successfully sunk in position on the 3rd instant. With favourable weather, the contractors expect to have all the work completed by the middle of next month.

The Lévis Electric Railway was sold on the 19th instant by sheriff's sale and was adjudged to by Mr. John Foreman, of Montreal, acting for the bondholders, the sum at which the road was disposed of being $50,000.

The Sisters of Charity, proprietors of the Beauport Asylum, are having a small private railway line, about three-quarters of a mile in length, laid down from the station at Mastai to the grounds of the asylum.

The Quebec Harbour Commissioners called for tenders for the construction of cribwork quay walls in the tidal harbour

and wet dock. Each tender had to be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $30,000, to be in by the 30th of the month.

At a regular meeting of the city council held on the 16th instant, at the city hall, Mayor Parent made the announcement that the city had a surplus of $14,669.52 over all expenditure.

The establishment of a new line of ocean steamers to ply between Liverpool and Quebec, was discussed by the Quebec board of trade and the Quebec Harbour Committee. The latter body agreed to remove all harbour dues on vessels and through freights on condition that a regular fortnightly service be maintained with Quebec as the terminal port on this side of the Atlantic.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Sowing operations were concluded in the opening week of the month, being in some sections somewhat later than usual, owing to the wet weather prevailing in May. Crops presented an excellent appearance, and all indications were that there would be a bountiful harvest.

Lumbering.—All the saw-mills were running, having begun the season's work some two or three weeks earlier than usual. Only partial success was reported with the drives, and a number of logs cut during winter will not reach the mills this year.

Railroad construction and employment.—The work of putting down heavier rails on the Intercolonial Railway between Quebec and Rivière du Loup will be begun on July 1. Twenty-four heavy locomotives manufactured at Kingston were recently added to the rolling stock of the company. A meeting of the Quebec and Saguenay Electric Railway Co. was held, at which officers were elected and a deputation appointed to interview the government and ask for aid. The railway will be 110 miles long, will pass through a region capable of great development, and having a population of 35,000, and is estimated to cost upwards of $1,014,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a very busy month, particularly on repairs. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and painters also had a busy month. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Shipbuilders, iron moulders, machinists, engineers, boiler makers, and iron workers and helpers were actively employed. Electrical workers and linemen had a good month's work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a good month. Bookbinders reported work excellent.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers had a very busy month. Boot and shoe workers were dull, and a number of employees sought work in other branches.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers had plenty of work.

Transportation.—Passenger traffic increased as the month advanced, though the tourist season had not yet fully opened. Freight shipments were heavy. Ship labourers had a dull month. Longshoremen had a good month owing to the arrival of canal boats loaded principally with coal. Cab drivers and hackmen had a very busy month, owing to the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to Quebec.

Unskilled labour.—A good month's work was reported.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during June, and indications pointed to plenty of work during the summer months.

The Jenckes Machine Company of this city decided to establish a branch at St. Catharines, Ontario. The by-law granting a bonus to the company will be submitted to the ratepayers of St. Catharines on the

5th of July. The terms are that the city will give a yearly bonus of $3 per horse power up to 500 horse power, with exemption from taxes, except school and local improvement taxes, for a period of ten years, and a free site. In return the company agrees to employ not less than 125 hands; to pay not less than $35,000 in wages during the first year, and $45,000 yearly for the remaining nine years of the exemption period; to erect buildings at cost of $40,000 and to instal a plant of the value of $35,000. The shops must be in running order by the 1st of January, 1906. This will not interfere with the shops here. The company in order to compete with the Ontario market, has found it necessary to have works in that province.

The Ingersoll-Sergeant Company and the Rand Drill Company of the United States have amalgamated. The latter company has a branch in Sherbrooke, employing about 150 hands, and as the Ingersoll Company has not shops in Canada, but has its product manufactured in the Allis-Chambers Bullock Company, at Montreal, it is hoped that it may mean an extension of the works here.

The exterior work in the court house was completed and the interior work is now being rushed so that possession be given in the fall.

At the semi-annual meeting of the E. T. Bank during the month, a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent was declared. A very satisfactory six months' business was reported.

The wholesale and retail trade was exceptionally good.

Municipal power and light.—At a special meeting of the city council held on the 11th of June, two members of the council stated that they had secured from the Quebec government in trust for the city the patent rights to the bed of the River Magog for a distance of 70 acres. These rights include one of the best water powers on the river, and at the meeting referred to the purchasers said they were willing to hand over these rights to the city at the price paid for them, viz., $3,000, so that the city might be able to establish an independent power of its own. The letters patent ,conveying these privileges were filled with the secretary-treasurer, and the whole question was referred to the finance committee to report at the July meeting of the council. The water power referred to is about three miles from Sherbrooke. The electric company have been anxious to develop it for some time, but as the British American Land Company owned the land on the opposite bank, the former company was unable to come to terms. Each company was under the impression that as they owned the property on one bank that they also owned half of the power, but according to the contention of the municipal ownership party, all that the companies own is the land to high water mark. The land in question was not purchased from the first owners. The deeds conveying this land, passed in 1803 and 1816, reserve the water. This water power was valued by both companies at $50,000. The position of those who have the bed of the river is further strengthened by the fact that they have also secured land on either side, whereby a dam may be erected without infringing on the property of the two companies mentioned. At a meeting of the finance committee, it was decided to advise the council to take over the rights as offered.

At the regular June meeting of the city council, a letter was read from the Parliamentary Telephone Committee asking for information in regard to the telephone system in Sherbrooke. The matter was referred to a special committee, the majority of the council spoke in favour of the long-distance 'phone line being under the control of the government, and the local lines under the control of municipalities, so that there may be no monopoly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported a scarcity of help. From present indications the hay crop will be a large one. All other crops were well advanced, and gave promise of a good yield. Pork sold on the market at 9 cents in carcass; there was also an advance of about a cent a pound for prime beef.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have been successful in getting their drives to their destination. The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company's drive of 12,000,000 feet is now located in the upper boom. The saw-mill of East Angus, which was shut down for some time, has started.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries reported business fairly good.

Mining.—Operations were active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad work has been active. The Quebec Central Railway will erect a new steel bridge over the St. Francis river about one mile from Sherbrooke this summer, at a cost of $30,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers have been active. Painters were well employed, and plumbers fairly well engaged. Stonecutters were a little slack. Builders' labourers had plenty of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches in the machine shops were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These branches were very active, some large orders for office fittings having been received.

Printing and allied trades.—Workmen were well employed.

Clothing trades—These trades were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and icemen reported a good month.

Leather trade.—Saddlers and harness-makers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees were in good demand.

Transport.—Railway employees were fully employed, the summer schedules going into effect this month, had the result of calling out all available help. Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in good demand, and none needed to be out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Black Lake.—The St. Francis Hydraulic Company, of D'Israeli, closed contracts with several mine owners to furnish power for the running of the asbestos mills. It is expected that this will mean a large saving of coal, which formerly had to be used for the development of power.

Kinnear's Mills.—A matter of much interest to this vicinity was the prospecting for iron by a government engineer.

Philipsburg, Que.—The Railway and Quarry Company are putting in a large plant to increase its output at the quarries. The order for the plant has been placed with the Jenckes Machine Company.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during June was very favourable in all departments. The saw-mills were all running night and day, and the shipment of pulp-wood to the United States, both by water and rail, gave employment to a large number of men.

At the military camp, opened on June 26, in the neighbourhood of 2,000 men were present. This increased business in the city considerably.

There have been no changes in rates of wages of hours of labour. The average day consists of 10 hours and the week of 60 hours, except in one factory, which closes on Saturday afternoons at 5 p.m.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops in the surrounding district presented a very favourable appearance, in spite of the fact that the spring was very cool and backward. The hay crop in particular promises well, owing to the plentiful rainfall.

Fishing.—Prices for product have doubled in the past five or six years. Local fishermen were unable to supply the demand during June.

Lumbering.—Very active conditions prevailed, owing to the favourable weather, though prices in the British market still continue somewhat low. The drives on the St. Maurice was one of the most successful in several years, and there will be very few logs left on the river this year. About 5,000,000 logs were made on the St. Maurice and its tributaries during the season of 1904-5, and the mills have all they can do to complete sawing before the close of the season. Wages in the mills were reported satisfactory.

Manufacturing.—Staffs were well employed and active conditions prevailed with prospects of a good season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all active, though a scarcity of brick, stone and lime delayed operations. Painters had an extra busy season and double the number of men could have found work, many jobs having to be postponed. Plumbers, and gas and steam fitters were fairly well employed and will continue so until the completion of the season. Stonecutters were very busy and builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers and blacksmiths were busy. Electrical workers were also busy, but there were sufficient men to meet all demands. Bicycle workers and jewellers were well employed; only a few of these branches are employed at this point.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers have been very busy, especially on repair work. There is little furniture manufactured at this point.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy at the different newspaper offices and on job work.

Clothing trades.—All hands were reported working full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Cigarmakers had all they could do to fill orders.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy, as were hotel employees.

Transport.—Steamboat men and dredge employees were active and were receiving good wages.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in fair demand, but there was a sufficient supply to meet the demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market continued favourable during June and everything promised a continuance of this condition throughout the season. All classes of labour were well employed, especially bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, carpenters, joiners, painters and paper hangers, building operations having been very active and the work under way giving employment to a large number of workmen. Construction work on the drill hall was vigorously carried on. All manufactories and workshops were running full time with complete staffs. The Ames-Holden Co.,

Ltd., boot and shoe factory, re-opened at the beginning of the month and continued running; the season augurs very favourably for the boot and shoe trade. The railway companies did a very active business and their employees had plenty of work. The agricultural implement factories of T. Chalifoux and G. Bedard had a large number of orders ahead and worked full time. The organ factory worked constantly with a full staff. Retail trade improved during the month and owing to the splendid appearance of the crops retail merchants anticipate a profitable season. Dealers in fancy goods, wholesale and retail, reported business better than in May, and this branch of the trade continued to improve every day. The demand for residences was keen, and rents were very high. Food was dear, the price of meat and other necessaries of life being greatly enhanced. A new distillery company has been formed and has obtained letters patent of incorporation from the Quebec legislature; this company is called the Fournier & Fournier Company, and proposes to manufacture French *liquors*, having purchased a site and being about to erect large buildings. The banks reported an exceptionally good month with very large transactions and easy collections. There were no changes in the hours of labour, but in several trades there had been a slight increase in salary. During the month relations between employers and employees were very cordial and everything presages a continuance of this state of things.

Agriculture.—The month was a very busy one, the farmers having completed seeding operations, and the weather conditions having given to the hay, grain and root crops a splendid appearance, everything points to an abundant return if the weather continues favourable. The fruit crop will be heavy and of a superior quality. The cheese market was very good with easy sales at profitable prices. The good roads and the abundance of farm products have contributed to improve trade in general. The prices for these products have been very remunerative; butter sold from 23 to 24 cents a pound; eggs at 17 to 18 cents per dozen; veal at from 8 to 9 cents per pound; potatoes in the last week of June sold for $1.20 per bag and were very scarce. The supply of vegetables on the market was large and prices decreased somewhat. Butchers asked from 8 to 10 cents for beef, and pork was sold at from 10 to 12 cents a pound. Horses were very scarce and dear, a good horse being worth from $150 upwards; ordinary working horses are sold at from $100 to $125. Farm labourers continued to be in good demand and commanded good wages.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing was very active. The tanneries were very busy and worked full time with full staffs. The Penman Company had a very busy month, although in the closing week it had to cease night work for some time owing to the water in the Yamaska river being very low; the night gang, however, was put at day work, so that the staff was complete. Boot and shoe factories had a busy month and have plenty of orders ahead. Iron-working establishments ran constantly throughout the month with their full quota of hands, and had orders for several months in advance. Sash and door factories have also been very active, with a lot of work on hand. The Casavant Organ Company was fully occupied, and its employees worked full time. The agricultural implement factories were well occupied with plenty of orders coming in. Cigar factories worked all the time, with a constantly increasing staff. The Eastern Township Corset Company gives constant employment to 135 hands and has many orders on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades work was constant during June and towards the last week increased for bricklayers and masons. Lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers were very busy on new buildings. Plumbers and steamfitters had an excellent

month. Stonecutters reported an abundance of work, but builders' labourers had only a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions in these trades were very active, with an increase in orders, and iron moulders, iron workers and their helpers, coremakers, machinists, steam engineers, &c., were very busy. Electricians and linemen reported a good month. Metal polishers and brass workers were fully occupied. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Jewellers stated they had a lot of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally had a good month and carriage builders and wagon makers reported a better month than in May. Varnishers, polishers, wood carvers and upholsterers were well employed. Pattern makers worked a full month and coopers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fully employed and typesetters worked extra time. Bookbinders reported fair conditions, with better prospects for July.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were very busy, as well as all other branches of the clothing trades.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a very busy month. Butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a very good month, and with the latter trades business was improving all the time.

Leather trades.—Leather workers, tanners and curriers reported excellent conditions, while saddlers, trunk and bag makers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were busy; hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers, especially the last, were very busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers, owing to the heavy traffic, were active. Carters and teamsters were exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—Day labourers generally had an abundance of work and the supply did not always meet the demand, this class of workers becoming more scarce as the works in progress assume greater importance.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffiths, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General employment was very active during June, advertisements appearing almost daily in the press calling for additional hands in almost every trade. As a result there were no idle employees. Building operations were very active, and thousands of men were employed loading and unloading ocean vessels, the work progressing continuously day and night.

Business was very active, banks in particular reporting prosperous conditions. Duties collected on imports during the month of May amounted to $1,066,991 79, being an increase over the same month of last year of $96,126.12.

The sum of $2,153,750 has been paid to shareholders of different banks as follows:

Bank of Montreal	$ 700,000
Bank of Commerce	304,500
Merchants' Bank of Canada	270,000
Bank of Toronto	156,000
Bank of Ottawa	112,000
Bank of Hamilton	111,750
Union Bank	87,500
Traders' Bank	87,500
Quebec Bank	75,000
Bank of Hochelaga	70,000
The Standard Bank	40,000
Ontario Bank	45,000

From the 1st of January to the 1st of June, the building inspector has issued 800 building permits, representing a value of $2,500,000. Messrs Lowney & Co. have made application to the building inspector for a permit for the erection of a chocolate factory to cost $60,000. This building will be 150 by 150 feet, in solid brick, and will be five stories high.

A strike took place early in the month in the factory of William Brawley & Son, manufacturers of jewelry. The firm endeavoured to hold the men responsible for

gold in their possession. The dispute was settled in a few days. The Hebrew bakers of the city went on strike for an increase of pay and shorter hours. The demand was for a ten-hour day and for a weekly schedule of $15 for first-class men; $10 for second-class men; and $8 for third-class men. Prior to the strike, there was no fixed schedule of wages or hours. At a mass meeting of the carpenters of the city held on June 26 to discuss the difficulties between the Joint Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the master builders, which has been under consideration for some time, it was decided by a vote of 940 for and 36 against, to go on strike. The demands of the union were for a nine-hour day with a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour with time and a half for overtime. Sundays, New Year's Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day to count double time. A number of contractors agreed to the 30 cent rate and signed the agreement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Employment was very active. Work at the Longue Pointe Locomotive Works was very busy, 30 locomotives being under construction for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Davis Meat Packing Company have been granted a permit to erect a building on Mill street, the cost of which will be $35,000.

Railroad construction and employment.—Active conditions were reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were very active and were in demand. The other branches of these trades were also busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers, core makers, machinists and steam engineers reported favourable conditions, and electrical workers and linemen were active. Metal polishers were fairly well employed and brass workers fully employed. The remaining branches reported favourable conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The different branches were busily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were active. Boot and shoe makers were fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busily employed. Ice drivers were active.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were active, as were also hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, &c. Furriers and theatre employees were slack.

Transport.—Railway employees were fully employed, and steamboat employees were busy. Ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, teamsters, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in active demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Valleyfield, Que.—Activity largely increased in the cotton mills, additional looms being placed in operation and the pay-roll of employees being considerably increased.*

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

The month of June compared favourably with June, 1904, in general activity of employment, though the season of 1904 was exceptionally active. All trades, skilled and unskilled, were very busy, the supply of men being somewhat short of the demand, contrary to the usual condition of the labour market in this city. These

* The information contained in this note was obtained from an independent source by the department.

conditions are likely to prevail for some time, owing to the demand for additional men in the agricultural and lumbering industries.

Wages were on a high level, the city corporation, which employs about 100 common labourers, pays 15 cents per hour, or $1.35 per day, and 20 cents per hour, or $1.80 per day for a man and horse. Carpenters, who are receiving 20 cents per hour, with a 10-hour day, were agitating for a 9-hour day. Lathers, who are receiving from $2 to $2.50 per day, or $1.50 per thousand, were requesting a rate of $1.75 per thousand. Plumbers and steamfitters in affiliation with the union in Ottawa, were affected by the strike, but there are only about half a dozen of union workmen in Hull. The non-union shops which paid the same rate were unaffected by the strike. There are only two shops in the city. The retail clerks are requesting an early closing arrangement on three days of the week, instead of two, stores to close at 6 o'clock instead of 7 in all stores except dry goods stores.

Retail trade was fully as active as last year at this time.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Employment at Deschenes, Aylmer, Templeton and Buskingham, as well as in this city, was very active and contributed the bulk of the employment offered in this city and district. The current wages paid range from $1.25 to $1.75 per day of 10 hours. About 1,500 men are employed in these mills, not including the 1,000 who are employed at the Chaudière.

Manufacturing.—Factory hands were active, working 10 hours per day.

Mining.—Mica mining was more active than at any previous time, the supply of raw material being lower than the growing demand of the factories situated in Ottawa. About 200 hands are now employed in mining mica for electrical purposes alone, and the White mica mines at Blackburn also employed about 100 hands. In the neighbourhood of 500 employees, chiefly young girls of Hull, are employed in the factories in Ottawa. Miners receive on an average of $13 per week with board. As a rule they live in camps in the neighbourhood of the mines, returning to their homes once or twice a month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades—Bricklayers and masons are receiving 45 cents per hour, with an 8-hour day and a half holiday on Saturday. The scale for stonecutters is 43 cents per hour, and that of carpenters $2 per day of 10 hours.

Printing and allied trades.—One newspaper, employing three hands, closed its doors during the month.

Unskilled labour.—The prevailing rate of wages is 15 cents per hour, or $1.35 per day.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Fairly active conditions prevailed among all classes of labour during June, and the outlook was as favourable as could be expected.

The building trades had abundance of work. There was talk of a scarcity of brick, but this had not delayed operations up to the end of the month. The plumbers and steamfitters went on strike for increased wages on June 26, but the effect was not felt at the expiration of the first week, as few of the large buildings in course of erection were sufficiently advanced to cause delay to the other branches of trade. The men demanded 30 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday without pay. The present maximum scale is 27½ cents. The master plumbers offered an advance of 1 cent but refused the half holiday.

The prospects of an abundant harvest had a stimulating effect in mercantile circles and heavy orders were placed for fall trade.

The early closing movement seems to be making progress in Ottawa, and also the Saturday half holiday. A number of the leading centre town barbers commenced on June closing an hour earlier, at 7 instead of at 8 p.m. for the first five days of the week, and at 11 instead of at midnight on Saturdays. Mr. L. N. Poulin, dry goods merchant, instituted early closing by fixing 5.30 p.m. as the closing hour every night of the week for the summer months. The *Citizen* business office will close at 5 p.m. during July and August. Many of the factories and trades and all professional men enjoy the Saturday half holiday, and a number of stores also close at 1 o'clock. All the city newspapers are advocates of the half holiday and close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. While the number enjoying the Saturday half holiday has not materially increased this year, the early closing movement has made an advance.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop reports were of the most favourable character and unless some unexpected drawback is experienced the barns and granaries will be well filled.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry was active despite continued reports of unfavourable markets in Great Britain. The drives were well on the way, and while the cut in some lines may be smaller than that of last year, prospects were far from disappointing. Mr. J. R. Booth's big mills were partially shut down for a couple of days, owing to a break in the flume.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was considerable activity in building operations, though the number of houses going up was not greater than in the past few years. The value of building permits issued was considerably increased, accounted for by the erection of two public schools, an addition to the government printing bureau and other public works. The growth of Ottawa continues steady.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades were busy, but not exceptionally so.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Active conditions prevailed in the woodworking trades and in the metal trades.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Perth, Ont.—The by-law to grant $265,000 to the H. K. Wampole Company, the manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, to erect a big factory for the manufacturing of milk sugar was carried on June 19 by 570 for and only five against.*

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was plenty of work for all kinds of labour, skilled or unskilled during June, and good wages were paid with satisfactory conditions prevailing with regard to hours, &c.

Though labour and material are higher in price than ever before, building operations are more active in Kingston than for years past. On almost every street new buildings are being erected, and as the supply of dwellings is very limited, it being almost impossible to secure a vacant one, this is taken as an indication that the city is growing.

Tourist travel on the Rideau and lake steamers between Kingston, Montreal, Toronto, and United States ports is likely to be very large this season. Already some boats have found it difficult to supply the necessary stateroom and other accommodation.

Ship building continued very active. A local company has just completed repairs to one of the city light plant engines and has started work on the second one. Other companies were very busy.

The company recently undertaking the manufacture of new cement brick, foundation blocks and sills, is meeting with excellent success. Door sills six feet long

* The information contained in this note was obtained by the department from an independent source.

with finely polished front and highly ornamented window sills are turned out in large quantities.

The city light plant debentures were sold to a Toronto company for $82,025. It has been decided by the city council to proceed at once with the extensive improvements to the civic buildings contemplated for some time past. The work of constructing sidewalks is now being carried on very briskly. On the 6th of the month tenders were awarded for the laying of concrete floors at the grand general hospital. As yet no definite action has been taken to a resumption of operation by the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Street Railway.

Transportation was very active, while bank clearings and wholesale and retail trade were above the average.

There were no changes in the rates of wages and no strikes or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very busy. The hay crop will be very heavy, and other crops promise excellent yields. The assembling of the annual camp at Barriefield caused a shortage of help on the farms in this district.

Fishing.—Fishing was very quiet.

Lumbering.—This industry was at a standstill.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing continued very active. Local firms were scarcely able to meet demands.

Mining.—Mining was very active. An unusually rich vein of gold-bearing quartz was unearthed recently in the northern portion of Frontenac county. At present the vein is scarcely defineable, but experts declare that it covers a wide range. The yield was said to be not less than $1,000 to the ton. This is said to be by far the richest deposit of gold-bearing quartz yet found in Ontario. Recently several mining interests were disposed of by farmers, near Kaladar, to a United States syndicate at a good figure. Three shafts have been sunk, and the showing of ore was excellent.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were very actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were well employed in all departments.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were rushed and many jobs were at a standstill for want of help.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were very busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades reported excellent business with few exceptions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers ice drivers, cigarmakers, and similar occupations were very actively employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were steadily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were rushed.

Transport.—All branches were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers and female domestics were in active demand.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. McDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of June was particularly active for nearly all branches of labour, skilled and unskilled, being busier than any previous June in many years, there being a large number of new residences in course of erection. The new Roman Catholic church gave employment to a large number of stonecutters, stone masons, carpenters, and unskilled labourers. All industrial concerns were busy and were running full time. The Belleville Cement Works start-

ed in full operation and are now turning out the finished product, which is said to equal anything on the continent. A new building company was established for the manufacture of mattresses. The city council will build $10,000 worth of new pavements this year; work will begin about the 1st of July. The city has sold the old street railway rails to a local firm of contractors, and a large number of men were engaged in taking them up. A number of cement buildings are in course of erection, and this season promises to be the best in many years as far as building operations are concerned.

The Belleville Hardware Company has added another story to its building, a number of bricklayers being given employment.

There has been no unrest in the labour market during the month.

Retail stores will again close at noon on Wednesdays during July and August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Splendid crop prospects were reported from all sections. Roots and vegetables were a little late, but the quantity and quality was of the best.

Fishing.—Conditions were quiet, only rough fish being taken.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations became active in the last week of the month, the usual run of logs coming down. Most of them were taken to Desoronto and Trenton. Many men were employed here, sorting and making them up for towing.

Manufacturing.—All industries were very busy.

Mining.—Much activity was shown in mining circles in this county. In the Craig gold mine near Bannockburn, 50 men are employed. The 'Star of the East' gold mine near Cloyne, has sunk the main shaft a depth of 180 feet, with three drifts. A 10-stamp mill is now in operation. Several other promising mines are also being worked and the season promises to be very active.

Railroad construction and employment.—This branch was active in June, the Grand Trunk employing a large number of men in extending its eastern yards.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—All branches were busy, and there was a good demand for all classes of labour. Painters especially were busy, almost every man capable of handling a brush being in demand. Paper-hangers were busy. Gas and steam fitters had a splendid month, an entire new heating system being installed in the Hotel Quinte. Builders' labourers had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers were all working full time, the different foundaries being kept at work to fill orders. Machinists and engineers also reported a good month. Blacksmiths and boilermakers had plenty of work on hand. Shipwrights and caulkers had a quiet month as nearly all work was over earlier in the spring. Bicycle workers reported a very good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—This branch reported a very busy month with all working, carriage and wagon makers being especially active, with all shops working to their full capacity. Coopers reported a very good month, apple barrels and cheese boxes being made in large quantities.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches were active. There are no electrotypers employed here.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had an excellent month, many of them working overtime. Good wages prevailed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a good month. The price of meat advanced considerably this spring. Ice cutters and drivers were also busy. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Harness makers had an excellent month, all members working full time.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy as well as clerks and delivery employees,

although the trade from the country was not very active. Hotel employees and laundry workers reported a good month.

Transport.—Nearly all branches of railway employment were active, although the opening of navigation somewhat decreased the amount of shipments by rail. Steamboat employees of all branches had a splendid month. Good wages were paid, sailors getting $1.50 a day and board in nearly all cases. Longshoremen also had a good month, and cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour.—The demand was about equal to the supply for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Picton, Ont.—A new barrel factory, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, began operations.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no abatement of activity in the labour market during June, all classes being very busily employed, especially in the building trades.

Preparations were in progress at Young Point locks for deepening the channel and getting ready for a new cement dock 200 feet long. The large cereal works which have been shut down for changes and repairs were once more in active operation. The concreting of the basin above the lift lock has been completed; this has employed a large number of men. The large addition to the new shovel factory was well under way and employed a large number of men. The Baptist and Methodist churches were undergoing a number of improvements.

Commercial activity was very active both in import and export trade. Banks reported a good business.

There were no changes in wages or hours of labour and no strikes or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop outlook throughout the district was reported excellent Cheese factories were very active; 5,585 boxes were sold recently at 9 9-16 cents per pound. Preparations were actively under way by the farmers for haying. The care of the root crop gave considerable employment.

Lumbering.—The mills were running to their utmost capacity, the demand for lumber being very active. The season's logs began to arrive, affording a better choice of dimension material.

Manufacturing.—Iron working establishments were not very active, but full staffs were maintained. A local company has undertaken the manufacture of shredded grains and vegetables, part of the Meldrum grist mill having been fitted up for the purpose, and operations actively began. The J. J. Turner Co., sail and tent makers, was very active, doing a large export and local trade. The G. W. Green Pump Manufacturing Company was active, and the canoe company reported a large export trade. The Matthews' pork packing establishment was very active. The Central Milling Company was busy, and the Auburn woollen factory reported a full staff of hands and a heavy trade for the season. The Peterborough Carriage Company, a new industry, with a capital stock of $100,000, was organized for the manufacture of buggies, road carts, carriages, trucks, omnibuses, farm and delivery wagons, cutters, sleighs, &c. About 100 skilled mechanics will be employed the year round.

Mining.—Favourable conditions and outlook were reported.

Railway construction. — The usual amount of repair work was under way with normal staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The erection of a large opera house costing between $20,000 and $30,000 was under way. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, gas-

fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were not very active, nor were coremakers. Iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were fairly busy, while steam engineers were quite active, as were also metal polishers and brass workers. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy, and sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were very active. Blacksmiths and boiler makers were fairly busy; shipworkers were busy on repairs, and jewellers reported conditions dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and varnishers were very busy, carriage workers were quite active as were also pattern makers in some shops; coopers were busy and car builders were fairly busy on repair work, while gilders and wood carvers reported quiet conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were fairly well employed for the season.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and ice handlers were very active, and cigarmakers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers on harness and horse collars were fairly busy, but not so active as usual at this season of the year.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fully employed. Broom workers were busy. Clerks and stenographers and delivery employees were fairly active, but furriers were in their slack season. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were all well employed.

Transport.—Railroad employees were very active, both on freight and passenger traffic. Steamboat men, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were very busy. Cab drivers were fairly active, but hackmen and carters found business quiet.

Unskilled labour.—All men of this class found ready employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Favourable reports were received from all sections of the district. *Grist* and *sawmills* were very active and general stores did a good business. At *Lakefield* the cement factory continued very busy. A number of cement sidewalks were being laid at *Norwood*. *Bricklayers* throughout the district were very busy, turning out large quantities of brick. The price of *farm produce* remained normal, with the exception of potatoes, which rose to $1 per bag.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued favourable, though the activity in manufacturing industries was perhaps hardly as noticeable as in May. Skilled labour was well employed as a rule, except in those trades where the equilibrium has been disturbed by immigration or strikes. The surplus of unskilled labour has been to a considerable extent absorbed. The influx from immigration was still an appreciable factor, though there was not so many arrivals as earlier in the season. The building trade was active though operations were still somewhat retarded by a shortage in the supply of brick. Many important contracts have been let, including one for a 15-storey building for the Traders' Bank, which has been taken by V. J. Head, Sons & Co., of New York.

The financial statement submitted to the Board of Directors of the Toronto Labour Temple Company for the first five months of the year, showed profit at the rate of 24 per cent per annum. Extensive alterations in the Labour Temple will be made to provide increased space for the offices of business agents and a branch of the Sovereign Bank.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports as to crop conditions in this district were generally fav-

ourable, but in some localities there has been too much rain latterly, and root crops on lowlying lands have suffered to some extent in consequence. There was the usual demand on the part of the farmers for extra help during the busy months which is only partially filled by the influx from abroad, as the policy of the Provincial Bureau of Colonization in supplying farmers is to give the preference to those willing to make yearly or long term contracts. The wages offered by the month for short terms were from $25 to $30 with board. A large number who might otherwise have been available as extra help have gone to the west this season.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all classes of manufacturers were busy with plenty of orders ahead, the prospect of good harvesting acting as a stimulus to production. The Massey-Harris Company was busy and making good progress with its new factory. The Bertram Engine Works has been taken over by the Canadian Shipbuilding Company, who, on taking possession, laid off about 200 men, many of whom were afterwards re-engaged by the new proprietors. The Meadows Wire Working Company will erect extensive works on the corner of Wellington and Draper streets at a cost of about $16,000. The Nasmith Company will erect a new bakery on an extensive scale in the northwestern section of the city near the Canada Foundry Company's works. The Eckardt Casket Company and Eckardt Silver Plate Company have secured 300 feet of land on Niagara street lately occupied by a number of manufacturing firms. The building was partially destroyed by fire on the 16th inst., and when rebuilt will be occupied by the Eckardt companies, giving them largely increased capacity. The Ferry company is preparing plans for two new large double-ender ferry boats to be put on between Toronto and the Island, contracts for which will shortly be awarded.

Railroad construction.—The building of James Bay Railway and the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sudbury continued to employ a large number of men. Work on the extension of the Metropolitan electric line from its present terminus at Newmarket was rapidly pushed northward, and it is expected that Lake Simcoe will be reached this season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers and builders' labourers were generally well employed. Steam and gas fitters were not so busy. The marble workers' strike ended on the 14th, when the men secured their demands and went back to work. Polishers now receive a minimum of 25 cents and cutters of 30 cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—While conditions have been generally satisfactory, there was some disturbance in these trades owing to strikes and business changes. The strike of machinists employed by the Grand Trunk and Canada Foundry Company was still on. Iron moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and structural iron workers found steady work as a rule. Brass workers were busy and jewellers and silversmiths had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinetmakers, furniture workers and upholsterers had a good month. Carriagemakers were well employed, especially stitchers, and coopers had steady work. Piano makers reported trade quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month, conditions being somewhat improved as compared with May. Bookbinders were well employed, and stereotypers and electrotypers had steady employment. The lithographers who went on strike on the 6th for recognition of the union were still out, but as trade is normally quiet at this season the effect was not much felt.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors had a fair month. Garment workers, hat and cap

and neckwear workers had plenty of work. Boot and shoe workers were practically all employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were all at work, with the exception of those on strike, who to the number of forty went out in three shops on account of the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement limiting the number of helpers to be employed. Butchers had plenty of work, but confectioners found trade slack. Cigarmakers had a fair amount of work.

Leather trades.—Employment in these trades continued steady.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, delivery employees and laundry workers have all been busy.

Transport.—All classes engaged in transport by land and water had plenty of work, owing to the large volume of travel as well as general business activity.

Unskilled labour.—There was an abundance of unskilled labour for the supply of all requirements.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fully employed in this district during June, conditions having changed but little since last month, and supply and demand being well balanced, except in a few trades.

The Scott Muffler Company has started a factory, with twenty hands, and the Dominion Suspender Company is building a large addition to its factory. The International Acheson Graphite Company will build a factory, and a Toronto company will manufacture hammers in the old metallic furniture factory.

The building trades continued very busy. There was an urgent demand for carpenters late in the month.

Freight traffic was not heavy, this being the slack season on railways. Lake carriers also were not very busy.

Trade was active in every line, both wholesale and retail.

The city has let contracts for 6,000 square yards of brick paving. The assessment of the city increased $600,000 and the population ten per cent in the last year.

Two small strikes occurred towards the end of the month. Three labourers employed in a city cemetery struck for $1.75 instead of $1.50 per day, and several carpenters quit work because they were not promptly paid by their employer.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop prospects were reported excellent. Hay will be very heavy, but corn has suffered from extreme wet weather; but the prospects for fruit were excellent.

Fishing.—Fishermen reported moderate catches.

Manufacturing.—The Niagara Neckwear Company has been advertising for girls, business being good. The Ontario Silver Company has been merged into the International Silver Company. This is the slack season in the silver business. The Niagara Falls Machine and Foundry Company was running its pattern, machine and blacksmith shops night and day. The chain works, silver-plating works, suspender factory and gas engine works were all well supplied with work.

Railway construction and employment.—Railway employment was steady. The Michigan Central was laying more 100-pound rails on its main line. Handling troops and supply trains to and from Niagara camp gave extra work on the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central.

Other industries.—Water was let into the great forebay of the Ontario Power Company on June 20. The power house equipment, penstocks and connected works were well towards completion, as were also the screen and gate houses. All the power companies are building transmission lines in different directions to reach Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, and other towns and cities in western Ontario.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were all busy, bricklayers and stonemasons being engaged in large numbers, chiefly on the power development works, the Clifton house and the new suspender factory. Carpenters were fully employed, and there has been a demand for more men. Lathers and plasterers were busy, and painters rushed with work. Plumbers and pipe-fitters were also very busy, and stonecutters found steady work. Builders' labourers were generally in demand. There has been a call for men for the building of the great iron conduits and penstocks on the Ontario Power Company's works.

Metal, engineeering and shipbuilding trades —Moulders, coremakers, machinists, linemen, electrical workers, blacksmiths and the metal and engineering trades generally found work plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern-makers were very busy, but other branches of woodworking and furnishing trades were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Employment was slack in the printing trades throughout the district, though local men were kept employed.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors found employment plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and allied workers were all busy. Several canning factories were enlarging their plants.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, and men have been in demand. Clerks were all working, and delivery employees and laundry workers were busy. A series of large conventions has necessitated extra large staffs in hotels and restaurants.

Transport.—Business in the freight department on railways was slack, but passenger traffic was heavy. All regular employees were kept at work, and steamboatmen were all employed. Large numbers of men are now employed on local and interurban electric railways. Teamsters, hackmen and drivers generally found plenty to do.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg. — Improvements on the Grand Trunk property were continued.

Allanburg.—Work on the Welland canal gave considerable employment.

Attercliffe.—The brick works, recently burned, recommenced operations.

Port Colborne.—Fewer men were employed on the submarine drills. One of the public works contractors will open a stone quarry.

Humberstone.—Over six hundred acres of land have been purchased by agents of a manufacturing concern.

Welland.—The Plymouth Cordage Company, of Boston, has secured 173 acres of land and proposes to spend a million dollars on a plant to employ 500 men. The Welland canal will be widened to give room for wharves. M. Beatty & Sons, manufacturers of stationary engines, boilers and hoisting machinery, have purchased a site for a new plant.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes was well employed during June, supply and demand being about equal. In two new factories, the J. M. Ross factory, and the Packard Auto. works, additional hands were required. additional hands were required.

Work on the sewer progressed very favourably, and a large body of labourers was employed. 12,000 feet of main have been laid so far this season, and there remain 15,000 feet still to be laid to complete the work in hand. The work of piping the city for the supply of natural gas was about completed, and the work of laying the service pipes began.

The trolley lines increased their services to handle the usual summer trade. The steamer *Garden City* has been placed upon the route between Fort Dalhousie and Toronto to assist the steamer *Lakeside*, in handling the increased passenger and freight traffic.

Business houses reported trade good, and as comparing favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The grocers and hardware merchants of the city have again adopted the half-holiday on Wednesday afternoon during June, July and August. This embraces 27 business houses with a staff of employees of about 78.

No labour disputes have occurred during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit-growers were busy. Fruit-growers hired additional help to handle the extra work during the fruit season. The heavy rainfalls during the early part of the month injured corn and cherries, and these crops will not be heavy. Other crops promised well. The fruit-growers' and farmers' of Niagara district excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph on June 10 was attended by 1,000 fruit growers and farmers and their friends. The new Independent cannery building is under construction, and will soon be ready for the season's trade.

Manufacturing.—The Packard Automobile Works received additional orders for automobiles that will necessitate an increase in the staff of employees. The 10 machinists and 35 automobile assemblers wanted last month have nearly all been secured. They are now in need of carriage body makers. The J. M. Ross Company, manufacturers of traction engines and separators, increased its staff from 70 to 80 during the month; a large new blacksmith department and a warehouse, 40 x 200 feet are in course of erection. A by-law to assist a new foundry to employ 100 hands or more will be voted on by the ratepayers on July 5th.

Other industries.—A surveying party in the employ of the Electric Development and Securities Company, New York, and the International Electric Securities Company, Toronto, which have secured the charter of the Niagara Welland Power Company has been at work. The latter company which was originally chartered in 1894, and had until 1913 to complete its work, has lately been absorbed by a New York company, and a large sum of money has been expended in investigating the project. The site of the proposed power house will be about four miles east of St. Catharines, at a point on the escarpment where a fall of 210 feet can be secured. The water will be brought to this point by a canal eight miles long, from the Welland river. The water after the fall will be conducted by a tail race to Lake Ontario, a further distance of about six miles. The present intention is to construct a canal of sufficient size to provide water for the development of 100,000 horse power, which will be converted into electricity and distributed to the present centres of industry in south-western Ontario. Surveys have been made for the canal and also for the right of way 250 miles long, which passes through the towns of Brantford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London, Paris, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Berlin, Waterloo, New Hamburg, Tavistock and Stratford, another circuit embracing Hamilton, Dundas, Milton, Brampton and Toronto.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all busy with plenty of work on hand. A good season's work is assured.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, and coopers were steadily employed. Carriage and wagon

makers were busy with a few hands wanted.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were busy with plenty of work on hand.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy. Boot and shoe makers found steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meatcutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers reported trade good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, and leather workers had a good month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were all well employed.

Transport.—Transportation was active. Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboatmen and steamboat firemen, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen, had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour, though not so numerous, was better employed than last month, there being fewer idle men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Dalhousie, Merritton, Thorold.—There was little change in the labour market to report. The factories and mills were running full time. Labour, skilled and unskilled, was well employed. Business continues satisfactory.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was very well employed at the end of the month.

Several new industries came to the city, the latest being the Leamington Steel Company, which has secured a site in the east end. The McKie Buggy Company of Plattsville secured a factory on York street. The Wenden Britannia Company has decided to enlarge its plant.

Wholesale and retail trade generally was active and bank clearings were fairly large.

On the 1st of the month bread was reduced in price from 6 cents to 5 cents per 1½ lb. loaf.

All grocery stores, butcher shops, large dry goods stores and jewellery stores have decided to close on Wednesdays afternoons, thereby giving 300 male and 250 female clerks a half holiday.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in all its branches was active, with the exception of shoe, cigar and clothing factories, which were rather quiet. The steel plant, foundries, rolling mill, harvester works, &c., employed thousands of skilled and unskilled men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades, without exception were very busy, as work on factories and private buildings and of general repairing was at its height during the month. The building permits issued to date totalled about $600,000. Of these 265 were for dwellings. During the month permits to the value of $162,700 were issued, showing an increase of $51,800 over the record for May of last year. The details of the statement for the month are as follows:—

Class of Building.	Amount.
38 brick dwellings	$ 67,300
18 frame dwellings	14,650
6 factories	41,250
2 stores	28,100
1 church	9,000
1 cement dwelling	2,500
Total	$ 162,700

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were very busy, as were electrical workers, horseshoers, sheet metal workers, &c.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had a fair month.

Furniture workers, varnishers, polishers and coopers were fairly busy. Coopers organized a union during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—The allied printing trades on book, job and newspaper work had a good month, and all were well employed.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors were well employed, and garment workers fairly busy. Boot and shoe workers were slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Fair conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and clerks were busy. Broommakers had a fair month.

Transport.—All railroad employees, both steam and electric, were very busy, as were steamboatmen. Longshoremen were slack, with the exception of those employed on jacket work.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was very busy. The wages paid were from 18 cents to 20 cents an hour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Work in all industries was very active, though clothing workers were a little slack. Thus far the town council has not decided to guarantee the maintenance of the proposed Carnegie library. The new Dundas Quarry Company made its first shipment, sending five cars of rock to Burlington, to be used by Dickenson & Compny. on the radial railway extension.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were more satisfactory during June than in May, but did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year, though large orders from various parts of the world gave several factories additional employment, and some employees who were laid off during May returned to work.

The Canada Glue Company will erect a plant at once; the switches have already been laid. There will be three buildings: one of two stories and two of one story, the former to be 200 by 60 feet, and the latter 200 by 40 feet. The water commissioners will install three new boilers at the pumping station; the contract was awarded to John Ingles, of Toronto. The T. J. Hair Company will erect an addition to its cigar factory, valued at $2,800.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported a slight increase in the volume of trade. The total imports entered for consumption in Brantford in 1877 amounted to $667,140; in 1887 to $746,025; in 1897 to $930,528, and in 1904 to $2,105,212.

On the local market the following prices prevailed: Chickens, 75 cents to 90 cents per pair; beef, 6 cents to 8 cents per pound; veal, 4 cents to 6 cents; mutton, 8 cents to 10 cents; butter, 20 cents; eggs, 17 cents to 18 cents; potatoes, 75 cents per bag of one-half bushel; hay, $8 to $9 per ton, and dressed hogs, $9 per cwt.

On the 21st about 50 Armenian labourers at the Malleable Iron Works, receiving from $1.45 to $1.50 per day, asked for a raise of 5 cents and 10 cents per day. The request was refused, and the men quit work. The matter was adjusted by the same scale being paid to all, $1.50 per day. About 30 men were affected.

A new agreement between the master plumbers and their workmen has been arranged, by which the minimum rate of wages for journeymen plumbers was placed at 30 cents per hour for a 9-hour day, an increase of 2½ cents per hour. The union asked for 37½ cents per hour. Two apprentices, as formerly, were allowed for each shop; the union in presenting their request made no provision for apprentices. The full terms of the new agreement are as follows:—

1. The minimum rate of wages for journeymen shall not be less than 30 cents per hour, an increase of 2½ cents per hour.
2. Nine hours shall constitute a full day's work as formerly.
3. Two apprentices shall be allowed to each shop, with the right to add one every two years as formerly.

4. Overtime to be paid at the rate of 1½ time up to midnight and doubl time after as formerly.

5. In performing work out of town, expense to be paid and if travelling during the day, in what might be working hours, wages to be paid just the same as if work were being performed.

6. No journeymen shall take work to do after hours. All plumbing must be done through the master plumbers, *i.e.*, no employee may take a piece of work to be done by himself after working hours.

The total assessment of Brantford township for 1905 is $4,047,028, an increase of $188,478 over last year. The assesment was made under the new Act.

The Brantford Box Company is building a large warehouse in the rear of the factory, 28 by 61 feet.

At the local cheese market 1,438 boxes were offered and 1,365 sold. The lots were 100 at 9 cents, 930 at 9⅛ cents, 135 at 9 3/16 cents, and 200 at 9¼ cents.

The Heintz Pickle Company of Pittsburg will erect two large pickle tanks in this city, with a capacity of 1,000 bushels each. A factory may be erected next year.

The Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Radial Railway Company have secured entrance into the city of Brantford over the track of the local company. The road is to be completed by November, 1906. Ten cars are to be run daily, and the city is to receive $250 per year from the inter-urban line, and $100 per year from the local line. In addition, the company agrees to erect and maintain a line of 40 ft. poles between Hamilton and Brantford, and the latter have the privilege of using them without cost for the transmission of electrical energy. The railway franchise is for 47 years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops on clay lands suffered considerably from the continued wet weather; this did not include much of this district. Farmers have been busily engaged and the prospects for good crops are favourable. The hay crop is exceptionally heavy.

Mining.—After drilling a number of wells for gas near Newport, operations ceased, little gas having been found. Some of the wells were sunk nearly 700 feet.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were more satisfactory than during May, especially in the plough factories, large orders arriving from Australia. The stove works also have received large orders, which will keep them busy for some time. The American Radiator Company expects to be running about the first of September.

Railway construction and employment.—Railroad improvements and construction employed a large force of men steadily.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, builders' labourers and lathers and plasterers had steady work while the weather was favourable. Painters, decorators and paper hangers also had a busy month, and plumbers and gas fitters, especially the latter, have been unusually busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers worked steadily and pattern makers had a fair month. Coopers were busy. Millwrights had a very active month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had an exceptionally busy month.

Clothing trades.—For journeymen tailors trade was very favourable.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported an increase in trade. Ice men did a very active business toward the close of the month. Butchers had an average month, and cigar makers and tobacco workers a fair month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had steady employment. Hotel and restaurant employees and general servants for private families were more or less in demand. Laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen have worked steadily on general repair work. Freight handlers had a busier month than May. Street railway employees were

steadily employed. Teamsters and darymen had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has had no unusual demand. There has been plenty of men to meet all demands.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The plough factory has been slack a short time. The various fabric mills were very busy, and considerable building is in progress. A large force is still employed on the Grand Trunk bridge. There were practically no unemployed workmen in town during June.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during June, with little noticeable change in conditions as compared with May. Factory workers generally had steady employment. Outdoor work continued good, with a large amount of work still ahead. A scarcity of brick, especially in the cheaper grades, has held back bricklaying somewhat, and also delayed those considering the erection of new buildings. Supplies of brick, however, are soon expected to be equal to the demand.

Retail trade had a good month.

The excursion season to the O. A. College and Experimental Farm was about the average; a total of 30,000 visitors is expected.

A vote of the ratepayers to raise $55,000 to extend the municipal gas plant was carried. Only a light vote was polled.

A number of shops have commenced a half-holiday on Saturday for the summer months.

There was no wage changes or noticeable unrest during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prospects look bright for a good crop, especially in the case of hay.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally had a good month, with about the same general conditions as in May. The Cream Separator Works were more active. The Guelph foundry has closed down, owing to the loss of a lawsuit for infringement of patents, until new patterns are made. The exhibition of local manufactures in the winter fair building, while hardly as large as last year, was visited by a large number of the excursionists to the O. A. College and Experimental Farm.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroading work is still being rushed ahead as rapidly as possible, with a large number of men, on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view of having the line open this fall. An agreement was drawn up for a radial electric railway between Hamilton and Guelph.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades generally had a good month, with a considerable number of houses under way. Carpenters and joiners had a good month, as did also painters and paperhangers. Plumbers and plasterers and builders' labourers had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a fair month, but a number of men were out of work in two shops. Machinists and machinists' helpers were fully employed, excepting those in the Cream Separator shop. Tube mill workers continued on night and day shifts.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a slightly better month than in May. Upholsterers had a busy month, and carriage workers a fair month. Piano and organ workers were fully employed, but coopers had a slack month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors continued busy. Garment workers (female) had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers were only fairly well employed. Bakers and confectioners had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels carpet weavers had a slightly better month than May, but textile workers generally were not so fully employed. Barbers, clerks and delivery and hotel employees had an extra good month owing to the excursion season.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand. There is still a large amount of work in sight, including sewers and sidewalk construction.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during June have been very satisfactory. There was a scarcity of unskilled labour at times, but all demands were supplied; supply and demand in the various trades and industries were well balanced. Work continued especially active in the building trades, in each branch of which mechanics were fully employed.

The light commissioners have asked the town council to submit to the ratepayers a by-law to raise the sum of $50,000 on debentures to spend on the plant in order to bring it up to a state of efficiency. In 1903 the town of Berlin paid $100,000 for the plant. Since then the commissioners asked for and were granted $92,000 more.

Commercial activity was greater in June than in May.

There was no unrest in the labour market, good relations between employer and employee prevailing.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a joint meeting of the Berlin and Waterloo Boards of Trade, respecting the Berlin and Waterloo street railway franchise:—

'That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that the corporation of the towns of Berlin and Waterloo exercise whatever rights they have in the matter of taking over the Berlin and Waterloo street railway, so as to be in a position to control the disposition of the franchises when they expire, and that a committee of five be chosen by each Board of Trade to co-operate in securing information on the matter and to report to a joint meeting of the two boards to be held at a subsequent date to be named.'

The following resolution was passed by the Waterloo County Council on June 1:—

That the County Council of the County of Waterloo take this opportunity of placing on record our strong disapproval of the principle of granting bonuses, beliving them to be detrimental to the best interests of the province, and with a view of bringing the matter before the Ontario legislature, would request the co-operation of the various municipal councils and boards of trade of the province in petitioning legislation making it absolutely impossible for any municipality to grant aid in any manner whatsoever.'

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The past month was exceptionally favourable for agriculturists, the crop prospects being excellent. The continued rains kept the lowland crops back somewhat. Hay will be a much better yield than for some years. Fall wheat and sugar beets were coming on well.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers were busy, activity being at its height in all branches. In many lines it was difficult to overtake orders. The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company was very busy, working all staffs overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers reported a busy month. Painters had more work than they could handle. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters also had a good month.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The month was a good one. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a very busy month, with plenty of work on hand. Machinists were well employed, and electrical workers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Men in these lines were well employed. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers reported a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a good month. Garment workers, glove makers, and boot and shoe workers reported a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigar makers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported a busy month. Trunk and bag makers had only a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery empolyees were all employed. Laundry workers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed and in some quarters the demand for more men continued.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—At a special meeting of the town council the following by-laws were given the first and second readings: —

1. To raise $20,000 for park purposes.

2. To raise $2,000 for improvements on the market house, and $3,000 for improvements in the fire department.

3. To provide for a commission to manage the gas works.

The vote on these by-laws will be taken on Monday, July 24.

Petitions were granted for cement walks on Park street from William street to Allen street. The tender for laying cement walks was accepted at 11 cents a square foot. The pay of teamsters was raised to $3.25, and of labourers to $1.60.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed during June, all classes of labour, skilled and unskilled, finding plenty of work at good wages.

Street paving and the construction of cement walks gave employment to a large number of men and teams.

The machinists of the Grand Trunk shops have not yet come to an agreement with the company; there were 350 men employed in the shops during June, where 1,100 men were working before the strike.

Houses for renting were scarce, but a large number were in course of erection, and the supply will soon be equal to the demand.

Merchants have granted their employees a weekly half-holiday for the months of July and August.

There were no changes in the rate of wages or the hours of labour, and no disturbance in the labour market except among the Grand Trunk machinists.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop will be a heavy one, and the fall wheat is looking well. The prospects are for plenty of fruit.

Manufacturing.—Trade was fairly active, all factories running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The usual number of section men were employed on repairs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The weather was favourable and all engaged in the building trades were exceptionally busy. The city engineer was instructed to prepare an examination paper for plumbers to pass before being allowed to work in the city.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions were active in all of the shops, excepting those of the Grand Trunk Railway. Other mechanics in this line were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking factories had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported a good month's business. Ice handlers and cigar makers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery men were active; hotel and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad men were active and freight handlers and teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were well employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during June were more active than in May, and about the same as in June last year. Through the continuous rains in the early part of the month brick-making was delayed, and a slackening in building was caused; later, however, there was plenty of brick for all.

The Dyment-Baker Lumber Company, whose factory was burned in May, has purchased the site of the London Machine Tool Company, and will greatly extend its business. The London Machine Tool Company will have to move out. The Dennis Wire and Iron Company is about to erect a large new factory, 160 by 72 feet, and two stories high, its present site being too small.

Several new roadbeds are being laid of tar, macadam, cement and vitrified brick. This is giving considerable extra employment.

Retail jewellers, grocers, druggists, dentists, butchers, hardware stores, boot and shoe stores, and music stores are giving their employees a half-holiday during June, July and August, as in former years.

The machinists' strike at the Grand Trunk Railway roundhouse is still on, none of the old hands having gone back, and only five machinists working at present.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy in this district, and reported farm help scarce. The outlook for the hay crop was much more favourable than in previous years.

Railroad construction and employment.—The double-tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between Hyde Park and Kingscourt Junction was being pushed ahead at a rapid rate, the heavy grading being about completed, and ties being laid. Rails will be laid in a couple of weeks. This work gives very little employment to Canadians, foreigners being chiefly engaged.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Continuous rains caused a delay in building operations during the early part of the month. Bricklayers and masons were very busy, and carpenters and joiners were in demand. Lathers and plasterers had a lot of work ahead of them. Painters had more work than they could do, and a number of arrivals from the old country secured work here. Plumbers and gas fitters were busy, and stonecutters and builders' labourers will be busy all summer.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and iron workers reported trade as rushed, with a demand for men. Electrical workers and linemen were busy, especially those employed by the Bell Telephone Company, its underground cables being full, and new ones having to be laid. Metal polishers and stove mounters were rushed with orders.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy, and carriage and wagon workers were rushed. Car builders had a lot of repair work ahead of them. Coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The *Advertiser* Printing Company's addition is completed, and the new newspaper press will be installed in a couple of weeks. The Lawson & Jones Company have just put in an automatic jobber. Printers and pressmen were very busy, and considerable overtime was worked in the early part of the month, getting out literature for the Dominion by-election. Bookbinders had orders enough ahead to keep them busy for two months.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were past their busiest season, but still had plenty of work on hand. Garment

workers were very busy, and at the Helena Costume Company overtime was worked during the first part of the month. The Fitzgerald-Cook Shoe Company commenced operations, and gave work to about 20 shoe workers, and will add to the number when all the machinery is installed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were exceptionally busy owing to the annual military camp of this district being held in two sections of twelve days each, with a quota of about 3,000 men. Cigarmakers reported business generally as in a fair condition.

Leather trades.—Tanners reported business good. Leather workers and saddlers were rushed.

Miscellaneous.—Broommakers reported trade fair. Brushmakers were slack. Laundry workers reported trade good, and not enough help.

Transport.—The month was a busy one with all classes of railroad workers, and train crews reported a big month's work. Teamsters were exceptionally busy, with not enough teams to do the work.

Unskilled labour.—This class had an exceptionally good month, and a demand for men was reported.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June was an exceptionally active month for labour. Contractors reported much new work, with a steady demand for repair work, and all trades were busy. The local mills were running full time, so that contractors were well supplied with material. A scarcity of brick had a slight effect on bricklayers, but this difficulty was soon overcome. Unskilled labour was well employed in all parts of the city.

The South Western Traction Company arrived at an agreement with the city council, whereby it will be permitted to enter the city, run its cars over a portion of the city street railway, and extend its tracks to the village of Port Stanley. It is the intention of the company to push the work to completion as quickly as possible, and with that end in view it is expected that a large force of men will be employed at an early date. An effort will be made to have the work completed and the cars running into Port Stanley by August.

There was little change in the machinists' strike. The men, with the exception of a number of apprentices and two journeymen, were still out, but a number secured employment elsewhere.

It was decided at a meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association to close places of business on Wednesday afternoons during the months of July and August. The city barbers discussed the closing of their shops on Wednesday afternoons during the months of July and August, but were still undecided, as a number were opposed to closing.

No new industries have been started up during the month, but local industries were active.

No changes in the hours of labour or rates of pay have been reported except among street car employees.

The weather has been favourable during the month; as a result, there has been more activity in outside work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The prospects for grain in this section were the best in years. Hay will be very plentiful, and wheat looked exceptionally well, the heads being large and well filled. Corn is showing up well, and a plentiful crop is predicted. Oats and barley grew almost too rapidly, but a cool interval had the effect of making the grain stronger.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers on the whole were kept busy. In the railroad shops there was a full staff employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, stonemasons, cement workers, carpenters and join-

ers, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, tinsmiths and fitters and all mechanics connected with the building trades have been kept busy. Additional employment could be given to carpenters and others engaged in that line.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, moulders and boilermakers reported a very active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers have been fairly well employed, and upholsterers were actively engaged. Carriage and wagon makers reported a favourable month, and car builders and repairs were kept well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continued to have plenty of job work. The *Journal* Company was exceptionally busy preparing railway time tables for the Père Marquette and Michigan Central companies.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors were rushed with work, and reported this season one of the best; the men working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers reported a good month, with all hands employed. Cigarmakers reported trade fairly brisk. Tobacconists reported sales very favourable.

Leather trades.—Harness makers reported trade quiet, but cobblers were fairly well employed. There is very little leather work done in this city.

Miscellaneous.—Stonecutters and granite workers were rushed with work. Broom and brush makers were fairly well employed. Barbers and clerks had a fair month.

Transport.—Railroaders were well employed on the different roads, with the exception of Père Marquette trainmen. Street car employees were kept busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed in this city and district.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all kinds was fully employed during June, the building trades in particular having developed exceptional activity. The construction of the Wallaceburg, Chatham and Lake Shore electric road gave an impetus to all branches of industry. The Dominion Bank has plans for a large new building to be erected. The Bank of Montreal is also about to erect a new building, and the Standard Bank is contemplating an addition to its premises. A market building, police station, armories and electric power house are all under construction. These together with a large number of residences gave active employment in the building trades.

Among new industrial establishments, the Chatham Boat Goods Company is erecting a factory near the Grand Trunk Railway on Park street, and the firm of Blight and Fielder, general contractors, has started the manufacture of cement building blocks with orders for the product sufficient to keep them busy for some months.

Transportation by rail and water was active, and wholesale and retail trade was favourable.

The Electric Railway Company, being unable to procure a sufficient supply of unskilled labour, brought in a number of Italians who proved to be somewhat troublesome, and were discharged. Sufficient men for present needs have been secured.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported good prospects of large crops of all kinds. They were making preparations for harvesting, purchasing new machinery and repairing old machines. Large numbers of men were employed in the sugar beet fields.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in all branches was very active, especially in the planing mills and sash and door factories. The Wm. Grey & Sons, Carriage Manufacturing Company is erecting a large three-story brick and stone addition to its premises to be used as storage rooms.

Railroad construction and employment.—The new electric road is rushing the construction of the road, a large number of men being employed grading both in the city and country. Several cargoes of rails and ties have been received, and are being distributed along the line of the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were in a prosperous condition. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were all busy. Painters and paper hangers have got through with the spring rush and will find trade rather quiet for a short time until some of the new work is ready.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and boiler makers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers reported trade very good. Coopers also were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers reported trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had steady work. Cigar makers reported trade somewhat quiet.

Leather goods.—Harness makers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers reported trade very active.

Transport.—Railroad men had a busy month. Draymen, teamsters and expressmen had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand. Opportunities for employment could be found for a number of men in railroad construction, paving, &c.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the labour market as compared with last month, plenty of work being available for every one, both skilled and unskilled, at good wages.

Several first-class carpenters landed here from Great Britain. This was of benefit to the city, as they were in demand.

The total assessment of the city for 1905 aggregated $8,390,950. The population of the city is now 14,000.

The M. C. R. Company expects to start a double tunnel under the Detroit river, from Windsor to Detroit, by the first of October. It will be about two miles in length, and it is expected that the work will take three years for completion, costing from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The tunnel will be built from the Canadian end. A large foundry will be erected on this side to aid in the construction. This means employment to a large number of men.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month's trade. Two firms are closing their place of business on Saturday at 12 o'clock during June, July and August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month was favourable for farmers and market gardeners. Prices remained favourable. Butter sold at 20 and 25 cents per pound; eggs, 18 to 20 cents per dozen; chickens, 11 cents per

pound. There is every prospect for a large hay crop; fruit also will be abundant.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Ontario Traction Company had a large gang of men grading the road from Tecumseh to Windsor, and expects to have it running in November.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of these trades had all the work they could do, with bricklayers and carpenters in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades reported work very active, with prospects good. The Page wire works were running night and day to fill orders. Blacksmiths found work plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were steadily employed.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported good business. Butchers raised the price of sirloin steak from 12½ to 15 cents per pound; of round steak from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, and of spring lamb from 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Leather trades.—Harness makers reported a very busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a good month. Hotel employees were in demand. Laundry workers were all busy. Two more laundries have started up last month, making a total of fifteen laundries in the city.

Transport.—All steam and electric railway employees were fairly well employed. Freight handlers and longshoremen had active work loading and unloading boats at the Canadian Pacific Railway docks. Teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sandwich.—The Saginaw Lumber Company has started its large mill and salt works, and is giving employment to 125 hands. The building trades were active. A contract has been let for a post office, to cost $12,000, and several good dwellings are also going up. General conditions were very busy.

Sarnia, Ont.—(*) Industrial and labour conditions were active, and there was employment for all who desired work. The municipality has voted a sum of $53,000 for the extension of water mains and installation of a new pump. A considerable amount of new pavement will also be laid, and will increase the amount of employment available. It is expected that one or two additional saw-mills will be erected between Sarnia and Point Edward in the near future. The Empire Saw Company is erecting a large addition to its plant.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The labour market was overstocked during June, except in the case of domestic servants. A steady demand on the market was made, but the labour offering was quite equal to it.

As compared with last month, there was practically no change in industrial activity. The building trades were exceptionally active, and the permits continue to increase as compared with last year.

Commercial activity was evidenced by the large number of companies seeking incorporation or asking for permission to increase their capitalization. Retail trade was active, and additional stores are being opened in the new districts of the city

* The information contained in this paragraph was furnished by Mr. Fred. J. Powell Point Edward, Ont.

Changes of wages have been slight, the most notable being an advance of 5 cents per hour secured by approximately 100 electric workers. Outside of the city, and on railroad construction work especially, wages have not reached the high point touched at the corresponding period of last year. The reason ascribed is the extraordinary inrush of men.

The new depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened for traffic in June. The hotel is still in course of construction.

On June 13 a fire occurred in the warehouse of the Scott Furniture Company, and the building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss was estimated at $125,000. About 20 employees were thrown out of employment.

A movement is on foot to secure a cheaper supply of power in Winnipeg. The city advertised for offers to supply it with a certain quantity of electric current, and offers are now being considered. It is also understood that the city is procuring options upon water sites with a view to developing its own power. The estimated expenditure will be approximately $2,000,000.

The city council in response to a circular sent by Sir Wm. Mulock, chairman of the Telephone Committee, passed a resolution favouring the ownership of telephones by municipalities, and of trunk lines between municipalities by the Dominion government.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—An estimate of the area under crop this year has been issued by the North-west Grain Dealers' Association, giving a comparison with 1904, as follows:—

	Acres, 1904.	Acres, 1905.	Increase. P.C.
Wheat	3,420,400	4,119,000	17½
Oats	1,206,000	1,423,000	18
Barley	392,600	433,800	10½
Flax	46,500	34,900	25

The condition of the growing crop throughout both Manitoba and the Territories was excellent, and in some localities never looked better, especially in the North-west Territories. Some slight damage was done in the Red River valley by too much rain. Grain Commissioner Castle has issued a report, stating that no less than 37,000,000 bushels of wheat was marketed from elevators during the crop season of 1904-05. This does not represent the whole of the crop put on the market. A large amount, as shown by the inspection returns, was shipped by the farmers direct. There is also a considerable quantity in the hands of the farmers, and the quantity needed for seed was much larger this year than last.

Thus far the crop prospects for the season of 1905-06 look excellent. In the middle of June there was slightly too much rain. Where the soil is of a sandy character no harm was done, but in the lower parts of the Red River valley the crop was seriously hurt. This, however, occurred only upon a very limited area. From now on the growth of the wheat will be watched very carefully, and experts are already making examinations of the crop area with a view to forming estimates of the total yield.

Railroad construction and employment.—This has not been so active as was expected, though on the whole as many men were employed this year as last. It was expected, however, that the Canadian Pacific Railway would start double-tracking from Winnipeg to Fort William, and that in the middle of summer the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be started. In anticipation of this work, there has been a very large immigration of railroad labourers—much greater than was needed to meet the demand. Wages have, in consequence, dropped. Last year towards the latter part of June men insisted upon higher rates, labourers who were engaged early in the season at $1.50 per day demanding $1.75, and finding no difficulty in getting it. Teamsters easily procured from $26 to $35 according to experience. Stationmen were paid 18 cents a yard. This year, however, the $1.50 rate will probably hold for the rest of the

season. Teamsters are offered from $20 to $26, and stationmen get 15 cents per yard. These reductions will affect about 6,000 men. This estimate is given as the average of various ones made by several reputable employment agents.

Other industries.—Agricultural implements are beginning to arrive, and large shipments are being distributed from Winnipeg over the whole west. A very large business is reported, and the turnover this season will unquestionably be a record one.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The amount of building being done is larger than was anticipated. There were, however, enough men on the ground to do the work, and all trades have a large percentage out of work. Plumbers in many cases were working eight hours, or one hour a week short. They expect, however, to work full time as the season advances. Last year competent painters were somewhat scarce, but this year there is an extra supply. Carpenters complain of being able to obtain only irregular work, but the rate of wages seems to hold steady. Stonecutters were busy, but it is expected that a temporary shortage of dressed stone will occur in a short time, and men will then be looking for jobs. In St. Boniface plans have been accepted for the erection of a new city hall to be built of Kettle river stone (Minnesota). This year also it is expected that a start will be made to erect the new civic office and police station for the city of Winnipeg. This will be of local stone, and will make steady employment for cutters for the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the moulding and machine shops, activity prevailed, and the prospects were exceedingly good. The Vulcan Iron Works were contemplating the establishment of a branch at Calgary to handle its increasing western business. Electrical workers were fairly well employed. The metal trades were all active, but there were enough men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage factories and woodworking mills were fully employed and were expanding.

Printing and allied trades.—In the early part of June slackness prevailed in the printing trades, and in several cases numbers of men were temoprarily laid off. At the end of the month prospects were slightly better. Facilities for expanding business were ahead of actual demands in this line.

Clothing trades.—These trades were normally active for the season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In these trades conditions were fair, demands being fully met both as to labour and orders.

Leather trades.—These trades were especially active, and some overtime was worked.

Miscellaneous.—There was a serious surplus of persons seeking employment. There is now a normal condition in Winnipeg, and many actually suffer distress rather than engage on farms or out of the city.

Transportation.—The volume of transportation was perhaps at its height and staffs were full. Relations between the unions and the companies were very amicable.

BRANDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed a marked improvement during June. All classes of labour were fairly well employed, particularly skilled labour in all branches. The supply of men engaged in the building trades was equal to the demand, although a large number of buildings were in course of construction, which will give a number of men additional employment later in the season. The city council is expending large sums on civic improvements. Among buildings to be erected, are two charter banks, and

a Y.M.C.A. building, the latter to cost about $65,000.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Company of Brandon, composed of the A. Kelly Milling Company of this city, and the Goderich Milling Company of Goderich Ont., was stated to have largely increased its business facilities in the west, having purchased five elevators, having an average capacity of 25,000 bushels each. This makes a total of 49 elevators owned by this company. Applications have been made to the Canadian Pacific Company for privileges to erect elevators in the Battleford district to the number of fourteen; some of these have already been granted.

The Brandon Times Publishing Company, with a capital of $40,000, and the Brandon Hardware Company, with a capital of $50,000, have been incorporated.

Transportation was somewhat dull, with the exception of passenger traffic which was heavy. During one week over two thousand settlers passed through from the east. There has also been a great rush of settlers from all directions into the Moose Mountain district, which is being settled very rapidly.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very active. the favourable agricultural outlook having a buoyant effect on trade in all lines.

No changes were made in rates of wages or in hours of labour, and there has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from all sections of the Canadian west were that at no time within the last twenty years have crop conditions been as favourable as they are this season. This, with the tide of immigration at high water mark, makes the outlook for the coming year a particularly bright one. Warm weather following rains made growth very rapid. With anything like favourable weather, an exceptionally heavy yield may be looked for. The seeding of wheat, oats and barley was practically all finished. The ground was in excellent condition, and the growing crops will not suffer if there should be no rain for three weeks.

Lumbering.—Lumber merchants reported trade very active. Large orders came in from the outlying districts for building material.

Mining.—Iron ore in abundance was discovered in the Riding mountains. The ore is within a few miles of the Canadian Northern Railway. It is reported that a test is to be made in the near future to ascertain if coal can be found in the Moose mountains, as there are traces of coal in some of the springs that rise at the foot of the mountain slope. On the south side, mining would prove inexpensive owing to the steep slope.

Northern Alberta is on the eve of an important development in the oil and gas industry. Prospecting has been going on for some months, and it was stated that the Canadian Northern Railway is arranging to develop both the oil and mineral resources of the country tributary to its lines. Recent discoveries show great natural wealth in these northern districts.

Railroad construction and employment.—There were six hundred extra men at work on the Broadview section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, large gangs being east and west of the town. The heavy steel rails have all been laid from Broadview to Brandon. The Canadian Northern Railway Company expects to reach Prince Albert in the course of the next two months. Work on the big stone and steel bridge across the South Saskatchewan is progressing very rapidly. The company is preparing plans for a large station, freight sheds and other buildings at Prince Albert. The company has now under construction five large steel bridges across the Saskatchewan river, involving an expenditure of $1,500,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, builders' labourers, latners, plasterers, painters, decorators and

paperhangers were very busily employed. Plumbers and steamfitters were somewhat slack. With stonecutters trade was fairly active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were fairly busy. Jewellers were somewhat slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and patternmakers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—With printers and pressmen trade was fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—With bakers and confectioners, butchers and icemen and cigarmakers business was very active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers ,clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees, steam and hand laundry employees were very busy. Furriers were slack.

Transport.—Men engaged on the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the Canadian Northern Railway in freight service were slack. Passenger traffic on both lines was very heavy.

Unskilled labour.—There was a surplus of unskilled labour in the city.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There were many idle in Calgary during the past month. The demand and supply of labour last year at this time were about equal, there being plenty of work at good wages. Those who were doing well, however, sent word to their friends, and the result has been that too many men have come for the work there is to do. At Edmonton, it was stated, conditions were still worse, though business was very good, and the country generally prosperous.

The Railway Company and wholesale and retail dealers had all they could do, and there were good opportunities for men with capital.

There were no disturbances between employers and employees.

There is a proposition before the city council to supply cheap electric power, to be generated on Sheep Creek, about 40 miles from Calgary, where there is ample water power and extensive deposits of coal.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are looking forward to a banner year, prospects never having been better. In May a drouth was feared, but the abundant rains this month have assured plenty of moisture for all crops. Cattle were doing well and breeders hope for better prices than prevailed last year.

Lumbering.—The sawmills in the foothill country were busy getting out lumber for the buildings required by the new settlers.

Mining.—Stone quarries were busy, and at Sandstone, about 20 miles south of here, an up-to-date pressed brick plant is nearly ready to begin operations. Other brickyards in the district were working full time. The rain interferes somewhat with operations. There is talk of a large cement plant being established about 55 miles west of Calgary, and another 35 miles south. There is said to be good material at both places for the manufacture of a superior grade of Portland cement.

Railroad construction and employment.—A number of extra gangs were employed on the railroads, as is usual at this time of the year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is erecting a large addition to its roundhouse. A new station is be-

ing built at Medicine Hat and another is to be built at Lethbridge.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were two of the trades suffering from immigration. Except a few old timers they were working little more than half time. Carpenters and joiners found conditions about the same. Lathers and plasterers were busy, as were painters. Plumbers had some idle men, and steamfitters were dull, but stonecutters had the most idle men to report. Last year there were none idle who were at all competent, but this year there are only a very few working. Prospects were somewhat brighter for the coming month. Good builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers and electrical workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking establishments were busy. The factories in Calgary, as well as those in outside towns, had all they could do keeping up to the demand.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all busy. The two newspaper establishments as well as the job shops, reported plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were well employed as were the boot and shoemakers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, icemen, and cigarmakers were all well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery men were busy and hotels and restaurant employees were very busy. Theatre employees found it slacker than during the winter, but laundry workers were busy. The Trades and Labour Council are making a determined effort to compel Chinese laundries to comply with the sanitary ordinances of the city.

Leather trades.—Harness makers were fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad employees engaged in transportation found it difficult to get a day off. It takes the company all it can do to keep passengers and freight moving. Teamsters and expressmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was a large number of this class idle, though not so many as last month, and there should be an improvement from now on.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour throughout the Kootenay district during June has been moderately active, the surplus of unskilled labour obtaining employment from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the construction of the new branch line from Yahk, B.C., to Spokane, Wash. A force of about 150 men, which will be increased, is being employed, and the work is expected to be completed by January 1, 1906.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit gardeners are being gradually attracted by the mild climate to the shores of Kootenay lake, and at the present rate of settlement a few years' time will see the shores of that lake dotted with beautiful homes.

Mining.—Cordial relations existed between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its employees. An average of one hundred carloads of coal are being shipped daily from the mines, half of that amount being afterwards manufactured into coke. The company, according to the statement of the managing director, will in the near future almost double its capacity. Quartz miners were fairly well employed, and the industry was in a prosperous condition generally, the exception being at the 'Ivanhoe' mine, near Sandon, B.C., where a force of 70 miners was laid off during June, and the announcement made that only a few miners would be employed on

development work for some time to come. A force of 24 miners employed at the 'Hewitt' mine, Silverton, B.C., was also laid off.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Fernie is the only city in the Kootenay district in which building operations of any magnitude were under way. The Crow's Nest Trading Company, and the Trites, Woods Company each have under construction large brick store buildings, and several private frame residences are being built. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, laid the corner stone of its head office building on the 19th June. The material of the building is cement.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been well employed during June, but there have been a large number of men, principally carpenters and unskilled labourers in the building trades, seeking employment, due to the very large influx of men from the United States and eastern Canada. Lathers and plasterers were particularly busy. There is no large work in contemplation, except that of the proposed government buildings. Wages remained unchanged.

Real estate was very active, and higher at the present time than at any previous period. Rents remained very high, with a good demand for houses. It was particularly noticeable that speculative building was slackening.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the Delta and lower Fraser agricultural districts state that the crops were in excellent condition. Hay was well advanced, and mowing had begun. Strawberries have been a failure this season. Prices were two boxes for twenty-five cents. The Victoria supply ceased, and there were no berries coming in from up country, the market being fed by California productions. The cause of the local failure is said to be due to frosts lifting the roots of the plants last winter. Cherries and plums will be plentiful.

Fishing.—Indications point to a large and early run of sock-eye salmon, the advance shoals having appeared in the straits of Juan de Fuca.

Railroad construction and employment.—Contracts have been let by the Canadian Pacific Railway to build 45 miles of railroad from Spencer's bridge on the main line to Aspen grove in the Nicola basin. The route is not definitely located, but in all probability will follow the course of the proposed Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were active, with no demand for extra men. Carpenters and joiners reported about 700 men in the union, and many applications coming in for membership, consequent upon the large number of arrivals from outside points. There were a number outside the union, but not local men, who were also seeking employment. Lathers and plasterers were very busy, all hands being employed. Painters and decorators reported a number of men idle, but the volume of work exceeded that of the season of 1904. Plumbers reported trade conditions unsettled and inactive. The open-shop question was a cause of complaint; nevertheless there was plenty of work on hand. Stonecutters were fairly well employed, and builders' labourers reported conditions discouraging, hundreds of men arriving and departing weekly. The demand for men was considerably less than the supply, except among hod-carriers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and coremakers reported trade only fair, with no immediate demand for men. Machinists and engineers stated that owing to the closing down of the Thompson & Co.'s large works, a number of men were

idle and prospects uncertain. Steam engineers were quiet. Blacksmiths reported trade good and boilermakers, shipbuilders and sheet metal workers had fair employment, though there were a few idle men in the latter class. Iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers reported trade dull, but with good prospects. Horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions in these trades remained unchanged.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were exceptionally active and prospects were good. Newspaper work was active, and bookbinders busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported conditions unchanged.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were very dull, but butchers and meat cutters were active and prospects were good. Cigarmakers had an improvement in trade over the previous month, but there were still a few out of work.

Leather trades.—Workers on horse goods were busy but the other branches were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers found trade conditions unchanged. Broom makers were busy. A number of clerks and stenographers were seeking employment and among delivery employees the supply of men exceeded the demand. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Conditions in the transportation business remained unchanged.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Revelstoke.—It was stated that from Revelstoke northward for 70 miles there are a great many mines unproductive because of lack of transportation. Beyond that the country is unprospected.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions generally were not as favourable in this city as in former years. The removal of the navy from Esquimalt and the garrison from Work Point is beginning to have its effect. In former years large numbers of mechanics and other workmen had good employment in these quarters. Building operations also were not as active as is usual at this season.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway line, together with all its equipment and steamboat connections. The company has also acquired all the lands held by the E. and N. Co., amounting to about 1,250,000 acres.

The C.P.R. Company has let a contract for a new wharf equal in size to the one completed last year.

The trouble between the Electrical Workers' Union and the B. C. Telephone Company was still unsettled ; most of the men discharged were still here and out of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The work of erecting additional fish traps on the west coast of Vancouver Island was proceeding favourably and by the time the run of sockeyes commences all will be in working order. The consignment of lobsters and oysters sent to this coast from the Atlantic by the Department of Marine and Fisheries arrived in fairly good condition and has been distributed to the various points best suited for their propagation.

Lumbering.—The mills in this city and vicinity were running full time.

Mining.—Development work was being pushed on some of the island mines, but there is no marked activity in the industry. It is reported that the Texada island iron

mines are to reopened during the summer and worked by American capital.

Other Industries. — Fifteen sealing schooners cleared during the month for the season's cruise in Behring sea. This number will complete the fleet for the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners had a fair month, but there was a surplus in each branch. A considerable number of old hands who had constant employment here for years had to seek work elsewhere, leaving the number of mechanics employed in the building trades much less than in former years. Plasterers were fully employed. The first half of the month painters and decorators were well employed, but during the latter part work was scarce. Stonecutters have commenced work on the large tourist hotel for the C.P.R. Company. Plumbers and builders' labourers had fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—General dullness prevailed in the machine shops and ship yards. With iron moulders work was scarce. Machinists had fair employment. Electrical workers and linemen had scant employment. Blacksmiths were well employed. Boilermakers, iron ship builders, shipwrights and caulkers were but partially employed. The few sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an exceptionally busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and tailoresses were fairly well employed and conditions materially improved for garment makers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were busy. Butchers and cigarmakers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers reported a falling off in trade and unsteady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, and delivery employees had fair employment. Laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were fully employed. Work with ship labourers and longshoremen was unsteady. Street railway employees report favourable conditions and full employment, outside staffs having been considerably increased during the month. Cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Street paving, the laying of permanent sidewalks, and other corporation work, commenced during the month, has nearly taken up the surplus in this class.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during June has been very unequal. Stagnation prevailed in the city on account of the mines stopping, but at other mines in the district there has been unusual activity, and a number of additional men employed. On the whole, however, a large number of men have been out of work.*

In business quietness prevailed as the mines are the main source of employment. In the rest of the district, trade was good.

There were no changes in rates of wages. Among coal miners there was a reduction of a few minutes per day on June 1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Among the farmers, haying commenced at an early date this year. All were very busy.

Fishing.—Activity prevailed.

* For statement relating to the trouble between the Western Fuel Company and its employees see article on Trade Disputes for the present issue.

Lumbering.—In the sawmills prospects improved, and a busy season was looked for by loggers.

Railroad construction and employment.—No railroad construction was in progress.

Mining.—Among the quartz miners there was little change. It was reported that the iron mines on Texada island had been purchased by an American syndicate, and will be opened up on a large scale, there being a large body of high grade ore on the surface. The principal coal mine in this city was closed, throwing over 500 men out of work. The mines in the district were working steadily and increasing their outputs and staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions were very quiet, little new buildings going up or being contracted for. Painters reported work quiet and builders' labourers were very dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported business very quiet.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported work quiet.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed but not as well as in previous months.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little work for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Conditions in some parts of the district were fairly good, but there was no demand for extra labour, there being plenty of men to more than fill any demand that might be made.

ALIEN LABOUR LAW—THE PERE MARQUETTE CASE.*

ON June 16, Mr. Justice Anglin pronounced a judgment in what is known as the Père Marquette case, in which he held that the Act of the Dominion Parliament (60-61 Vict. c. 11, as amended by 1 Edward VII., c. 13) 'to restrict the importation and employment of aliens' was beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States, it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion Parliament by the Parliament of Great Britain. The following is the section of the Act in question: 'The Attorney-General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of this Act, may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country,, at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation violating section 1 of this Act.' (Section 6.)

Section 9 provides that 'this Act shall apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force, or as enact and retain in force, laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act.'

Nature of Proceedings.

As mentioned in the June number of the *Labour Gazette*,† upon receipt of the report

* For an account of the circumstances leading to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Pere Marquette Railway Company and the proceedings of this commission and its report, see the May, 1905 number of the *Labour Gazettee* (Vol. V., No. 11), page 122, and the June, 1905, number of *Labour Gazettee* (Vol. V., No. 12), page 1357.

† See page 1663.

of His Honour, Judge Winchester, the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company, the commissioner found that a number of officials and employees had been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. Warrants were subsequently issued by the Honourable the Attorney-General to the Commissioner of Dominion Police (Colonel Sherwood) for the deportation of the parties named in the commissioner's report, Colonel Sherwood being instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed in consequence of immediate deportation.

The first warrants to be issued were those naming Mr. James R. Gilhula and Mr. Everett E. Cain. Both Mr. Gilhula and Mr. Cain were citizens of the United States, who, along with the other persons named in the report, had been brought into Canada in violation of the Alien Labour Act by entering within the previous year on a contract of employment, made previously to their leaving the United States to perform respectively the services of chief train dispatcher and train master at St. Thomas, Ont.

The warrants were issued by the Attorney-General against these persons directing their arrest and requiring the official charged with the duty 'to return them to the country whence they came.' The warrants were executed on June 2. Immediately upon their arrest the parties obtained writs of Habeas Corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of Dominion Police who had made the arrests to produce the persons in his custody before Justice Anglin at Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Upon this being done, Messrs. J. S. Robinson and J. B. Mackenzie, counsel for the prisoners, moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and Mr. Shepley, K. C., for the Attorney-General, showed cause against the motions.

The Arguments.

The principal argument urged on behalf of the Père Marquette officials, and the one to which effect was given by the court, was, as already stated, that the legislation under which the proceedings were taken was beyond the powers of the Dominion Legislature. Three reasons were submitted in favour of this contention, namely, (1) That the Imperial Parliament alone had the power to pass such legislation, or to allow it to be passed in Canada, and that this had not been done; (2) that it was impossible to comply with the above section 6 of the Act by 'returning,' or completing the 'return' of the prisoners to the States without going outside the confines of Canada for that purpose, and that our parliament had no power to permit this, because it would be something done in a foreign country to which Canadian law did not extend; and (3) that the legislation in question was a violation of an article in the treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States, which gives to the people of the States and of Canada the right of passing and repassing and of freedom of commerce between the two countries. It was also argued, that before the Attorney-General put the law in force against the prisoners, there should have been a prosecution of and a finding against the persons responsible for bringing the said prisoners into Canada; that it should have been shown that the service which they were brought in to perform was within the meaning and intention of the Act; that the prisoners should have been heard before the Attorney-General in their own defence before any attempt was made to deport them; and that they could not be deported merely on the Attorney-General being 'satisfied' that the law had been broken, and that they should be deported.

With respect to the points taken in the last sentence the reply, on the other side, was that the statute did not require a prosecution of the parties responsible for bringing the prisoners into Canada; that

the Act covered the service which the prisoners were performing in Canada, because it was labour or service of some kind, and was not within the 'exceptions' mentioned in the Act; that the prisoners had been allowed a full defence before the Royal Commission which took evidence in the case and reported against them; and that the report of the commission furnished good ground for the Attorney-General being 'satisfied' that the law had been violated, and that deportation should follow as a consequence. It was for the Attorney-General and not for the court to be 'satisfied' whether any particular individual was liable to deportation under section 6 of the Act, and his decision could not be inquired into or interfered with by a judge on these motions. The reason, it was said, for non-interference by the judge is that the Attorney-General is the legal agent and representative of the executive, *i.e.*, the Crown and its advisers, in enforcing this Act, and that, although the executive is subject to parliament, it is not subject to judicial control any more than is the legislature itself.

As to the argument based on the treaty of 1794, the answer was, that that treaty did not apply in this case, which was a case not affecting the right of persons to pass and repass between the two countries, but the right of persons to come from the States into Canada and remain here, under conditions which the Act declared to be illegal, and which required their 'return' to the States. At all events, the treaty, it was said, was abrogated by the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, and was not revived by the treaty of 1815. Our parliament, moreover, had passed Acts like the Customs Act and the Tariff Acts over the heads of treaties between Great Britain and the United States. It had done so under the powers conferred by the British North America Act, 1867, which made the Dominion Legislature supreme in these matters within the limits of that Act, and supreme also in legislation like the Alien Labour Act which was not inconsistent with any treaty.

This last argument as to the power of the Dominion Parliament to pass such legislation, to the construction to be given to the language of section 6 of the Alien Labour Act, and the manner of working out the Act under that section, cover the ground upon which Mr. Justice Anglin's judgment was given. It was said, in the first place, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest court in the empire for the colonies, had decided that the Dominion Legislature had as large powers, under the British North America Act, to legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada, as the Imperial Parliament had in Imperial matters; and, in the second place, that these powers were expressly given by the British North America Act with respect to aliens. In the exercise of these powers, the Dominion Legislature is in no sense a delegate of the Imperial Parliament; it is supreme. It alone has the right to say what laws it may pass for the peace, order, &c., of Canada; and the Imperial authorities had recognized that right in regard to the alien labour law. It had never questioned the validity of that law.

As to the objection that the full and complete working out of the Act necessarily involved the exercise of a power—the doing of something—outside of Canada in constraint of the prisoners, it was admitted that our parliament could not authorize its officials to go to Buffalo to detain persons there. This, however, it was contended, was not necessary in carrying out the Alien Labour Act. The Act could be fully enforced by the Dominion officers without their being obliged to leave Canada, or to enter the States for that purpose. If, however, any case could be conceived which involved the doing of an act by a Dominion officer outside of Canada, the statute should be construed so as to 'save the jurisdiction,' as it is called; that is to say, construed to mean that the Dominion Parliament never intended anything of that kind—never intended that its powers should be exceeded in enforcing the statute. The act of deportation— of com-

pelling a 'return' of the alien 'to the country whence he came'—would be completed when he was put in course of return to the States by being placed on a vessel or on a train for that purpose. 'If,' for example, 'the officer charged with the deportation took a person to be deported on board the ferry at Windsor, and either left him on the ferry, or stayed on the ferry himself till the middle thread of the stream was reached, and then took his hand off, there is deportation, and there is a return to the country from whence the offender came, without any exercise whatever of jurisdiction outside the territory of Canada.'

Judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin.

The argument was heard at Toronto on June 9 and 10. At the conclusion of the argument, Mr. Justice Anglin reserved his decision, and thereafter ordered the discharge of the prisoners in the following judgment :—

Upon a return to writs of habeas corpus counsel for the applicants move for their discharge from custody. Counsel representing the Attorney-General of Canada opposes the motion.

Because no appeal lies from the order which I fined myself obliged to pronounce, I regret that counsel were unable to accede to my suggestion, made upon the application for the writs of habeas corpus, that these writs should be returnable before a Divisional Court, R.S.O., chap. 51, sec. 67.

The applicants are in the custody of the Commissioner of Dominion Police under warrants of the Attorney-General couched in the following terms :—

'CANADA.

'TO THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION POLICE, OR ANY POLICE CONSTABLE WITHIN CANADA.

'WHEREAS, it has been established to the satisfaction of the undersigned, the Attorney-General of Canada, that within the period of one year previous to the date hereof, to wit, on or about the month of December, 1904 (James R. Gilhula), (Everett E. Cain), of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, at present of St. Thomas, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, being an alien or foreigner and a citizen of the United States of America, a foreign country, which has enacted and retains in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to the Act passed in the 60th and 61st year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter 11, entituled, "An Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens," was by one, The Pere Marquette Railway Company, at St. Thomas, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, unlawfully assisted or encouraged to enter or immigrate into Canada from the United States of America under contract or agreement made previous to the importation or immigration of the said (James R. Gilhula), (Everett E. Cain), to perform the service or labour of (Chief Dispatcher), (Train Master), on the said Pere Marquette Railway, in Canada, and that the said (James R. Gilhula), (Everett E. Cain), being an immigrant within the meaning of the said Act, and the Acts in amendment thereof, was thereupon, within the period aforesaid, to wit on or about the month of December, 1904, aforesaid, allowed to enter into Canada from the United States of America contrary to the prohibition of the said Acts, and that the said (James R. Gilhula), (Everet E. Cain) and remained and still is in Canada.

'THESE are therefore to command you in His Majesty's name to take into custody the said (James R. Gilhula), Everett E. Cain) and return them to the United States of America and so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

'Given under my hand and seal this twenty-third day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five, at the City of Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada aforesaid.

'[Seal.]

'C. FITZPATRICK.

'Attorney-General of Canada.'

Numerous grounds were urged in support of the motion, but in the view which I take of the matter it becomes unnecessary to deal with any ground other than that upon which I am about to dispose of it.

As amended by 1 Edw. VII., chap. 13, sec. 3, the sixth section of the 60-61 Vict., chap. 11 (D), reads as follows :—

'The Attorney-General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibitions of this Act, may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person, partnership or company violating sec. 1 of this Act.'

This statutory provision contains the sole authority for the issue and enforcement of the warrant above set out. Its validity is impugned by the applicants upon the ground, *inter alia*, that, inasmuch as it purports to authorize the Attorney-General, or his delegate, to deprive persons against whom it is to be enforced of their liberty without the territorial limits of Canada, it transcends the powers of the Dominion Parliament.

By the 91st section of the British North America Act the parliament of Canada is empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces ; and it is by sub. sec 25 given 'exclusive legislative authority' in regard to 'aliens and naturalization.' In many judgments the Privy Council has declared that our parliament 'has and was intended to have powers of legislation as large and of the same nature as the Imperial Parliament itself,' the language of the British North America Act being 'apt to authorize the utmost discretion of enactment for the attainment of the objects pointed to.' Riel vs. The Queen, 10 A.C. 675. The Queen vs. Burah, 3 A.C. 889, 904. Bank of Toronto vs. Lambe, 12 A.C. 538. But that the

area within which the powers so conferred may be exercised is restricted to the territorial limits of the colony, to whose legislature they are granted, is equally well established. However general the language in which its jurisdiction is conferred, without an explicit bestowal of extra territorrial powers by the Sovereign Parliament, no colonial legislature may enact legislation to be actively enforced beyond the boundaries of the colony. Powell vs. Appollo Candle Company, 10 A.C., at p. 290. Routledge vs. Low, 1 chap. App., at p. 47, per Turner, L. J.; 3 E. & I. App. at p 116, per Lord Chelmsford. Forsyth's Constitutional Law, pp. 24, 465. Todd's Parliamentary Government in British Colonies (2nd Ed), 159, 177-8. Dicey on The Constitution (6th Ed.) 99n.

This is but one of the several restrictions necessarily flowing from the inherent condition of a dependency, Regina vs. Taylor, 36 U.C.R., at p. 191 ; Craw vs. Ramsey, Vaughan, 274, at pp. 292-93. Counsel for the Attorney-General was therefore well advised in conceding at bar that the return of the immigrant to the country whence he came, prescribed by the sixth section of the statute, would necessarily involve his detention or subject him to constraint, by the agent of the Attorney-General, without the territorial limits of Canada, that provision is *ultra vires* of the Dominion parliament.

Giving full effect to the argument of the learned counsel that, if at all possible, the statute should receive a construction consistent with jurisdiction, not desiring 'to attribute to the colonial legislature an effort to enlarge their jurisdiction to such an extent as would be unconsistent with the powers commiteed to a colony' ; Macleod vs. Attorney-General for New South Wales (1891) A. C., 455, 457. I have striven to discover some means for the performance of that which the warrants to the commissioner require him to do—viz. :—to take into custody the applicants and return them to the United States of America, whence they came—that would not involve an assumption of extra-territorial jurisdiction. In this I have failed.

Mr. Shepley argued that the requirements of the statute must be deemed satisfied if the 'immigrant' to be deported is 'put in course of return' to the country from which he came. I cannot so read the words 'return to.' If the constraining force of the officer acting under the Attorney General's warrant ceases before the subject of it is within the territorial limits of the foreign country, I cannot understand how he can be said to returned to that country by virtue of the warrant. If such force continue until the subject is upon foreign territory, its extra-territorial exercise cannot be denied.

In effecting the return of an 'immigrant' to the United States it is suggested that the officer charged with that duty may take his subject in custody to the imaginary line forming the boundary and then, remaining himself on Canadian territory, may push his prisoner across the line and into the United States. But, were it possible for the officer to eject a risting alien without risk projecting any part of his own person upon United States soil, in my opinion the application of the propelling force operating upon the person of the alien, while wholly or partly within the foreign territory, is an extra-territorial constraint of such alien by the Canadian officer and as such cannot be authorized by the Dominion parliament. Again counsel suggests that the officer may select such a point as Windsor for the deportation and may discharge his duty by placing his alien prisoner upon a ferry-boat crossing the river to Detroit. Here the alien is upon Canadian territory, until the middle of the stream is reached. If the custody ceases when the alien is placed on the ferry-boat it cannot be said that he is returned to the United States by the officer charged with the execution of the warrant. If the custody continues until the ferry-boat reaches mid-stream—apart from the difficulty of determining the precise moment at which the boat crosses the imaginary line beyond which any constraint by Canadian authority is admittedly unwarranted, and the danger of an involuntary violation of United States territory—it is impossible to say that the deported subject is not under actual constraint imposed by Canadian authority until the boat reaches the Detroit docks. He is upon the ferry-boat not of his own volition, but because Canadian power has placed and kept him there. In theory his imprisonment may cease at the instant his body is carried over the border ; in fact he is carried not to the border, but to the city of Detriot in United States territory, by compulsion of Canadian law.

The difficulties of returning 'immigrants' to countries separated from Canada by the high seas without exercising extra-territorial constraint are even greater. The statute extends to all foreign countries whcih have enacted and retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a similar character. (Section 9.)

'In so far as they possess legislative jurisdiction, the discretion committed to the parliaments, whether of the Dominion or of the provinces, is unfettered. It is the proper function of a court of law to determine what are the limits of the jurisdiction committed to them.' Union Colliery Company vs. Bryden, (1899) A.C. 580, 585. Discharging that function I have reached the conclusion that the provision of the Dominion statute, 60 and 61, Victoria ch. 11, for the return of certain 'immigrants' to the country whench they came is *ultra vires*.

Neither may that statute be invoked to justify the custody in which the applicants are held within Canada. This custody is merely a means to an end, that end being deportation. The applicants are not in custody for any other purpose. Their apprehension is authorized by the legislature only as something subsidiary to their return to the United States. It follows that if the return itself cannot be legally effected the detention for that illegal purpose is unwarranted.

The applicants are therefore in my judgment entitled to an order for their immediate discharge—and that order I accordingly pronounce.

In addition to the authorities cited in the course of the foregoing opinion, I make the following references : Ray vs.McMackin, (1875) 1 Victoria L.R. 274 ; in *re* Gleich, (1879) 1 New Zealand Sup. Court, 39 ; in *re* the Victoria Steam Navigation Board (1881) 7 Victoria L.R. 248 ; Lefroy on Legislative power in Canada pages 322, et seq. : In *re* Bigamy sections of the Criminal Code (1897) 27 S.C.R. 461 ; Regina vs. Brierly, (1887) 14 O.R. 525 ; Regina vs. Plowman (1894) 25 O.R. 656.

Government's View of Judgment.

On June 26, the view of the government in reference to the judgment pronounced

by Mr. Justice Anglin, was given by the Honourable Mr. Chrales Fitzpatrick, the Minister of Justice, in answer to a question by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P. The question and answer, as published in 'Hansard,' are as follows :—

Mr. SMITH (Nanaimo) asked :

1. Is the government aware that the Alien Labour Act has been declared by Judge Anglin to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion parliament ?

2. Does the government concur in this judgment ? If, not, why not ?

3. What action, if any, does the government purpose taking and when, to determine the rights of the Dominion to pass legislation of this character ?

4. Can an appeal be taken from the judgment referred to ?

5. What bearing has Judge Anglin's judgment upon (a) the Chinese exclusion legislation ; (b) the powers of Dominion health officers to exclude diseased immigrants from Canada ; (c) the power of the Dominion to detain, punish and deport poachers in Canadian waters ?

6. Has the whole Act been declared *ultra vires* ? If not, then what part is affected by the decision ?

7. Has the government yet determined upon introducing amendments to the Act ?

8. Has any counsel been appointed to represent the interests of organized labour with the Pere Marquette case ? If so, who ?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Some of the provisions of that Act had been declared *ultra vires*. The government does not agree in that judgment, and it is our intention to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal. I do not think it necessary to say what effect that judgment might have with respect to other legislation on this question. As far as the proceedings are concerned, the Dominion of Canada will be represented by Mr. Shepley of Toronto and by Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice. I do not know of any other interest affected at present.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

AT the session of the Quebec Legislature which prorogued on May 19, 1905, assent was given to an Act 'to amend the law respecting the organization of departments,' which involved, among other changes, more specific treatment by the government in future of matters relating particularly to labour, under a department to which the title 'Department of Public Works and Labour' was given. The Department of Public Works, as originally organized, was amalgamated in 1901 with the Department of Colonization; these branches were separated by the enactment of the past session, the latter being associated with the Department of Mines and Fisheries.

Functions of the Minister.

In so far as they relate particularly to labour, the functions, powers and duties of the Minister, to whom the administration and direction of this department were given, were set forth in the Act, as follows :—

He controls the collecting and publication of statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour ;

He institutes and controls inquiries into important industrial questions;

He has the supervision of and control over all proceedings under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act;

The Council of Arts and Manufactures and mechanics' institutes are under his control.

Other Provisions.

Provision is made for the submission of an annual report by the minister within ten days after the opening of each session of the legislature. The general control of the business of the department is vested in a deputy minister appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The department is also to have a secretary whose duties are carefully defined. It is further enacted that all public institutions and officers of the province must promptly answer official communications from the department and make diligent efforts to supply correct information on all questions submitted, failure or refusal to answer questions being made punishable by a fine of $20. By a special provision beet sugar manufactories receiving government grants are placed under the control of the department. It is provided that the present officers of the reorganized department are to continue to hold their offices, or may be transferred to other positions created by the Act, at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

THE Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which assembled on March 22, was prorogued on May 19, assent being given to 179 Acts by the Lieutenant Governor. Copies of these Acts were received at the department during June and the following is a brief statement with regard to those which are of particular interest from the standpoint of labour and industry.*

Reorganization of Departments of Colonization, Forests, Mines and Fisheries.

The Department of Colonization, under certain provisions enacted during the session was separated from the Department of Public Works with which it was previously associated and joined with those of Mines and Fisheries, the two latter being separated from the Department of Lands, with which they were formerly connected. Lands and forests are now placed under the charge of a separate department, the minister of which has the oversight and control of everything connected with the administration and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and forests thereon. He has also the management of escheats, the administration of the Jesuit estates, the carrying out of the provisions of the Twelve Children Act, and other functions. To the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries is given control and management of everything connected with colonization, emigration and immigration, colonization societies receiving government grants, colonization works and roads, the administration and sale of mining lands, fisheries, rivers, streams and lakes, and the carrying out of the game laws. A provision is inserted requiring colonization societies to answer promptly official communications from the department and to make diligent effort to supply accurate information on all questions submitted to them, neglect or refusal to answer questions, or to furnish information relating to colonization being made punishable by a fine of $20.

* For statement relating to organization of Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour see preceding article.

Public Lands and Forests.—Twelve Children Act repealed.

The Twelve Children's Act repealed.—The law respecting the sale and management of public lands and forests was further amended by the repeal of the different Acts authorizing free grants of land to fathers and mothers of twelve children. In future those who are recognized as entitled to a grant of land, in virtue of the repealed provisions, may obtain from the Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests the payment of a premium of $50 upon transmitting a proper application. Lots hitherto granted are to remain subject to the accomplishment of the ordinary conditions of settlement and to be not liable to seizure for debt, except for municipal, school or church taxation, or to be sold by the father or mother.

The Act giving the minister power to grant licenses to cut firewood and timber for construction purposes on Crown lands, not for purposes of trade, was amended by the addition of a section which limits the granting of these permits to lots whereon there is no appreciable quantity of merchantable timber. More stringent provisions were also added with regard to the sending of notices by the holder of the permit to the holder of the timber license, the latter being allowed to indicate the place in his territory in which the wood in question may be cut.

Inspection of Butter and Cheese Factories.

Legislation was enacted, requiring all butter and cheese factories in operation in the province to be inspected for the purpose of ascertaining the condition in which they are kept and the quality of their products, the inspection to cover in each case the refining room, ice

house, machines, instruments, milk, butter and cheese. It is provided that inspectors authorized by the Minister of Agriculture may enter and go through all such factories and buildings between seven o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening on any juridicial day of the year, inspectors being required to produce certificates of office if requested before proceeding with the work of inspection. Interference with an inspector in the execution of his duty, or refusal to comply with the provisions of the Act, is made liable to a fine not to exceed $20 and costs, with the alternative of imprisonment for a term not to exceed 30 days. Provisions are also added relating to the powers granted to inspectors and the methods to be followed in enforcing the Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council being authorized to make all such regulations as may be necessary, the same to be published once in the Quebec *Official Gazette* and to have thereafter all the force of law.

A second Act affecting agriculture primarily was that amending the law respecting farmers' clubs which requires that a general meeting of the members of the club, at which lectures on agriculture, to which the public are to be admitted, are to be given, shall be held each year, the provincial grant being conditional on the regular holding of these meetings. The frequency of the meetings was previously at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Incorporation of Benefit Associations, &c.

Two Acts were passed incorporating workmen's mutual benefit associations. 'The Ship Workers' Mutual Benefit Association of the Port of Montreal,' was incorporated, the object stated being to provide sick and death benefits to workmen employed in connection with the shipping trade, to provide means of subsistence to members becoming disabled through illness or bodily injury, and to furnish funds to widows or children or other representatives of deceased members. The membership is to consist of all persons regularly employed in connection with the shipping trade of Montreal on payment of an annual entrance fee and a weekly subscription to be deducted each week by the employer from the member's wages. Employers of labour are permitted to become honorary members on payment of an annual subscription of not less than $10. The honorary members and the 'Shipping Federation of Canada' are also given full rights of membership on payment of a fixed sum. The management of the corporation is to be in the hands of a committee of seven, of whom three are to be elected annually, three appointed by the honorary members and Shipping Federation of Canada, and a chairman appointed annually by the 'Shipping Federation.' The management of the funds and the making of the necessary by-laws are placed in the control of this committee.

'The Quebec Firemen's Benefit and Pension Association' was incorporated with the object of succouring the widows, children and relatives of members, of assisting all members incapacitated by illness or injuries, and of encouraging brilliant actions performed by members. The Association is authorized to receive gifts and to acquire and dispose of immoveable property to the value of $100,000. The establishment of a pension and superannuation fund is permitted, and the determining of the conditions under which benefits resulting from the funds may be participated in. The suspension of participation in benefits if the revenues are insufficient is also permitted. The making of by-laws regarding the admittance or expulsion of members, the election of officers, the powers and duties of officers, holding of special meetings, &c., are provided for.

The clauses relating to the government and administration of the French Canadian Artisans' Society of Montreal were amended in several particulars. The society was previously governed by a convention and an executive council. In

place of the latter. however, a general council of 15 members to administer the general affairs of the society is now constituted, an executive council of nine members being added, to have charge of the internal government of the society, which under the old constitution fell to the convention above mentioned, assisted by an executive council, by delegates of branches and by ex-presidents who did not cease being members of the society. Under the revised constitution the convention is to consist of the general council, ex-presidents-general and delegates from the following seven jurisdictions, viz.: Montreal, Quebec, Ontario, Maritime Provinces New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, each jurisdiction to be represented by one delegate and 23 other delegates to be elected by the jurisdictions in proportion to the number of their members. Other provisions are added as to the election of delegates, and of members to the general council, payment of expenses, &c.

Taxation of Corporations, Commercial Travellers, Navigation Companies, Stock Transfers, &c.

Commercial travellers soliciting orders for firms or corporations having no place of business in Canada are required in future to obtain a license from the Provincial Treasurer under the penalty of a minimum fine of $500, or a maximum fine of $1,000. The penalty for lending a license obtained under the provisions of the Act is placed at $300 for each offence. The license fee is also placed at $300. The taxation of navigation companies, telegraph companies, express companies and trust companies was also revised. Wireless telegraph companies were exempted from taxation prior to July 1, 1906. The tax on trust companies was fixed at ⅛ of 1 per cent on the amount of paid-up capital up to $1,000,000, and $25 for each $100,000 or fraction thereof for all sums over $1,000,000, with an additional tax of $50 for each place of business in Montreal and Quebec and $20 for each place of business in every other place. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may reduce this taxation when the principal place of business is beyond the limits of the province, but the tax must never be less than ⅛ of 1 per cent on the amount of paid-up capital employed in the province.

Maintenance of Children at Industrial Schools.

Four Acts were passed approving and ratifying contracts respecting the care and maintenance of children at reformatory and industrial schools. The schools in question were: L'Hospice St. Joseph de la Déliverance, at Lévis; l'Asile du Bon Pasteur de Québec, et l'Hospice St. Charles de Québec; les Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Marie, at Notre Dame de Montfort, and les Dames Réligieuses de Notre Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur de Montréal, at Montreal.

Legislation Relating to Municipalities.

An important amendment to the Municipal Code had to do with the auditing of corporation accounts, it being enacted that if fifteen resident electors of any municipality are dissatisfied with the auditing by the corporation auditors of the accounts of the secretary-treasurer, the council on petition must appoint a new auditor selected by them. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer for the five years immediately preceding may be audited by this officer; if found correct the cost of the audit must be paid by the petitioners, but if otherwise by the municipality. Should the council refuse to appoint an auditor, as requested, an appeal may be made to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who is given power in that case to make the appointment.

A second amendment to the municipal code makes it lawful for the council of any local municipality to enact that no dwelling house or building shall be erected within a distance of two feet from the boundary line between the province and the United States.

Acts incorporating the towns of Marieville and Thetford Mines and amending

the charters of nine other municipalities were passed.

Legislation Affecting Railways.

Ten Acts of the session related to steam and electric railways. The new companies incorporated were the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company, capital $1,000,000; the St. Francis Valley Railway Company, capital, $300,000; the Salmon River and Northern Railway Company, capital $300,000; the Lake Achigan Electric Tramway Company, capital, $200,000; and the Longueuil Tramways Company, capital $100,000. Acts were also passed amending in various particulars the charters of the Saguenay and James' Bay Railway Company, the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec Oriental Railway Company, and Buckingham Electric Railway, Light and Power Company.

Industrial Companies Incorporated.

Three Acts were passed incorporating industrial companies. The Davies Company, Limited, was authorized to construct and operate a packing house and rendering establishment in Montreal; the Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Company was permitted to develop water power and sell gas, electricity, timber limits, pulp mills, saw-mills, tramways, etc., and the Wilson-Paterson Company was authorized to carry on business as general merchants, warehousemen, shippers, etc. The Chicoutimi Pulp Company and telephone company of Bellechasse were granted additional privileges.

Proposed Regulation of Working Hours.

Among bills introduced and discussed during the session, but not finally ratified, was one to permit the Lieutenant Governor in Council, whenever a majority of the persons employed in the province at any trade were in favour of a maximum number of working hours per day or per week in such trade being fixed or changed, to proclaim by Order in Council a maximum number of working hours for the trade in question. A fine not exceeding $50, with the alternative of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, was proposed in the case of employers infringing the provisions of this Order in Council.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA.—THE BUILDING TRADES—STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

THE statistical tables published herewith relate to rates and tendencies of wages and hours among stonecutters and builders' labourers throughout Canada*.

* A full explanation of the nature and scope of the special investigation undertaken by the Department into rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the various trades and industries throughout the Dominion was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 522. Tables have already appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for November and December, 1904, at pages 530 and 610 respectively, relating to the wages and hours of different branches of the printing and allied trades, including hand compositors, machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers. In the February issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 836 publication of a series of tables relating to wages and hours in the building trades was begun, the wages and hours of bricklayers were first taken up. Tables relating to the wages and hours of carpenters, lathers and plasterers appeared in the April issue of the *Gazette* at page 1091, and to painters and plumbers in the May *Gazette* at page 1238.

The arrangement of the tables is similar to that adopted in returns of the series previously published, localities from which quotations were received being arranged alphabetically under the headings of the various provinces, from east to west, and columns being added in which the amount had been worked out.

Current Wages and Hours.

Particular information as to comparative rates, local variation in rates, etc., will be found set forth in full detail in the tables. Among both stonecutters and builders' labourers the highest wages paid and the shortest hours worked, other things being equal, are in the larger centres of population and in the westerly provinces. A few instances occurred among stonecutters in

the maritime provinces and in Quebec in which higher rates are paid in the outlying districts. This may be attributed to the fact that labourers of this class are not in many cases resident in these localities and have to be brought in at increased remuneration from outside. Among builders' labourers comparatively few examples of this are found, except in British Columbia, where the wages paid in Victoria and Vancouver are lower than in several localities of less population, the same tendency being noted among stonecutters.

The number of localities in which the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day and the eight-hour day were reported in connection with the present investigation among stonecutters and builders' labourers, are set forth in the tables given below, in order to admit of ready comparison as between the several provinces of the extent to which the respective working days are in force. It will be seen that much shorter hours are, as a rule, enjoyed by stonecutters, 44 returns of a nine-hour day or shorter being received out of a total of 95, whereas only 40 similar returns were received in the case of builders' labourers out of a total of 125. Only 5 instances of an eight-hour day were reported among builders' labourers, those being confined to the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia. Among stonecutters, 18 localities reported an eight-hour day, 9 being in Ontario, 5 in British Columbia, 2 in Quebec and one each in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. It should be added that the localities reporting an eight-hour day among builders' labourers included, Toronto and London, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., and among stonecutters Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

TABLE showing by provinces the number of localities from which returns were received of a ten-hour day, a nine-hour day, an eight-hour day, and a shorter work day on Saturdays among stonecutters.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day.	Number of Returns of shorter work day on Saturdays.
Nova Scotia	19	15	4	.....	4
P. E. Island	2	2	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	9	7	2	.....	3
Quebec	16	11	3	2	2
Ontario	38	12	17	9	11
Manitoba	2	1	.....	1	1
N. W. Territories	2	1	.....	1	.....
B. Columbia	7	2	.....	5	3
Total	95	51	26	18	24

TABLE showing by provinces the number of localities from which returns were received of a ten-hour day, a nine-hour day, an eight-hour day and a shorter work day on Saturdays among builders' labourers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of shorter work day on Saturdays rec'd.
Nova Scotia	25	22	3	.....	5
P. E. Island	2	2	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	23	22	1	.....	4
Quebec	35	29	6	.....	5
Ontario	69	44	23	*2	17
Manitoba	2	1	1	.....	.....
N. W. Territories	2	1	1	.....	.....
B. Columbia	7	4	.....	3	2
Total	165	125	35	5	33

*Toronto and London.

Changes in Wages of Stonecutters.

In the tabular analysis given below the number of changes in the wages of stonecutters, of which the department obtained a record, is set forth by years and provinces. The table relates entirely to increases, no record of a decrease having been received by the department, except at Vancouver, B.C., where a higher rate per day prevailed in 1890 than in the years immediately following, though the present rate per hour is higher than in 1890.

It will be seen that the largest number of increases took place between 1900 and 1903 inclusive, 60 increases out of 91 having gone into effect during that period. The largest number of increases occurring in a single year was in 1903.

Among the provinces Ontario contributed 48 changes, Nova Scotia 15 and Quebec 13, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba following in the order named. Full particulars with regard to the nature of the individual changes will be found in the large tables.

Changes in Wages of Builders' Labourers.

The number of changes in wages of builders' labourers is set forth by provinces and years in the tabular analyses presented below. The changes are all of the nature of increases, no record of a decrease among this class having been obtained by the department.

The largest number of changes reported to the department as occurring in any one year, was in 1902, the total being 29. Twenty-three changes were recorded as occurring in 1901, 21 in 1903 and 20 in 1900. The next most active years were 1904, with nine increases and 1890 with six increases, out of a total of 132.

According to provinces Ontario contributed 76 changes, Quebec 29, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 8 each, British Columbia 6 and Manitoba 3.

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES NUMBER OF CHANGES IN WAGES OF STONECUTTERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories	British Columbia	Total.
1904	1			1	4		1		7
1903	1		1	2	12	1		1	18
1902	1			3	12				16
1901	2	1			9				12
1900	3		2	2	6	1			14
1899	1			1					2
1898	3				1			1	5
1897	1				1				2
1896				2	1				3
1894	1			1					2
1891								1	1
1890				1				2	3
1886	1								1
1885			1		1				2
1880					1				1
1877			1						1
1870			1						1
Total	15	1	6	13	48	2	1	5	91

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES NUMBER OF CHANGES IN WAGES OF BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories	British Columbia.	Total.
1904	1			2	6				9
1903			1	5	13		1	1	21
1902	2		1	5	20			1	29
1901	1	1		5	15	1			23
1900	1		3	4	10	2			20
1899				2	3				5
1898	1			2	1			1	5
1897	1				3				4
1896	1		1	1	2				5
1895									
1894									
1893									
1892									
1891				1				1	2
1890				2	2			2	6
1889									
1887									
1885									
1884									
1882									
1880			1		1				2
1875									
1873			1						1
1869									
1848									
Total...	8	1	8	29	76	3	1	6	132

Changes in Hours of Stonecutters.

In the tabular analysis given below the number and nature of decreases in the hours of stonecutters, of which the department obtained a record, are set forth according to years. It will be seen that of a total of 72 decreases, 18 are changes from a ten to a nine hour day and 13 changes from a nine to an eight hour day. There were 3 changes from a ten to an eight hour day and 38 instances of a shorter working day being obtained on Saturdays.

The largest number of changes reported in any one year was in 1903 with 20 changes. In both 1901 and 1904, 12 changes occurred and 11 in 1900. In 1902 there were 7 changes.

The department obtained information with regard to 4 changes from a ten to a nine hour day; 1 from a nine to an eight hour day and 12 of a shorter working day on Saturdays without the year in which the changes went into effect being given.

By provinces the decreases reported were: Nova Scotia, 11; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 11; Ontario, 56; Manitoba, 2; North-west Territories, 2; and British Columbia, 7.

TABLE showing number and nature of changes in hours of Stonecutters.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.				
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 10 to an 8 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904		3		3	6
1903		4		6	10
1902		2	1		4
1901		3	2	1	6
1900	1	3			7
1899					
1898		1		1	2
1897					
1895		1			1
1894					
1891					
1890					1
1889					1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst	1903	20–30	2 00–3 00	25–35	2 50–3 50	1901	10	10
Antigonish	1900		2 00		3 65			
Baddeck					3 00			
Chester Basin				30	3 00			
Halifax	*1901*	*33*	*2 97*	*30*	*3 24*	*1895*	*10*	*10*
Hantsport					2 00–2 50		10	10
Heatherton	1901		2 00		2 25			
Laurencetown		25	2 50	30	3 00			
Margaree, S.W	1898	15	1 50	25–30	2 50–3 00		10	10
Margaree, N.E	1898	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Middleton	1902	30	3 00		3 50–4 00			
North Sydney	1900	30	3 00	35	3 50		10	10
Parrsboro'				30	3 00			
Port Hawkesbury	1898	17½	1 75	25	2 50		10	9
Pugwash[1]	1894		1 50		3 00			
Sydney	1900	25	2 50	40	4 00	1900	10	10
West Lakevale	1886	22½	2 25	27½	2 75			
Westville	1897		2 50		3 75			
Wolfville	1904	12½	1 25	14	1 25	1904	10	10
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown			*2 50–3 50*		*2 50–3 50*			
Summerside	1901	20	2 00	25	2 50			
New Brunswick.								
Andover				25–30	2 50–3 00			
Chatham	1903		2 50		3 50		10	10
Fredericton						1885	10	10
"	1870	25	2 50	30	3 00–4 50	1900	10	9
Grants	1900		2 00		2 50			
Hopewell Cape					3 00			
"					1 50–2 00			
Loggieville					2 50			
Richibucto			1 50–2 00		1 50–2 00			
St. John	1877		2 50					
"	*1885*	*33⅓*	*3 00*	*38½*	*3 50*	*1889*	*20*	*9*
St. Stephen					3 00			
Woodstock	1900		2 75–3 00	35–40	3 50–4 00		10	10
Quebec.								
Bolduc	1902		2 20		2 50			
Brèche à Manon				35	3 00			
Chateauguay					3 00–3 50			
a Hull	*1896*	*33⅓*	*3 00*			*1896*	*9*	*9*
"	*1903*	*30*	*3 24*					
"	*1904*	*42*	*3 78*	*42*	*3 44*	*1904*	*9*	*5*
Joliette	1890	15–20	1 50–2 00	25–35	2 50–3 50			
La Minerve			3 00					

[1] General advance for 10 years.
a These are non-union rates, and rates have changed since.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B., No. 20.

STONECUTTERS.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
AT PRESENT TIME.		IN WAGES.				IN HOURS.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9½	5	0 50						½
10	10		1 65						
10	10								
10	10								
9	*9*	*3*	*0 27*					*1*	*1*
10	9-10								
10	10		0 25						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	9	10-15	1 00-1 50						1
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10	50-1 00							
9	9	5	0 50					1	1
10	10								
10	8	7½	0 75						1
10	10		1 50						
9	9	15	1 50					1	1
10	10	5	0 50						
10	10		1 25						
9	9	1½						1	1
10	*10*								
10	10	5	0 50						
10	10								
10	9		1 00						1
9	9	5	0 50-2 00						1
10	10		0 50						
10	10								
10	10								
9	*9*	*4½*	*0 50*						
10	9								1
10	9½		0 75-1 00						½
10	10		30						
		6	0 54						4
		2⅜	0 24					*1*	*1*
8	*8*								
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change. Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Quebec—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Montreal	*1903*	*36*	3 24	*40–45*	3 20	1904	*9*	*9*
*b*Leeds Village				35				
Longueuil				40	4 00			
Pt. aux Trembles, Ptf.	1894				2 00			
Portage du Fort					3 25			
Quebec	1899	17½ 20	1 75–2 00					
"	1900	20 25	2 00–2 50	*30*	*2 70*	1902	10	10
St. Ambroise	1900		2 00		3 50	1900	12	12
St. Hyacinthe				*35*	*3 50*			
St. Johns				40	3 60	1904	10	10
Sherbrooke	1902	22½–27½	2 25–2 75	*30*	*3 00*	1902	10	10
Three Rivers	*1896*	*15*	*1 50*	*35–40*	3 50–4 00			
"	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*					
Thetford Mines					3 00			
Valleyfield					3 00			
Ontario.								
Allanburg	1897	30		37½				
Antrim				30–35	3 00–3 50			
Belleville	*1904*	*37½*	*3 00*	*40*	*3 60*		*8*	*8*
Berlin	1900	20	2 00					
"	1901	22½	2 25					
"	1902	35	3 50	35	3 50			
*c*Brantford						1901	10	9
"		35		45				
Brockville	1900	30	3 00	35	3 15	1900	10	10
Chatham	1902	25	2 50			1902	10	10
"	*1903*	*30*	*3 00*	*40*	*3 60*	1903	*10*	*9*
Collingwood	1902	30	3 00	37½	3 37½	1903	10	9
Cornwall	1900	30	3 00	40	3 60		10	10
Dutton				35	3 50			
Fort William				50	4 50	1903	10	10
Gananoque	1904	30	3 00	40	3 60	1904	10	9½
Guelph	*1901*	*22½ 25*	*2 40*			*1901*	*10*	*9*
"	*1902*	*25–27½*	*2 60*			*1902*	*10*	*9*
"	*1903*	*33⅓ 36*	*3 15*	*37½*	*3 60*	*1903*	*9*	*9*
Hagersville	1896	30	3 00					
"	1903	40	4 00	40	4 00			
Hamilton	1903	40		45		1900	9	5
Kemptville	1895	20 25	2 00–2 50	35 40	3 50–4 00	1900	10	10
Kingston	1900	25	2 50			1900	10	9
"	*1903*	*33⅓*	*3 00*	*37½*	*3 60*	*1903*	*9*	*9*
London	*1885*	*30*				*1885*	*10*	*9*
"	*1901*	*33⅓*				*1901*	*10*	*9*
"	*1903*	*37½*		*40*		1903	9	8
Lucan				35	3 50			
Midland	1902	30		35		1902	10	10
Milton	1880	30	3 00	45	4 05		10	10
Niagara Falls	1902	35	3 50			1902	10	9
"	*1903*	*39*	*3 51*	*45*	*3 60*	*1903*	*9*	*9*
Ottawa	1900	35	3 15			1897	10	10
"	1903	36	3 24			1903	9	5
"	1904	42	3 78	43	3 44			

b This rate includes board. *c* Very few resident stonecutters.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

STONECUTTERS.—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9								
8	*8*							1	1
10	10								
10									
9	9							1	1
10	10		1 50					2	2
10	*9–10*								
9	9							1	1
10	*9*	2½–7½	0 25–0 75						1
10	*10*	5	0 50						
		15–20	1 50–2 00						
10									
9									
		7½							
9	*9*	5	*0 50*			*1*	*1*		
		2½	0 25						
		12½	1 25						
9	5							1	4
9	9	5	0 15					1	1
		5	0 56						1
9	*9*	10	0 60					1	
9	9	7½	0 37½					1	
9	9	10	0 60					1	1
10									
9	9							1	1
9	9	10	0 60						½
		2½	0 20						1
		8	0 55					1	
8	*8*	4	0 15					1	1
10	10	10	1 00						
8	8	5					3	1	
10	9	15	1 50						1
		8½	0 50					1	
8	*8*	4						1	1
		3½							1
		4						1	1
8	*8*	2½						1	
9	9	5						1	1
9	4	15	1 05					1	6
		4						1	
8	8	6	0 10					1	1
								1	1
9	5	6							
		1			0 34				

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Owen Sound	1902	17½	1 75	37½	3 00	1902	10	10
Pembroke				30 40	3 00 4 00			
Penetanguishene	1901	22½	2 25					
"	1902	25	2 50					
"	1903	35	3 50	40	4 00			
Peterborough	1900	30	2 70	40	3 60			
"						1898	10	9
"								
Point Edward				50	5 00			
Renfrew				30	3 00			
St. Catharines		40		45			9	9
St. Thomas	1901	30	3 00	37–40	2 90–3 20	1901	10	9
Sarnia	1902	40	4 00	40	3 60		10	10
Sault Ste. Marie	1898	35	3 50					
"	1901	40	4 00	45–50	4 05 4 50	1901	10	10
Smith's Falls	1903	27½		33⅓		1903	10	10
Springfield	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Steelton	1902	40	3 60	42	3 78	1902	10	9
Stratford							10	10
"	1903	30	3 00	30–40	3 00–3 60	1904	10	10
Toronto	1900	40						
"	1903	43		45–48	3 60 3 84	1903	9	5
Walkerville	1904			50	4 00			
Welland				20	2 00			
Wiarton	1900	25	2 50	35	3 50	1900	10	10
"	1902	30	3 00					
Windsor	1901	35	3 50	50	4 00	1901	10	8
Wingham	1902			30	3 00			
Woodstock	1901	30	3 00	40	3 60	1901	10	10
Manitoba.								
Brandon	1900	35		45			10	10
Winnipeg	1903	50	4 50	50½	4 50	1903	9	8
North-west Territories.								
Calgary	1904	45	4 05	55	4 40	1904	9	9
Edmonton				55				
British Columbia.								
Similkameen				60	6 00			
Nelson	1898	55⅛	5 00	62½	5 00	1898	9	9
New Westminster	1903			50	4 00	1903	9	9
Revelstroke	*				5 00			
Rossland					4 50			
Vancouver	1890	55½	5 00	50½	4 50	1890	9	4
"	1891	44⅜	4 00					
Victoria	1890	44½	4 00	50½	4 50	1890	9	8

* No change in six years.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

STONECUTTERS.—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per Hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
8	8	20	1 25					2	2
10	10								
		2½	0 25						
		10	1 00						
		5	0 50						
		10	0 90						
9	9							1	
10	9								
10	10								
10	10								
9	5	5							4
8	8	7 10	0 20					2	1
9	9				0 40			1	1
		5	0 50						
9	9	5	0 05					1	1
9	9	6						1	1
10	10	5	0 50						
9	9	2	0 42						1
10	9								
9–10	9–10	10	0 60					1	1
		3							
8	4	2 5						1	1
8	4								
10	10								
10	9	5	0 50						1
		5	0 50						
8	8	15	0 50					2	
10	10								
9	9	10	0 60					1	1
10	10	10							
8	7	6¼						1	1
8	8	10	35					1	1
10									
10	10								
8	8	7½						1	1
8	4							1	5
10	10								
8	8								
8	4	¾			50			1	
				11	1 00				
8	4	11¾	50					1	4

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 9 —

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change. Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst	1903	10–13	1 00–1 30	12½–15	1 25–1 50		10	9½
Annapolis Royal					1 25–1 50			
Antigonish	1900		1 00		1 35–1 50			
Baddeck	1900	10	1 00	12½	1 25			
Bathurst					1 25–1 40			
Bedford					1 50			
Grand Narrows					1 35			
Halifax	1887	12	1 20					
"	1890	12½	1 25					
"	1892	13½						
"	1896	14						
"	1902	15	1 35	15–16⅔	1 45–1 50	1902	10	10
Hantsport					1 25–1 50			
Heathertbn	1901		1 00		1 25–1 30			
Isaac Harbour					1 25–1 50			
Lawrencetown		12½		13½				
Maccan					1 35			
Margaree, N.E.	1898	8–12½	80–1 25	10–15	1 00–1 50			
Mulgrave					1 35			
North Sydney	1899		1 00					
"		11	1 10					
"	1900	13	1 30	13–15	1 35–1 50	10	10	
Parrsboro				12½	1 25			
Point Tupper					1 35			
Port Hawkesbury	1896	10	1 00					
" "	1898	12½	1 25					
" "	1902	13 15	1 30 1 50	13 15	1 30 1 50		10	10
Pictou					1 50			
Pugwash			1 00		1 25			
Sydney	1890	10	1 00					
"	1902	15	1 50	15	1 50		10	10
Stellarton					1 35			
Truro					1 35			
Westville	1897		0 90	14	1 40			
Windsor					1 50		10	1
Wolfville	1904	12½	1 25	14	1 25	1904	10	1
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown					1 25			
Summerside	1901	10	1 00	12½	1 25			
New Brunswick.								
Andover				12½ 15	1 25–1 50			
Albert				12½	1 25			
Bathurst					1 25–1 40			
Campbellton					1 25			
Chatham					1 50			
Dalhousie					1 25			
Doaktown	1902		0 75–1 00		0 90 1 50			
Edmundston								
Fredericton	1873	10	1 00					
"	1880	12½	1 25					

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 21.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9½		20 25						½
10	10								
10	10		35 50						
10	10	2½	25						
10	10								
10	10								
		½	05						
		1							
		½							
9	9	1						1	1
10	10								
10	10		25 30						
		1							
10	10								
10	10	2 2½	20 25						
10	10								
		1	10						
		2	20						
10	9	2	20						1
10	10								
10	10								
		2½	0 25						
		½ 2½	5 25						
10	8								2
10	10								
10	10		0 25						
		3	0 20						
9 10	9 10	2	0 20					1	1
10	10								
10	9								
10	10		0 50						
10	9								1
9	9	1½						1	1
10	10								
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10								
10	10								
10									
10	10								
10	9								
10	10								
10	10		0 15 0 50						
		2½	0 25						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 9.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Nova Scotia—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Fredericton	1903	13 15	1 35-1 50	13½ 15	1 35-1 50			
"						1890	10	10
Grants	1900		0 75		1 00			
Hopewell Cape					1 25			
Logieville					1 50			
Memramcook					1 25			
Moncton	1896		1 10		1 50			
Newcastle					1 25-1 40			
Petit Rocher	1900	10	1 00	13	1 30			
Richibucto			1 00		1 00-1 40			
Sackville					1 30			
Sharlo					1 25			
Shippegan					1 00			
St. John			*1 25*		*1 50*	*1904*	*10*	*9*
St. Leonard					1 25			
St. Stephen					1 25-1 40			
Sussex			1 40		1 40-1 75			
Woodstock	1900	10	1 00	15	1 50-1 75	1901	10	10
Quebec.								
Actonvale					1 50			
Allan's Corners	1898	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Bolduc	1901		1 25		1 50			
[1] Brèche à Manon		8	0 80	10	1 00			
Capchat	1901	10	1 00	15	1 50			
Chambly					1 50			
Chateauguay					1 50			
Chicoutimi					1 50			
Drummondville					1 25-1 40			
French Village	1900	10	1 00	12½	1 25	1900	12	10
Grand Pabos					1 00-1 25			
Grandes Piles	1900		1 00-1 25		1 50			
Grenville					1 50			
Haldimand-Gaspé	1901		0 75-1 00		1 00-1 25		12	12
Joliette	1890	8 9	0 80-0 90	10-12½	1 00-1 25			
La Minerve					1 00			
L'Assomption		10	1 00	13	1 30		10	
[2] L'Avenir					1 00-1 50			
[3] Leeds Village					1 25			
Levis					1 35			
Longueuil	1902	10	1 00					
"	1902	12½	1 25					
"	1903	15	1 50	17½	1 57½	1903	10	10
Montreal	1890	12½	1 25					
"	1893	15 17½	1 50-1 75					
"	*1903*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20*	*1 80*	*1903*	*10*	*10*
"								
[4] New Richmond	1899		1 00		1 25			
Nicolet Falls					1 25			

[1] Hours not regulated.
[2] A gradual raise in wages has taken place since 1898.
[3] This rate includes board.
[4] 10 hours in summer and 8 hours in winter.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
.....	.....	1	2½ 10 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	3	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 25 0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
10	10	2 2½	0 20 0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	3	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	2½	0 07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	2½–5	0 25–0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	2½	0 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 9.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per Day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Quebec—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts		Hrs.	Hrs.
Quebec	1899	10	1 00					
"	1904	12½	1 25	*15*	*1 35*	*1904*	*10*	*10*
Rivière du Loup					1 40			
St. Ambroise	1900		0 80		1 50	1900	12	12
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1904	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Ste. Beatrix		10	1 00	10	1 00			
St. Flavie					1 25 1 40			
St. Henri	1903	16	1 44	20	1 80		9	9
St. Hyacinthe	1903	10	1 00	*12½ 13½*	*1 25-1 35*			
St. Johns	1898	10	1 00					
"	1903		1 25	15	1 50		10	10
St. Polycarpe		10	1 00	12½	1 25			
Sherbrooke				*12½ 15*	*1 25 1 50*			
"	1901	10 12½	1 00-1 25					
Terrebonne					1 50			
Three Rivers	*1896*		*1 00*					
"	*1900*		*1 10*					
"	*1902*		*1 25*		*1 50*			
Valleyfield	1901		1 00					
"	1903		1 25		1 50			
Waterloo	1900	10	1 00		1 25		10	10
Windsor Mills					1 00 1 50			
Ontario.								
Allanburg	1897	12½		15				
[1]Antrim				12½ 15	1 25-1 50			
Ayr				12½	1 25			
Beeton	1903	12½	1 25	15 17½	1 50-1 75			
Belleville					1 25 1 35			
Berlin	1899	15	1 50					
"	1900	16⅔	1 50			1900	10	10
"	1902	18	1 62					
"	1903	20	1 80	20-21	1 80-1 89			
Brantford	*1899*	*12½-15*	*1 25-1 50*					
"	*1903*	*17½*	*1 67*	*20*	*1 80*	*1900*	*10*	*9*
[2] "				15 22½				
Bomanville				16	1 60			
Brookfield	1902		1 25		1 50			
Brockville	1900	12½	1 25					
"	1902	15	1 50	16½	1 50	1902	10	10
Clinton					1 35			
Chatham	*1900*	*12½*	*1 25*					
"	*1902*	*12½-15*	*1 25-1 30*	*15-20*	*1 87-1 80*	*1902*	*10*	*9*
Cobourg					1 50			
Collingwood	1902	12½	1 25					
"	1903	17½	1 75	17½ 20	1 53½ 1 80	1903	10	9
"					1 40 1 65			
Cornwall				12½	1 25			
Delhi					1 22			
Dundalk				15	1 50			
Dutton	1897	12½	1 25			1897	10	10
"	1898	15	1 50	17½	1 75			

[1]No change in wages have occurred during the past few years.
[2]Masons' labourers get from 15 to 22½ cents. Carpenters' labourers get from 15 to 20 cents.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
		2½	0 25						
9	9	2½	0 10					1	1
10	9								
10	10		0 70					2	2
10	10	2½							
10	10								
9	9								
10	10								
			0 25						
9-10	9-10		0 25					1	1
		2½	0 25						
10	9	2½	0 25						1
10									
			0 10						
			0 25						
10	10		0 25						
			0 25						
10	10		0 25						
10	9		0 25						1
10	10								
		2½							
10	9	2½-5	25 50						
10	9								
		1⅜							
9	9	1½	12					1	1
		2	18						
		1	9						
		2½ 5	17-42						
9	9	2½	13					1	
10	9								
10	10		25						
		2½	25						
9	9	1½							
10									
		2½	25						
9	9	5	10-30					1	1
10	9								
		5	50						
9	9	2½	05					1	1
10	10								
10	10								
		2½	25						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day. 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Embro	1904		1 25	15	1 50			
Fergus				13½	1 35			
Fort Erie	1904	15	1 50	17½	1 75			
Fort William	1903	17½-20	1 75-2 00	22½	2 25			
Galt	1902	15	1 50					
"	1903	15-16	1 50-1 60	18-20	1 62-1 80	1902	10	9
Gananoque								
Grand Bend					1 25			
Guelph	*1900*	*12½*	*1 25*			*1900*	*10*	*9*
"	*1901*	*15*	*1 35*					
"	*1902*	*16½*	*1 50*					
"	*1903*	*18*	*1 60*	*20*	*1 80*			
Hagersville								
"	1896	10	1 00					
"	1899	12½	1 25					
"	1903	15	1 50	15	1 50			
Hamilton	1902	15-20				*1902*	*10*	*9*
"	*1903*	*16-22*		*18-25*	*1 62-2 25*			
"						*1903*	*9*	*9*
Harriston	1890	10	1 00	15	1 50			
Honora Bay					1 50			
Kemptville	1896	10	1 00	15-17½	1 50-1 75	1900	10	10
Kingston	1901	12½	1 25					
"	*1904*	*16⅔*	*1 50*	*19½*	*1 75*	*1902*	*10*	*9*
London [1]	*1900*	*18*				*1900*	*9*	*5*
"	*1903*	*20*		*22½*	*1 80*	*1902*	*8*	*7*
Lucan				12½	1 25			
Manitoulin Island					1 50			
Midland	1901	12½-15	1 25-1 50	20	1 80	1903	10	10
Milton	1880	12½	1 25					
"	1890	14	1 40	22	1 98		10	10
Niagara Falls	1901	15-17	1 50-1 75	*15-20*	1 35-1 80		*10*	*10*
Ottawa	1900	15	1 50					
"	1903	17	1 53	20	1 80	1903	10	10
"						*1904*	*9*	*9*
Owen Sound	1897		1 00-1 25		1 50-1 75			
Paris			1 25		1 50			
Parry Sound	1900	15	1 50	18	1 80			
Pelham		10	1 00	15	1 50			
Pembroke				15-17½	1 50-1 75			
Penetanguishene	1901	12½	1 25					
"	1902	13½	1 35					
"	1903	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Peterborough	1894	12½-16⅔	1 12½-1 50			1894	10	10
"	1900	16⅔	1 50					
"	1902	19½	1 75	20-25	1 80-2 25	*1902*	*10*	*9*
Point Edward	1902	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Point aux Pins				20	1 80			
Port Elgin	1902	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Port Ryerse	1903		1 00		1 50			
Preston	1901	12½	1 25	18	1 62	1901	10	9
Renfrew	1901	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Rodney	1902		1 10	12½	1 25			

[1] Builders' labourers average about 8 months work per year.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9-10	8-10	2½	25						
10	10		25						
10	10								
10	10	2½	25						
10	10	5	50						
		1	10						
9	9	3-4	12-20					1	
10	9½								
10									
9	9	2½	10					1	
		1½	15						
		1½	10						
		2	20						
10	10								
		2½	25						
		2½	25						
10	10								
		1-2						1	
		2-3							
9	5								4
10	10	5	50						
10									
10	9	5-7½	50-75						1
		4	25						
9	9	3	25					1	
		2						1	
8	4	2½							3
10	10								
10	10								
9	9	5-7½	30-55					1	1
		1½	15						
9	5	8	58					1	5
9-10	9-10	3	05					1	1
		2							
		3	27					1	1
9	5								4
10			50						
10	9		25						
10		3	30						
10	10	5	50						
10	10								
		1	10						
		1½	15						
10	10	5	50						
		4	37½						
		2⅔	25						
9	9	½-5½	05-50					1	
10	10	5	50						
9									
10	10	2½	25						
10	10		50						
9	9	5½	37					1	
10		2½	25						
		1½	15						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
St. Catharines							10	10
"	1902	16						
"	*1903*	*17½*		*19–25*	*1.75–2.25*	*1903*	*9*	*9*
St. Mary's		10-12½	1.00-1.25		1.50			
St. Thomas	*1904*	*12½–15*	*1.25–1.50*	*15–17½*	*1.50–1.75*			
Sarnia	1902	15	1.50	19½	1.75	1902	10	10
Sault Ste. Marie	1901	15	1.50					
"	1902	15 17½	1.50–1.75	*17½ 20*	*1.75–2.00*			
Seaforth	1903		1.25		1.50			
Selkirk	1907	10	1.00	12½	1.25			
Shedden	1904	10	1.00	12½	1.25			
Simcoe		10	1.00	15	1.50		10	10
Smith's Falls	1901	12½		17		1903	10	10
Springhill	1901	10	1.00					
"	1903	12½	1.25	15	1.50			
Steelton	1902	17½	1.72	20	1.80	1902	10	10
Stratford	1902	12½	1.25	*17½*	*1.75*	*1904*	*10*	*10*
Toronto	1898	18						
"	1900	21						
"	1901	22						
"	1903	23	1.84	25–30	2.00–2.40	1900	9	5
Welland	1903	12½	1.25	15	1.50			
Wiarton		15	1.50	17½	1.75	1900	10	10
Windsor						*1902*	*10*	*9*
"	1900	15	1.50					
"	1902	17	1.50					
"	1903	19	1.75	*22*	*2.00*			
Wingham	1902	12½	1.25	15	1.50			
Woodstock	1902	15	1.50	20	1.80	1902	10	9
Manitoba.								
Brandon	*1900*	*15*	1.50	*20*	2.00			
*a*Winnipeg	1900	15	1.50					
"	1901	17½	1.75	*20–25*				
North-west Territories.								
Calgary	*1903*	*20*	*2.00*	*25*	*2.25*	*1903*	*10*	*10*
*b*Edmonton					1.75			
British Columbia.								
*c*Crofton				12½	1.25			
"				25	2.50			
Similkameen				30	3.00			
Nelson	1898	27½	2.50	37½	3.00	1898	9	9
*d*New Westminster				25				

a Ordinary diggers get from 15 to 17½ cents per hour.
b Ordinary labourers, carpenters' helpers, receive 22 cents per hour; 9 hours per day.
c Chinamen.
d Wages, not governed by any union, average 25 cents per hour. Hours according to trade they are engaged with.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
								1	1
		1½							
9	5	1½							4
10			25 50						
10	10	2½	25						
9	9	4	25					1	1
		2½	25						
10	10	2½	25						
10	10		25						
10	10	2½	25						
10	10	2½	25						
10	9	5	50						1
9	9	4½						1	1
		2½	25						
10	10	2½	25						
9	9	2½	08					1	1
10	9	5	50						1
		3							
		1							
		1							
8	4	2 7						1	1
10	10	2½	25						
10	9	2½	25						1
9	9							1	1
		2							
		2	25						
		3	25						
10	10	2½	25						
9	9	5	0 30					1	
10	10	5	0 50						
		2½	0 25						
9	9	2½ 7½	0 05 0 50						
9	9	5	0 25					1	1
10									
10	10								
10	10								
8	8	10	0 50					1	1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—BUILDERS

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.
British Columbia—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
*e*Revelstoke				25	2 50			
"					2 50-3 00			
Rossland					2 50			
Sandon				30	3 00			
Vancouver	*1903*	*25*	*2 25*	*37½*	*2 25*	*1903*	*9*	*9*
Victoria	*1902*	*22½*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 25*	*1902*	*9*	*9*

e Wages are the same now as for several years.
f Tenders to bricklayers and masons receive $2.75; rock drillers, $3; tenders for plasterers, $3.50.

Changes in Hours of Builders' Labourers.

The number and nature of the changes in hours occurring among builders' labourers are set forth in the tabular analysis presented below. It will be seen that of a total of 59 changes 34 represent the obtaining of a shorter working day on Saturday; 21 a change from a ten to a nine hour day, 3 a change from a nine to an eight hour day, and two a change from a 12 to a 10 hour day.

The largest number of changes reported in any one year was in 1902 with 21 changes. In 1903 16 changes occurred, and in 1901 14.

The department also obtained information with regard to 6 changes to a shorter working day on Saturday, 3 changes from a ten to a nine hour day, and one change from a twelve to a ten hour day, without obtaining the year in which they went into effect.

By provinces the number of changes were as follows: Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 16; Ontario, 45; North-west Territories, 2, and British Columbia, 5. There was one instance given in Ontario of an increase in hours on Saturday accompanying a decrease of one hour per day on the other days of the week.

TABLE showing number and nature of changes in hours of Builders' Labourers.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.			
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904		1		2
1903		6	1	10
1902		10		11
1901				1
1900	2	3	1	8
1899				
1898			1	1
1897		1		1

Wages and Hours in 1889.

A comparative table of wages and hours in 1889 and 1904 among stonecutters and builders' labourers, as based upon the report of the Royal Commission on Capital and Labour, issued in 1889, and the re-

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

LABOURERS.—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	5¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	5	2¾	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

turns set forth in the present article, is given below, in order to throw additional light on tendencies in wages and hours during the past 15 years. The rates for 1904 show without exception a considerable advance on those prevailing in 1889. In the case of builders' labourers, for example, the increase amounted to an average to 14 per cent. The hours of labour for this class also decreased, the five cities included in the table having all reported a ten-hour day in 1889, whereas in 1904 two had a nine hour, one an eight hour, and only two, and those the least important from the standpoint of population, a ten-hour day.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN 1889 AND 1904 AMONG STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

Class.	Locality.	1889. Wages.	1889. Hours.	1904. Wages.	1904. Hours.
Stonecutters	Halifax, N.S.	$2.50 per day	9	$3.24 per day	9
	St. John, N.B.	2.00 to $3.00 per day	9	4.00 "	9
	Quebec, Que	2.00 to 2.25 "	..	2.70 "	9
Builders' labourers	Moncton, N.B	$1.25 per day	10	$1.50 per day	10
	Quebec, Que.	1.00 to $1.33 per day	10	1.35 "	9
	Montreal, Que	1.50 to 1.75 "	10	1.80 "	9
	Cornwall, Ont.	1.00 to 1.25 "	10	1.25 "	10
	Toronto, Ont	18½c per hour..	10	25c. to 30c. per hour	8

Census Returns Relating to Stonecutters.

In the accompanying table returns relating to the numbers and earnings of workmen employed in stone and marble-cutting establishments are set forth, as contained in the census of 1870-1, 1880-1, and 1890-1, respectively. The information is given as throwing further light on tendencies in wages prior to 1889, a column being added in which the average earnings

of individuals in each of the years is worked out.

It will be seen that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick individual earnings declined between 1870 and 1880, remaining practically stationary in Quebec, and increasing by about 11 per cent in Ontario. In the decade between 1880 and 1890, however, a material increase was shown in each of the provinces, being most marked in the case of Quebec.

The table also illustrates differences in individual earnings in each of the provinces in the several decades.

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS RETURNS OF NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN STONE AND MARBLE-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Province.	Number of Hands Employed.			Total Yearly Wages.			Average Individual Yearly Wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	.....	20	26	.....	6,822 00	10,094 00	.....	341 10	388 23
Nova Scotia	59	66	311	14,100 00	13,130 00	95,220 00	238 98	289 84	306 17
New Brunswick	67	218	193	25,943 00	93,032 00	61,360 00	387 20	426 75	312 74
Quebec	466	802	1,611	190,566 00	211,391 00	572,906 00	408 94	263 58	355 62
Ontario	577	853	1,556	177,412 00	331,618 00	618,727 00	307 12	386 04	391 20
Manitoba	.....	22	14	.....	11,200 00	8,400 00	.....	509 09	600 00
North-west Territories	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	416 67
British Columbia	.....	4	50	.....	1,680 00	39,130 00	.....	420 00	782 40
Total	1,169	1,954	3,772	408,021 00	671,873 00	1,410,837 00	349 03	345 38	374 02

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

A LARGE number of immigrants from the United States and Europe arrived in Canada during June, and were distributed for the most part in western Canada. Though final official returns were not obtainable at the close of the month, it was estimated that the total arrivals during the fiscal year will exceed those of the preceding year by about 20,000, the chief increase being recorded in arrivals from the British Isles.

During the month of May, it was stated, the number of arrivals exceeded that of any previous month on record.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during May, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MAY.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12	Total.
Immigrants	14,750	4,008	3,668	22,426
Returned Canadians	463	167	88	718
Tourists	114	85	10	209
Totals	15,327	4,260	3,766	23,353

A summary of arrivals of immigrants proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS, JULY, 1904, TO MAY, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December	1,733	617	443	2,793
January	1,793	427	354	2,574
February	2,348	483	422	3,253
March	5,677	1,221	1,044	7,942
April	11,818	2,290	2,352	16,460
May	14,750	4,008	3,668	22,426
Totals	56,417	17,413	15,936	89,766

During the corresponding months of 1903-4, a total of 73,924 arrivals were reported, making an increase of 15,842 during the eleven months of the present fiscal year.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal during May, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MAY, 1905.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	811	968	1,779
St. John	1	5	6
Quebec	13,111	6,292	19,403
Montreal	5	1,233	1,238
Totals	13,928	8,498	22,426

Corresponding returns for May, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MAY, 1904.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	811	1,150	1,961
St. John			
Quebec	9,029	5,608	14,637
Montreal	47	744	791
Totals	9,887	7,502	17,389

Immigration from the United States during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1903, TO MAY, 1904, AND FROM JULY, 1904, TO MAY, 1905.

—	1903–4.	1904–5.
Through Montreal—		
July	241	186
August	206	217
September	121	162
October	170	196
November	118	126
December	99	114
January	100	93
February	124	106
March	367	164
April	345	219
May	573	87
Total	1,670	2,264
Through Winnipeg and Outports—		
July	2,940	2,549
August	2,760	2,496
September	2,932	2,083
October	2,978	2,094
November	2,289	2,567
December	1,113	1,289
January	770	820
February	733	676
March	3,019	4,225
April	5,066	5,923
May	4,810	3,717
Total	29,410	28,439
Customs entries	6,853	7,967
Total	38,527	37,176

The total immigration from the United States, during the first eleven months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903-4, it will be seen, shows a decrease of 1,351. Taking into consideration the increase in immigration by ocean ports, a net increase of 14,491 in the total number of immigrants is shown.

British Immigration Returns.

During the month ended May 31, 1905, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING MAY.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	8,823	7,031
Scotch	2,070	1,810
Irish	546	335
Total of British origin	11,439	9,176
Foreign	3,922	2,591
Nationality not distinguished	5	9
Total	15,366	11,776

For the five months ending May 31, 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR FIVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	32,301	24,776
Scotch	6,460	5,786
Irish	1,565	1,204
Total of British origin	40,326	31,766
Foreign	10,489	10,186
Nationality not distinguished	11	20
Total	50,826	41,972

Homestead Entries During May, 1905.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in May, 1905, as compared with May, 1904.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1905, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1905.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	161	107	54	
Battleford	566	287	279	
Brandon	12	33		21
Calgary	198	246		48
Dauphin	33	46		13
Edmonton	329	300	29	
Kamloops	8	31		23
Lethbridge	216	227		11
Minnedosa	19	12	7	
New Westminster	0	3		3
Prince Albert	229	167	62	
Regina	1,080	812	268	
Red Deer	353	135	218	
Winnipeg	54	64		10
Yorkton	658	478	180	
Totals	3,916	2,948	1,097	129

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in May, 1905, as compared with May, 1904, of 968.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first eleven months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-MAY, 1903 4, 1904-5.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase	Decrease.
July	3,011	3,438		427
August	2,360	2,288	72	
September	2,015	1,845	170	
October	2,015	1,958	57	
November	2,642	2,406	236	
December	1,902	1,570	332	
	1905.	1904.		
January	1,407	1,240	167	
February	1,169	1,128	41	
March	2,426	1,330	1,096	
April	3,781	2,322	1,459	
May	3,916	2,948	968	
Totals	26,664	22,473	4,598	427

It will be seen that the net increase during the past eleven months amounted to 4,171.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reportel by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories anl British Columbia during May, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING MAY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	623
" Quebec	67
" Nova Scotia	35
" New Brunswick	24
" Prince Edward Island	25
" Manitoba	162
" North-west Territories	66
" British Columbia	15
Persons who had previous entry	303
Canadians returned from United States	76
Americans	1,108
Newfoundlanders	
English	571
Scotch	138

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING MAY—*Con.*

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Irish	58
French	55
Belgians	9
Swiss	7
Italians	
Roumanians	1
Greeks	
Syrians	3
Germans	62
Austro-Hungarians	168
Hollanders	2
Danes (other than Icelanders)	8
Icelanders	25
Swedo-Norwegians	64
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	40
Mennonites	
Doukhobors	190
Chinese	
South Africa	1
Total	3,916
Representing 9,147 souls.	

Of the total of 1,184 entries made in May, by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 296 were from Minnesota, 244 from Dakota, 109 from the state of Washington, 105 from Michigan, 67 from Wisconsin, 57 from Iowa, 40 from Montana, 39 from Illinois, and 24 each from Ohio and Oregon.

Lands Patented in May, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of May, 1905, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads	8	1,257·80
British Columbia sales	5	501·80
Commutation grants		
Homesteads	1,216	192,026·62
Manitoba Act grants	1	170·00
Military homesteads	1	320·00
Mineral rights	1	320·00
Mining lands sale		
North-west Half-breed grants	19	3,760·00
Parish sales	2	222·28
Quit-claim special grants		
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	132	131,879·68
Canadian Northern Ry. Co	15	3,818·56
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	63	195,456·62
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds		
Manitoba and North-western Ry.	1	320·00
Manitoba South-western Col. Ry.	59	52,844·59
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	7	2,225·55
Sales	33	3,792·24
School lands sales	17	2,178·63
Special grants	3	215·50
Yukon Territory sales	1	160·04
Yukon Territory special		
Totals	1,584	591,469·91

In May, 1904, the number of patents issued was 628, covering an area of 478,788·49 acres, representing an increase of 956 in the number of patents issued and of 112,681·42 in the acreage covered in May, 1905.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of May, and from the beginning of the calendar year to May 31, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		$ cts.
May, 1905	7,789·63	52,528 31
May, 1904	4,001·90	26,571 40
Increase, 1905	3,787·73	25,956 91
From Jan. 1 to May 31, '05	31,428·38	212,607 01
" " '04	17,018·81	110,126 22
Increase, 1905	14,409·57	102,480 79

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in western Canada during May, 1905, as compared with May, 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF C.P.R. CO., DURING MAY, 1904-05.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increases or Decreases.		
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.		Price
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.
Manitoba	2,147·54	1,484·06	11,705 00	7,261 05	5 45	4 89	Inc.	663·48	Inc. 4.443 9
Assiniboia	9,301·10	12,186·07	53,566 60	50,267 29	5 75	4 12	Dec.	2,884·97	Inc. 3,239 3
Saskatchewan	26,258·50	800·37	134,305 84	5,556 45	5 11	6 94	Inc.	25,458·13	Inc. 129,749 3
Alberta	22,148·07	37.081·66	89,218 93	140,908 23	4 03	3 80	Dec.	14,933·59	Dec. 51,689 3
Total	59,855·21	51,552·16	288,796 37	203,993 02	4 85	3 96	Inc.	8,303 05	Inc. 84.803 3
Vancouver sales were as follows			29,340 00	72,610 00					

It was stated by the Dominion Superintendent of Immigration that an average of one in every 293 immigrants arriving in Canada was being deported owing to disease.

Notes.

The report of Mr. H. Rider Haggard, the commissioner who recently investigated conditions on the farm colonies of the Salvation Army in the United States and Canada, was published during June.

The annual report of the Quebec Repatriation and Colonization Society showed that about 2,800 new colonists were settled in the Lake St. John region during the past year, four large excursions having been held.

About 3,000 persons were placed on farms by the Provincial Bureau of Immigration of Ontario during May. Of this number 2,600 were British born, the balance being from other countries. Colonization in the vicinity of New Liskeard was reported active, a large number who took up land last year having brought out their families.

On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children an Order in Council was passed by the government of Ontario authorizing the Smylie Orphan Homes of Dublin, Ireland, to bring out and distribute a number of selected children in Ontario annually. A distributing home in charge of an officer from Ireland, is to be established at Hespeler, Ont.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

THE month of June was marked by a greater disturbance of industrial conditions in Canada through trade disputes than the previous month, but the disputes were for the most part of short duration or of small dimensions, and the only point where a general business depression was felt on account of one, was at Nanaimo, B.C.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and Magnitude. — The total number of disputes in existence in Canada during the month of June was 16, an increase of 4 compared with May, and a decrease of 8 compared with June, 1904. There were about 70 establishments and 4,034 employees directly affected and 50 employees indirectly affected. Including the disputes which were in existence before the beginning of the month, there were in all about 102 firms and 4,829 employees affected directly and indirectly by trade disputes during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time to employees

through trade disputes during the month was 48,584 working days, an increase of 38,484 days compared with the previous month, but a decrease of about 13,900 days compared with June, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month :—

Trades	Number of Disputes.
Mining	2
Building trades	3
Metal trades	1
Printing and allied trades	1
Food and tobacco preparation	2
Transport	1
Miscellaneous trades	1

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month :—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages	4
For increase in wages and union shop	1
For increase in wages and shorter hours	1
For shorter hours	1
For recognition of union	1
For limitation of number of apprentices	1
Against new conditions of labour	2

Methods of settlement.—Of the 16 disputes that were in existence during the month, definite settlements were reached in 6 cases, and in two other cases, the employers ceased to be affected, so that there remained 8 disputes still unsettled at the end of the month. There were 5 disputes settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, and 3 ended without any negotiations, in one case by the strikers being replaced, and in the other two by some strikers returning to work under the old conditions, the places of others being taken.

Results of disputes.—In three cases trade disputes ended in favour of the employers, in three they ended in favour of the employees, and in two a compromise was reached.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The strike of lathers at Wininpeg, which began on May 15th, and involved 5 establishments and about 75 employees, was not officially declared off by the union. The employers, however, claimed that they had all the men they wanted, and were paying the same rate of wages as last year. By June 24th a large proportion of the strikers were also working under the old conditions. As mentioned in the June number of the *Labour Gazette,* the cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages, amounting to five cents per hour, over the prevailing rate, of from 20 to 45 cents per hour.

A strike of machinists of the Canada Foundry Company at Toronto Junction, Ont., which began on May 17th, owing to an objection of the men to signing individual contracts, was not officially declared off, but in a communication dated June 29th, the company made the following statement :—

'In reply to yours of the 27th inst., would say that so far as the dispute between this company and the members of the Machinists Union in our employ is concerned, out of a total of over two hundred men, sixty-nine struck work, as a protest against the adoption by this company of the Premium System and Individual contract.

'At this date the positions of the machinists, who have left our employ, have all been filled and the shop has resumed its normal condition.'

A strike of machinists and stationery engineers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which was declared on May 8th, owing to the refusal of the company to grant their demand for an increase in wages, continued throughout the month. The progress of this dispute during May has been described in the June number of the *Labour Gazette.* The situation remained unchanged at all points affected by this dispute in May, but the reopening of the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Stratford, Ont., which had been closed for repairs since April 8th, caused the strike to extend to that place, and added 400 to the number of strikers, making about 500 in all.

A strike of marble workers at Toronto, which began on May 15, and affected 46 employees of 3 firms, was terminated on June 9. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from

22 to 25 cents per hour for polishers and from 27½ to 30½ cents per hour for cutters.

A strike of lathers at Winnipeg involving 75 men and 5 establishments, which began on May 15, owing to a refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages, was not officially declared off, but the employers claimed that they had ceased to be affected by it, having secured a sufficient number of men at the rate prevailing before the strike.

A strike of plumbers at Vancouver, B.C., which began on May 1, owing to a refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 per day remained unchanged throughout the month. There were 7 firms and 10 men directly involved in this dispute, and 14 firms and 45 employees indirectly.

Informgation was received during the month that the strike of labourers at Montreal, Que., which began on May 26, mentioned in the June number of the *Gazette*, was terminated by the replacement of the strikers on the following day.

New Disputes.

Among the new disputes of the month the greatest in point of numbers were a strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., a lockout of coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., and a strike of carpenters at Montreal, Que. Strikes of plumbers at Ottawa, electrical workers at Winnipeg, and lithographers at Toronto, were also of some importance in regard to magnitude. An account of the disputes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and Nanaimo, B.C., and of the strike of plumbers at Ottawa is given below, followed by a briefer mention of the other disputes of the month.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N.S.

On June 13, a strike of coal miners employed by the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company was declared at Springhill, N.S. The number affected was stated by the miners' union to have been 1,772, while the company placed the number at 1,575 men. The cause of the dispute was an objection of the men to the treatment of a disabled fellow workman by the company. This man, over whom the dispute arose, had been injured in one foot by a fall of stone on October 20, 1900. For seventeen months he was laid off work and received relief from the employees' relief fund. The company then employed him for a year as a lamp lighter in No. 2 mine, from which place he was transferred to the lamp station, where a light job was provided for him. On January 5, 1904, he was discharged for alleged incompetency and loss of time, but was reinstated the following month. Towards the end of May, 1905, he was again removed from the lamp station for alleged incompetency. The company claimed that he was offered other employment suitable to his infirmity. He, however, declined to accept this new work, on the ground that he was unable to perform it, and he placed the matter in the hands of the Pioneer Lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association, of which he was a member. It was stated by the company that the committee of the lodge were informed that his services were not required in the lamp station, but that there was other employment for him any day he chose to apply, at current rates, in any position he was able to fill. This arrangement not being considered satisfactory by the lodge a strike was declared.

On June 21, the management of the company told the committee of the lodge that a position awaited him either at the pump station or the stables. A special meeting of the lodge was immediately called, and after the committee had made their report, the crippled employee chose the position at the stables, and the strike was declared off, the men returning to work on the following day.

During the strike the daily loss in wages, according to the company, amounted to about $3,300, making a total loss of $19,800.

It was reported in the press that business interests did not greatly suffer from this dispute, owing to the fact that the sidings were full of coal when the trouble began, and the last train load was only pulled out on June 21.

Lockout of Coal Miners at Nanaimo, B.C.

On June 1, the mines of the Western Fuel Company situated at Nanaimo, B.C., was closed down and was not reopened during the month. The cause of the shutdown was primarily the coming into force of an Act passed at the recent session of the British Columbia legislature, prohibiting the employment of underground miners for more than eight hours out of twenty-four.* The company claimed that the enforcement of this measure would add so much to the cost of working the mine, that it would be operated at a loss. Before closing the mine, however, the company offered to their men either to continue to employ them at reduced wages corresponding to the reduction in working hours, or to let them use a shaft on an island, the miners to pay ten cents per day to be taken across. At a mass meeting of the miners held on May 27, it was resolved not to accept either of these offers, and the mine was accordingly closed down. About 550 employees were directly affected by the closing of the mine, and 50 indirectly. During the month the company offered to reduce the cost of the ferry, but the miners declared that they did not wish to pay anything, but that they were willing to go to work at once and leave the matter to arbitration, and that they would abide by the result. The company had not replied to the offer of arbitration at the end of the month. During the month a number of the miners had obtained work elsewhere, but there still remained about 500 out of work. The closing of the mine, which was the most important in the district, had a serious effect on the general industrial conditions of Nanaimo.

* For the terms of this Act see the *Labour Gazette*, May, 1905, page 1234.

Strike of Plumbers at Ottawa, Ont.

On June 24 a strike was declared at Ottawa by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, affecting 15 firms and 79 employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement, the principal features of which were an increase in the minimum rate of wages from 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour, and Saturday afternoons free for half the year.

The following is a copy of the amended agreement adopted by the Journeymen's Association of Plumbers :—

"1. Said parties agree that 9 hours shall constitute a day's work for 5 days and 5 hours on Saturday for six months, from May 1 until the end of October and 8 hours per day for the next six months.

2. That the members of Local Union No. 71 agree not to contract or sub-contract or put in any material or do any work except for Master Plumbers, while in their employ. And the Master Plumbers agree not to hire any help except members of the United Association.

3. That if any man working in a shop is not laid off that night and reports for duty in the morning, and is then laid off, he shall receive one half day's pay.

4. That all work performed on Sundays, Christmas, New Years and Labour Day, be paid for at double the rate of wages.

5. Hereafter every apprentice shall serve four (4) years' apprenticeship, get his tools and become an improver, he shall receive one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for the first six months from the day he took a kit of tools, and after that the standard rate of pay.

6. A register of all apprentices shall be kept by the secretaries of both associations; the Master Plumbers shall send the name of their apprentices, and the date of the commencement of their apprenticeship to the secretaries of both associations.

7. That no Master Plumber shall send out any apprentice or helper to do any work pertaining to plumbing, gas or steamfitting until he has served his full term of four years.

8. Any man working after quitting hour shall receive time and a half until twelve o'clock and from twelve o'clock, double time.

9. Any member working outside of the city shall have board and travelling expenses paid and receive pay for time consumed in travelling at the standard rate of pay ; trip to be made at the discretion of employer.

10. Minimum Rate of Wages.—All journeymen plumbers, gas and steamfitters shall receive not less than 30 cents per hour.

11. Said parties mutually agree that in case either said Local Union No. 71 or said Master Plumbers' Association, or any member thereof, shall violate terms of this agreement, then in that event such union or association, as the case may be, so violating this contract, shall pay to the other for each distinct instance of violation the sum of Ten Dollars, the same to be deemed liquidated damages and not a penalty. The sum shall be paid by the union or association so offending within five days of

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 54.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.													
Building Trades—													
Plumbers	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for increase in wages	7	14	10	....	45	....	May	1	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Lathers	Winnipeg, Mn.	Demand for increase in wages	5	.....	75	....	.....	.....	"	15	.....		Strike not declared off, but employers claimed not to be affected.
Metal Trades—													
Machinists	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages	1	1	500	....	.....	.....	.....		.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Toronto Junction, Ont.	Objection of men to signing individual contracts.	1	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	"	17	June	29	No settlement reported at end of month, but Co. claimed to be no longer affected.
Miscellaneous Trades—													
Marble workers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages	3	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	"	15	"	9	Men's demands granted.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.													
Mining—													
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S	Demand for reinstatement of an employee in his old position.	1	....	1772	....	....	.....	June	13	June	21	Employee accepted new job and strikers returned to work.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	Objection of men to new conditions proposed following the passage of the 8 hour law.	1	.....	550	.....	50	...	"	1	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Building Trades—													
Plumbers	Winnipeg, Mn.	Demand for higher wages for two employees—lockout.	1	.....	20	...	.....	.....	"	1	June	8	The two employees were discharged others returned to work.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages and shorter hours.	15	...	79	.....	....	...	"	24	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from 22½ to 30 cts. per hour.	102	...	500	...	.....	.....	"	27	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—													
Electrical workers	Winnipeg, Mn.	Demand for increase in wages and union shop.	20	...	75	....	....	...	"	1	June	6	Men's demands granted.
Printing Trades—													
			1		100	.....	.....	.....	"	7	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.

Food, tobacco, preparation—											
Bakers..	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for limitation of number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen.	3	45			3			No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Montreal, Que.	Demand for shorter hours.	9	45			16	June	21	Men's demands granted.
Miscellaneous trades											
Jewellry workers..	Montreal, Que.	Objections to new conditions of work.	1	31			5	"	10	Agreement reached; a compromise.
Transport—											
Electric railway employes.	Cornwall, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages.	1	22			28			No settlement reported at end of month, friendly mediation of the department was requested on June 30.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees; or of less duration than 24 hours.

the formal notice, or proof shall be furnished of such violation.

12. Said parties unitedly agree that in case any difference arise between them in the carrying out and construction of the terms of this agreement and about which they cannot satisfactorily agree, then within three days after such differences or troubles arise, the matter shall be submitted to a board of arbitration to consist of three members, each party hereto shall appoint an arbitrator, and the two thus appointed shall select a third, to be an architect or contractor in the building line, and said parties within forty-eight hours shall submit their respective contentions and proofs to such arbitrators, such arbitrators shall render a written judgment within forty-eight hours after such contentions and proofs shall be submitted to them and each of the parties hereto hereby solemnly agree to faithfully abide by the decision of such board or a decision rendered by a majority thereof, there being no right of appeal from such decision whatever.

13. This agreement adopted in its entirety and no change, omission or amendment to be made to it by either associations unless three (3) months' notice is given while it remains in force.'

No settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month. Owing to the new buildings in course of erection, however, not being sufficiently advanced for plumbing, industrial conditions were not appreciably disturbed by the dispute.

On June 27 a strike was declared by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Montreal, owing to a refusal of the employers to sign an agreement providing that the minimum wages of carpenters be increased from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour. On the first day of the strike 225 men employed by six firms stopped work, and as other employers who were approached refused to sign the agreement, the strikers were joined by others, until at the close of the month there were about 500 men, employed by about 12 firms, who had stopped work. As many employers signed the agreement and many journeymen were already receiving the wages asked, building operations were only partially interrupted by the dispute.

On June 7 a strike was declared by 100 lithographers of Toronto, employed by about six firms. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to recognize the union. No settlement was effected during the month, but as the strike occurred during the slack season, it was not seriously felt by the firms interested.

On June 3 a strike was declared by Journeymen Bakers of Toronto, affecting 45 men and 3 establishments. The dispute arose from a demand on the part of the men for the limitation of the number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen. No settlement was reached during the month.

On June 1, a strike of *electrical workers* engaged in indoor work, took place at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in which 20 firms and 75 men were involved. The men claimed that six months prior to that date they had notified their employers of their desire for a conference with a view to arranging a higher rate of pay upon the expiration of their contract then in force. This contract terminated on June 1, and no conference having been agreed to by the employers up to that date, a strike was declared. Owing to a lack of organization among the employers there was some difficulty in arranging a meeting between the two parties to the dispute, but on June 6, an agreement was reached, by which the men received the advance of five cents per hour which they had demanded. Before the strike, the scale of wages was from 30 to 35 cents per hour. Under the new agreement the men who had worked three years or more were to be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

On June 1, a dispute in the nature of a lockout began in Winnipeg, affecting 20 journeymen *plumbers* employed by the firm of Messrs. Cotter Bros. & Co. An agreement existed with this firm which provided for wages varying from 30 cents to 50 cents per hour. Two of the men who were receiving 35 cents per hour demanded 50 cents and stated that if they worked for less they would be fined $20. The employers considered this demand a breach of the agreement, and discharged all their men. On June 7, a committee representing the Plumbers' Union called on the head of the firm and affirmed the agreement. All the former employees were then taken back, with the exception of the two over whom the dispute arose, who were not re-engaged.

On June 16, a strike took place at Montreal, Que., affecting about 45 *Hebrew bakers* employed in nine establishments. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant the demand of the men for shorter hours. The strikers alleged that on ordinary days they worked thirteen or fourteen hours, while on Thursdays, in preparation for the Hebrew Sabbath, they were compelled to work much longer. The men demanded a ten-hour day, and twelve hours on Thursdays. On June 20 six shops signed an agreement granting the demands of the strikers. On the following day the remaining three shops also signed the agreement and all the strikers returned to work.

On June 5 a strike of 31 *jewellery* workers took place at Montreal owing to their objection to an order issued by their employer holding them responsible for material placed in their charge. On June 10, they returned to work, agreeing to become responsible for the material, and being allowed a slight working margin of loss.

On June 28 a strike of electric street railway employees took place at Cornwall, Ont., in which 22 men were involved. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to increase the wages of their employees from 13 cents to 17 cents per hour. Several attempts at a settlement were made by the parties themselves. The negotiations not having been successful, on June 30 the freidly mediation of the Department of Labour was requested by the men.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of June, and which were reported to the department.

* This strike was settled under the Conciliation Act on July 3. A full account will appear in the August number of the *Labour Gazette*.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1905.

Ontario—

Hamilton—Coopers.

Manitoba—

Brandon—Journeymen Tailors.

Brandon—Carpenters and Joiners.

North-West Territories—

Calgary—Journeymen Tailors.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE, 1905.

DURING the month of June the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	431 46
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	17 20
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post, marking and cancelling ink and wooden boxes	464 71
Making and repairing post office scales	115 50
Supplying mail bags	754 45
Repairing mail bags	1,393 33
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	205 15
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	49 50
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	8 95
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	353 75

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 222 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of June, were reported to the department. Of these 57 were killed and 165 were seriously injured. In addition there were reported accidents to 30 people which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information of which had not been received before June. Of this number 9 were killed. Including these, the number of fatal accidents during June was one more than in May, and and the number of serious industrial accidents was eight less than in May.

Out of 91 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 14 were reported to have been under twenty-one years of age, 17 were between twenty-one and forty-five years old, 4 were over forty-five years old, and the remaining 56 were over twenty-one years old, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	9	19	28
Fishing and hunting	2		2
Lumbering	10	12	22
Mining	2	29	31
Building trades	5	16	21
Metal trades	6	20	26
Woodworking trades		7	7
Printing and allied trades		1	1
Textile trades		3	3
Food and tobacco preparation		4	4
Railway service	12	15	27
Navigation	6	8	14
General transport	1	10	11
Civic firemen		4	4
Miscellaneous trades	3	10	13
Unskilled labour	2	6	8
Total	58	164	222

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The greatest disasters of the month were the burning of a steamship at Collingwood, Ont., a railway collision at Kalmar, Manitoba, and an explosion in a mine at Inverness, Cape Breton.. A brief account of these accidents is given below.

Burning of a Steamship at Collingwood, Ont.

On June 19th, the steamship *City of Collingwood,* was burned at the dock at Collingwood, Ont., and three of the deckhands perished in the flames. The following particulars of the disaster were received from the Northern Navigation Company, the owners of the vessel :—

The steamer had arrived in port about 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, June 18th. At one o'clock a.m. the captain had gone over the boat and thoroughly inspected all the departments and noted that the watchmen were on duty and everything was in shipshape order. He then left the boat, but soon after reaching his home, which was near the dock, he heard a whistle blow and immediately ran back to the boat, which he found enveloped in flames. The cabin watch had discovered the smoke coming from around the smoke stack or from the engine, and had immediately given the alarm. The captain, on his arrival also aroused the crew, who were asleep, and they all had to jump, some into the water, and some on to the dock. The boat was burned so quickly that there was very little time for anything to be done, and three of the crew were missing after the fire was over. The crew had three lengths of hose working as quickly as possible but there was not enough to control the fire. From an investigation made by the company, it was found that everything had been done that is usually done on a steamer to protect the lives of the crew and the property of the company.

Railway Collision at Kalmar, Manitoba.

On June 20th, a collision took place on the Canadian Pacific Railway line east of Kalmar Station, Manitoba, between the passenger train known as the Imperial Limited, and a freight train carrying live stock and meat. In this accident, the engineer on the Imperial Limited was killed and also an express messenger on the same train, and a fireman and mail clerk were slightly injured. On the freight train an engineer, a fireman and a brakeman were slightly injured.

The accident appears to have been due to a mistake in the delivery of an order by which the freight was given running rights over all trains, instead of over all except first-class passenger trains. The coroner's jury which investigated this accident charged the train dispatcher at Fort William and the operator of Rennie with criminal neglect, and they were arrested on June 23rd. The date of the trial was fixed for June 30th.

Mining Disaster at Inverness, Cape Breton.

On June 8th, an accident took place at the mines of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company at Inverness, C.B., in which many coal miners were more or less seriously injured.

In reply to a request from the department, the following information in regard to this accident was furnished by the company :—

> At about six thirty o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant a number of our men were at the pick-house in the mine, which is located seven hundred feet down the slope, getting their tools on the way to their working places, when a man let his powder can drop and some of the powder was spilled. When he was picking it up his lamp set fire to it. The explosion caused two more cans to explode, burning 19 men, some of them pretty severely on the face and hands. One man had his right leg burned as well as his hands and face.

None of the miners were fatally injured, but according to press reports 13 were severely burned, while the others were only slightly hurt.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were nine fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture reported to have occurred during June, as compared with 4 in the previous month

and 12 in June, 1894. Six men were killed by falling from vehicles, one was fatally hurt by the collapse of a barn in a storm, one man was struck by a falling gable when raising a barn, and a farm hand died from blood poisoning through a cut on his leg caused by a drawing knife.

Fishing and hunting.—Only one disaster took place among fishermen during the month. Two men were drowned off Boughton Island, P.E.I., their dory being upset in a gale.

Lumbering.—There were 9 fatalities in the lumbering industry during the month compared with 6 in the previous month and 12 in June, 1904. There were 2 men drowned, 4 killed by falling trees, 1 by a circular saw, and 2 by wood flying from a saw and an edger in saw mills.

Mining.—There were 2 fatalities in the mining industry during the month, compared with 8 in May, and 5 in the corresponding month of last year. There was, however, a great increase in the number of accidents that were not fatal. A coal miner was crushed to death by falling rock at Fernie, B.C., and a miner was killed by a premature blast at Extension, B.C. There were two accidents in which a number of persons were seriously injured, by explosions, one at Thetford Mines, Que., in which 4 were hurt, and one at Inverness, C.B., in which 13 miners were seriously injured. An account of the latter accident is given above.

Building trades.—There were 5 fatal accidents in the building trades, an increase of 2 compared with the previous month and the same number as in June, 1904. A carpenter fell from a roof at Windsor, Ont., a mason was crushed by a stone which fell from a crane at Montreal, Que., a roofer at Quebec pierced his foot with a nail and died from lockjaw, a mason's helper at Niagara Falls fell off a tramway and was killed, and a bridge builder was struck by a falling pile driver when repairing a bridge at Britannia Landing, B.C.

Metal trades.—There were 6 fatalities in the metal trades, an increase of 4 over the previous month and of one over June, 1904. An iron worker was killed by machinery at Sydney, N.S., a blast furnaceman was asphyxiated by escaping gas, a machinist was killed by a boiler explosion, another was killed by a travelling crane, and a third was struck by a falling smoke stack of an engine, which fractured his skull. An electrical worker was killed by an electric shock when working at a switchboard.

Woodworking trades. — There were no fatal accidents reported among those engaged in woodworking trades, there having been one in the previous month, and 2 in June, 1904. There were 7 serious accidents, of which 6 involved injury to hands and 1 to an eye.

Printing trades.—The only accident in the printing trades occurred to a lithographic pressman at Toronto, who was burned and temporarily blinded by lime when slaking.

Textile trades.—In the textile trades there were no fatal accidents, there having been 1 in the previous month, and none in June, 1904. There were only 3 serious accidents in these industries. A proprietor of a carding mill had a hand badly crushed in machinery, a cotton mill hand was struck by a shuttle which destroyed an eye, and another had his finger pierced through by a looper of a sewing machine.

Food and tobacco preparation. — There were 4 accidents among persons engaged in the preparation of food and tobacco. A bartender had his hand badly cut with broken glass, a bottler injured his hand in a bottling machine, an employee in a sugar refinery had his face and hands burned by an explosion, and an employee in a fruit cleaning establishment lost his right arm, which caught in machinery when he was placing a belt on a fly wheel.

Railway service.—In the railway service there were 12 fatal accidents, compared

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Near Exeter, Ont.	June 5	1		Back and leg broken, fatally injured.	Hurt by collapse of a barn in a storm.
"	Near Moorefield, Ont.	" 7	1			Fell from a wagon.
"	Onondaga Township, Ont	" 13	1		Head crushed	Fell from a wagon which upset and was struck by a wagon rack.
"	South Durham, Que.	" 5		1	Right foot seriously cut	Hurt when chopping trees.
"	North Hatley, Que.	" 6		1	Shoulder dislocated	Thrown to ground by a runaway horse.
"	South Budswell, Que.	" 8		1	Leg broken and injured internally.	Struck by falling logs.
"	St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.	" 19		1	Hand badly shattered and face burned.	Hurt by a premature explosion of powder.
"	Ste, Anne des Plains, Que.	" 9	1		Skull fractured, fatally injured.	Struck by a falling gable when raising a barn.
"	Marbleton, Que.	" 10		1	Arm broken	Fell from a vehicle.
"	Freelton, Ont.	" 2		1	Leg broken	Struck by a plough when driving it at a turn.
"	Moorefield, Ont	" 3		1	Collarbone broken.	Fell from a wagon. horses ran away.
"	"	" 3		1		" "
"	Wales, Ont.	" 10	1			Fell from a wagon and run over, horses ran away.
"	Verner, Ont	" 19		1	Lost a leg, dangerously hurt.	Hurt by a dynamite explosion when making a road.
"	Tourgeon County, Que	" 19		1	Leg broken	Fell from a wagon.
"	Ormond, Ont.	" 17		1	Neck dislocated, dangerously hurt.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Lucknow, Ont	" 24	1			Thrown from a wagon, his horses ran into an engine.
"	Apsley, Ont	" 24		1	Leg broken	Fell from wagon, horses ran away.
"	Lakefield, Ont	" 26		1	Leg broken and severely injured.	" "
"	Lévis, Que.	" 7		1	Leg badly torn	Gored by a cow.
"	Flesherton, Ont.	" 14	1			Killed in a runaway accident.
Farm hand	Minton, Que.	" 12		1	Seriously injured internally	Fell beneath a roller and run over.
"	Harriston, Ont.	" 20		1	Arm broken	Fell when driving cattle.
"	Emily Township, Ont.	" 1	1		Killed by blood poisoning	Cut his leg with a drawing knife.
"	Douro Township, Ont.	" 9		1	Leg broken	Run over by a wagon.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 23		1	Spine hurt and scalp wounded.	Fell from a wagon which upset and crushed by wagon load.
Female farm help	Big Point, Ont	" 3		1	Face badly cut	Kicked by a horse.
" "	Hillsburgh, Ont.	" 5		1	Leg broken	Struck by part of a machine which broke.

Fishing and hunting—							
Fishermen	Boughton Island, P.E.I.	June	29	2		Drowned	Boat upset in a gale.
Lumbering—							
Lumberman	Near Wakefield, Que.	"	17	1			Drowned.
Shantyman	Macdonald's Landing, Ont.	"	5	1			Killed by a falling tree.
Logger	Near Winnipeg, Man.	"	9	1			" "
"	Hosmer, B.C.	"	7		1	Skull fractured	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Loughborough Inlet, B.C.	"	9	1		Skull crushed	" "
Wood cutter	Richmond, Que.	"	8		1	Right foot badly cut	Cut by an axe when chopping a tree.
River driver	L'Islet, Que.	"	12	1			Drowned when floating logs.
"	Farrelton, Que.	"	21	1			Drowned by capsizing of a boat.
"	Varden River, B.C.	"	14	1			Struck by a falling tree.
Sawmill hand	Blind, River, Ont.	"	1		1	Bone in left leg broken	Struck by a bolt flying from a lath bolter.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	1		1	Hand crushed	Caught by a chain when getting logs from a pond.
"	Three Rivers, Que.	"	14		1	Left eye seriously injured	Hurt when working in a mill.
"	Near Vinton, Ont.	"	22	1		Beheaded	Killed by a circular saw.
"	Thorold, Ont.	"	15		1	Lost fingers	Cut by a saw.
"	"	"	15		1	"	"
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	9		1	Both legs broken	His clothes caught in a moving chain and he was dragged.
"	Fort Coulonge, Que.	"	2		1	Leg broken	Caught in belting.
"	Pentecoste River, Que.	"	2		1	Lost three fingers	Caught by a circular saw.
"	Roberval, Que.	"	12		1	Dangerously injured internally; shoulder fractured and arm cut.	
Sawyer	St. John, N.B.	"	9		1	Left hand badly torn	Hurt by a circular saw.
"	London, Ont.	"	23	1			Struck by wood flying from a saw.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	7	1		Fatally injured internally, died June 9.	" " an edger.
Mining—							
Miner (asbestos)	Thetford Mines, Que.	"	3		1	Hand badly injured	Hurt by an explosion when boring in an old block hole.
" "	" "	"	7		4		Hurt by an explosion of dynamite.
" "	" "	"	5		1	Head severely cut	Hurt by a premature explosion of dynamite.
" "	" "	"	5		1	Leg broken	" " "
" "	" "	"	5		1	Head injured	" " "
" (coal)	Near Fernie, B.C.	"	9	1			Crushed to death by falling rock.
" "	Coal Creek, B.C.	"	14		1	Seriously injured	Struck by falling rock.
"	Capelton, Que.	"	1		1	Head injured	" "
" (coal)	Inverness, C.B.	"	8		13	Severely burned on faces and hands.	Hurt by an explosion of powder which was ignited by a lamp.
" "	Glace Bay, C.B.	"	15		1	Severely burned on face and hands.	" " " "
" "	Extension, B.C.	"	12	1			Killed by a premature blast.
"	Near Crofton, B.C.	"	14		1	Body pierced with metal	Hurt by an explosion.
Driver in a coal mine	Fernie, B.C.	"	17		1	Lost left leg and injured internally.	Run over by a car.
Smelter employee	Crofton, B.C.	"	6		1	Dangerously injured internally.	Fell 40 feet down an elevator shaft.
Quarryman	Tyndell, Man.	June	1		1	Face and hands badly injured.	Hurt by a powder explosion.
"	Sherkston, Ont.	"	1		1	Arm broken	Hurt by flying stone when blasting.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building trades—						
Carpenter	Windsor, Ont	June 4	1		Scalp badly wounded and injured internally, died June 5.	Fell from a roof.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 2		1	Head dangerously injured.	Struck by a falling rafter when building a barn.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 13		1	Shoulder injured and wrist broken.	Fell from a roof.
"	Lake Weedon, Que	" 9		1	Leg broken	Fell from a ladder.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 6		1	Head seriously injured	Struck by a falling beam.
"	"	" 6		1	Back seriously injured	" "
"	Toronto, Ont	" 1		1	Lung pierced	Pierced by edging when operating a strip saw.
"	Toronto Junction	" 21		1	Injured internally	Fell about 30 feet.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 21		1	Hand badly cut	Cut by a saw which slipped.
"	"	" 8		1	Three ribs broken	Fell from a roof.
Bridge builder	Britannia Landing, B.C.	" 24	1			Struck by a falling pile driver when repairing a wharf.
"	"	" 24		1	Leg broken	" " "
Painter	Knowlton, Que	" 2		1	Injured internally	Fell 30 feet from a ladder.
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que	" 28		1	Had concussion of the brain	Fell 70 feet when at work on a tank.
Mason, foreman	"	" 3	1		Breast crushed	Struck by a stone which fell from a crane.
Mason's helper	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 20	1			Fell off a tramway.
Plumber	Montreal, Que	" 12		1	Face and hands badly burned.	Hurt by a gas explosion.
Roofer	Quebec, Que	" 5	1		Died from lockjaw	His foot was pierced by a nail.
Builder's labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 17		1	Head injured	Struck by a falling brick.
"	"	" 17		1	"	" "
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 1		1	Skull fractured, arm broken	Fell from a scaffold.
Metal trades—						
Iron worker	Sydney, N.S	" 14	1		Legs mangled, fatally injured.	Caught in a pusher.
Iron worker	Winnipeg, Man	" 13		1	Skull fractured	Struck by falling iron.
Blast furnace man	North Sydney, N.S	" 13	1		Asphyxiated	Killed by escaping gas.
Machinist	Glace Bay, N.S	" 3	1		Died from concussion of the brain	Killed by an explosion of a locomotive boiler.
"	"	" 3		1		Injured by an explosion of a locomotive boiler.
"	Montreal, Que	" 11		1	Feet badly crushed	Struck by falling steel.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 8		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught between the wheel of a crane and the track.
"	Montreal, Que	" 20	1		Neck and legs broken	Struck by a travelling crane.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 26		1	Skull fractured	Struck by part of an emery wheel which burst.

"	Longue Pointe, Que.	"	24	1	"	Struck by a falling smokestack of an engine.
"	Sarnia, Ont.	"	8	1	Lost part of left third finger	Caught in gearing on a lathe.
"	Galt, Ont.	"	10	1	Foot badly burned	Spilt molten metal from lathe.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	17	1	Left groin and abdomen cut and bruised	Hurt by bursting of an emery wheel.
"	"	"	14	1	Right leg burned	Burned when pouring iron.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"		1	Lost four fingers	Cut off by gearing.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	21	1	Lost left index finger	Cut off by a punch press.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	14	1	Lost right hand, foot badly crushed	Was struck by a piece of steel and knocked into machinery.
Moulder	Brantford, Ont.	"	13	1	Arm badly burned	Touched some molten metal.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	14	1	Seriously burned from head to foot	Fell on hot iron.
Blacksmith	Dundas, Ont.	"	17	1	Arm badly cut and burned	Struck by an axe when forging it.
Apprentice in a foundry	St. John, N.B	"	16	1	Arm badly mangled	Fell on a circular saw.
Electric lineman	Toronto, Ont.	"	19	1	Face badly cut and arm sprained	Received a shock and fell 20 feet from a pole.
Electrical worker	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	"	21	1		Killed by an electric shock when working at a switch board.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	1	1	Left hand burned	Burned by an arc.
Tinsmith	Toronto, Ont.	"	15	1	Back injured	Fell 12 feet from a building.
Sheet metal worker	London, Ont.	"	24	1	Lost third finger of left hand	Caught in a machine.
Woodworking trades—						
Woodworker	Farnham, Que.	"	17	1	Hand crushed, lost a thumb	Caught in machinery.
Woodworker, apprentice	Moncton, N.B	"	7	1	Lost three fingers	Cut by a circular saw.
Woodworker	Sherbrooke, Que.	"	19	1	Eye injured	Struck by a hook.
"	Guelph, Ont	"	8	1	Both hands badly bruised	Hands were drawn into a sander.
"	Hanover, Ont.	"	12	1	Hand badly injured, lost two fingers	Caught between rollers when feeding a planer.
Furniture factory employee	Ottawa, Ont.	"	28	1	Two fingers crushed	Crushed by a drop hammer.
Box factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	"	5	1	First finger and thumb badly cut	Caught by a rip saw.
Printing trades—						
Lithographic pressman	Toronto, Ont.	"	10	1	Burned and temporarily blinded	Burned by lime when slaking.
Textile Trades—						
Proprietor of a cording mill	St. Ephrem de Tring, Q.	June	21	1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in a machine.
Cotton mill hand	St. John, N.B	"	12	1	Lost an eye	Struck by a shuttle.
" "	Cornwall, Ont.	"	16	1	Finger pierced	Pierced through by a looper of a sewing machine.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—						
Bar tender	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	6	1	Hand badly cut	Cut by broken glass.
Bottles	Windsor Mills, Que	"	9	1	Hand injured	Caught in a bottling machine.
Employee in sugar refinery	Montreal, Que.	"	2	1	Face and hands burnt	Hurt by an explosion.
Employee in a fruit cleaning establishment	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	Lost right arm	Caught in machinery when placing a belt on a fly wheel.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Railway Service—						
Civil engineers	Near Lake Abittibi, Que.	June 16	2			Drowned when surveying.
Engineer	" Toronto, Ont	" 5		1	Head badly injured	Struck a post when leaning out of a cab window.
"	Kalmar, Man	" 20	1			Killed in a collision.
"	Palmerston, Ont	" 10		1	Injured foot and lost a finger	Slipped when boarding an engine, driving wheel went over his hand.
Fireman	Kalmar, Man	" 20		1	Severely injured	Hurt in a railway collision.
"	Near Bellevieu, Alta	" 26		1	Badly scalded	Hurt by derailing of an engine through a rock slide.
"	Komoka, Ont	" 28		1	Face neck and hand severely scalded	Scalded by escaping steam in a collision.
Brakeman	Shawinigan Falls, Que	" 5		1	Lost a leg	Crushed when coupling cars.
"	Corinth, Ont	" 8		1	Lost right hand	Fell when beside a track and his hand was run over.
"	Antelope, N.W.T.	" 6	1		Collar bone broken, and had concussion of the brain, died June 7.	Fell and was run over when uncoupling cars.
"	Schreiber, Ont	" 11	1			Found dead, thought to have been crushed between cars.
"	Norwood, Ont	" 16		1	Knee badly sprained	Foot caught between coal boards on a tender.
"	Coteau Junction, Ont.	" 17		1	Foot crushed	Crushed when coupling cars.
"	Chemainus, B.C	" 14		1	Seriously injured	Struck by a log falling from a train.
"	Hagersville, Ont	" 24		1	Seriously injured internally	Struck by an engine when crossing tracks.
"	Pembroke, Ont	" 24	1			Fell from a car over a bridge.
Employee in a railway dining car	St. Louise, Que	" 12		1	Seriously injured	Hurt in a railway wreck.
Yardmaster	Toronto, Ont	" 5		1	Dangerously injured internally	Crushed between a shed and a car.
Sectionman	Glen Sutton, Que	" 13	1			Fell asleep on a track and was run over.
Railway labourer	Monkland, Que	" 8	1			Crushed by a falling rock.
"	West Shefford, Que.	" 12	1			Run over by a train.
"	Near Strathroy, Ont	" 19	1			Fell off a flat car and was run over.
"	Montreal, Que	" 8		1	Leg broken	Crushed by falling ties.
"	"	" 8		1	Right foot crushed	Struck by falling iron.
"	Farnham, Que	" 17	1			Struck by an engine.
"	St. Henri, Que	" 24	1			Run over by a car which was derailed.
Navigation—						
Steamboat engineer	Montreal, Que	" 7		1	Left eye injured	Struck in the face by a jet of steam.
" "	Near Quebec, Que	" 11		1	Arms and legs burned by acid.	A vessel of caustic broke when he was handling it.
Sailor	Montreal, Que	" 8		1	Lost left foot	Caught between a post and a cable.
	Quebec, Que	" 3	1		Both legs broken	Fell into a ship's hold.

"	North Sydney, N.S.	"	9		1	Face and body badly burnt	Hurt by a powder explosion.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	12		1	Dangerously injured	Fell into a ship's hold.
Deckhands	Collingwood, Ont.	"	19	3			Burned to death in a fire on board ship.
Marine fireman	Humberstone, Ont.	"	2		1	Scalded by steam	Steam escaped through a hand hole which he opened.
Ship labourer	Port Arthur, Ont	"	3	1			Struck by a wire cable which broke; killed instantly.
"	Mouth of St. Maurice River, Que.	"	27	1		Drowned	Fell into the river when boarding a barge.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	"	12		1	Left leg broken	Struck by falling freight.
"	"	"	13		1	Injured internally	Struck by a moving crane.
General Transport—							
Teamster	"	"	5		1	Ankle broken	Fell from a cart.
"	"	"	7		1	Left leg broken	Fell from a cart which upset.
"	Tupper Lake, Que.	"	7		1	"	Hurt when loading a cart with sleepers.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	10		1	Face and head severely injured.	Fell from a cart, team ran away.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	12		1	Lost finger	His hand was caught in a cog of a windlass.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	13		1	Leg broken	Struck by a falling bale of hay.
Driver	Toronto, Ont.	"	16		1	Face cut and bruised and an ear almost severed.	Crushed between two wagons.
Teamster	"	"	21		1	Wrist broken	Fell from a wagon.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	12		1	Left leg fractured	Fell from a load of wood.
"	"	"	19		1	Shoulder dislocated	An axle broke and he fell from a vehicle.
Express messenger	Kalmar, Man.	"	20	1			Killed in a railway collision.
Civic firemen—							
Fireman	Winnipeg, Man.	"	13		2	Received electric shock	Touched a live wire and fell from a ladder when at a fire.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	12		1	Lost a leg	
"	London, Ont.	"	20		1	Body seriously injured	Fell from the second story of a fire hall when cleaning a window
Miscellaneous Trades—							
Brickmaker	Winnipeg, Man.	"	1		1	Skin torn off right side	Caught in gearing of a machine.
"	Laprairie, Que.	"	5		1	Several ribs broken	Hurt in a collapse of a kiln.
Chemical factory employee	London, Ont.	"	22	1		Fatally burned, died since	Fell into a vat of sulphuric acid.
Drain driller	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	20	2			Killed by a permature explosion of dynamite.
"	"	"	20		1	Hands blown off	Hurt by a permature explosion of dynamite.
Hostler	Near Chatham, Ont.	"	5		1	Head cut and body badly bruised.	Hurt by a railway collision.
"	"	"	5		1	Face badly cut and knee injured.	Hurt by a railway collision.
Marble worker	St. John, N.B.	"	2		1	Leg severely scalded	Scalded by water from a boiler, a valve gave away.
Paper millhand	Windsor Mills, Que.	"	16		1	Hand injured	Caught in machinery.
"	Thorold, Ont.	"	3		1	Scalp wound and knee sprained.	Caught in a belt.
Ridingmaster	Toronto, Ont.	"	12		1	Head cut, collar bone and shoulder blade injured.	Fell off a horse.
Stableman	Brantford	"	10		1	Ribs broken	Kicked by a horse.
Unskilled labour—							
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	June	17		1	Injured internally	Fell when carrying a heavy post.
"	Three Rivers, Ont.	"	5		1	Head badly injured	Struck by a piece of wood when loading a ship.
"	Asbestos, Que.	"	2	1			Crushed by a falling rock in an asbestos pit.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	12		1	Foot crushed	Hurt when working in a car shop.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	8		1	Hand badly crushed	Crushed by the wheel of a travelling crane.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Unskilled labour– Con.						
Civic labourer	Sherbrooke, Ont	" 14	...	1	Body dangerously crushed	Fell off a street roller and was run over by it.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 27	1	...	Both legs broken, back and arms injured, fatally hurt	Fell about 25 feet at a quarry.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 21	...	1	Leg broken	Hurt by cave in of a trench.
"	Port Robinson, Ont	May 24	..	1	Injured internally	Crushed between timbers.
"	Port Colborne, Ont	" 30	...	1	Leg crushed	Struck by falling timber.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE.

Miner	Moyie, B.C.	" 28	...	1	Thigh broken	Struck by a falling rock.
" (coal)	Glace Bay, C.B.	" 26	1	...	Skull crushed	" "
"	Rossland, B.C	" 29	...	1	Left leg broken	Hurt by an explosion when drilling holes.
"	"	" 29	...	1	Left leg crushed	Struck by falling rock.
River driver	Near Malbaie, Que	" 27	1	...		Drowned when driving logs.
" "	Wessonneau River, Que.	May 22	1	...	Drowned	Fell off a log.
Shantyman	Richmond, Que	" 31	...	1	Dangerously injured	Crushed by falling logs.
Miner (coal)	Glace Bay, C.B.	" 8	1	...	Fatally injured internally	Struck by falling coal and stone.
"	Rossland, B.C.	" 23	1	...		Fell off a ladder.
"	"	" 29	1	...		Killed by an explosion of powder, struck by his pick.
Carpenter	Ridgeway, Ont	" 30	...	1	Ribs broken	Fell from a scaffold.
Machinist	Welland, Ont	" 27	...	1	Lost an eye	Struck by a lever when setting up a machine.
"	Lindsay, Ont.	" 26	...	1	Lost three fingers of left hand.	Hand caught in gearing of a lathe.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	...	1	Foot severely burned	Molten iron ran into his shoe when pouring it.
Structural ironworker	Quebec, Que	" 31	...	1	Dangerously injured	Struck by falling wood.
"	"	" 31	...	1	Leg broken	" "
"	"	" 31	...	1	Seriously injured internally	" "
Electrician	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 17	...	1	Lost two toes of left foot	Crushed between gear wheel and frame of crane.
Planing mill hand	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 31	...	1	Scalp severely wounded	Struck by part of a machine which broke.
Sawyer	Perry Station, Ont	" 30	...	1	Lost a thumb	Hurt when working in a stave mill.
Cotton mill hand	Magog, Que	" 30	...	1	Hand crushed	Caught in a print machine.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 31	...	1	Lost part of a finger	Crushed when placing a warp beam on the drawing in stand.
Ice cream maker	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 27	...	1	Arm broken, lost two fingers	Caught in machinery.

Brakeman	Moncton, N.B.	"	31	1		Arm and leg crushed, died from shock.	Fatally hurt when shunting.
Driver	Lethbridge, Ont	"	31	1			Fell from a wagon.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	"	27		1	Leg broken	Struck by falling freight..
Cement factory hand	Raven Lake, Ont.	"	23	1		Right arm torn off, left arm broken, died May 26.	Caught in machinery when running a tube mill.
Hostler	Ridgeway, Ont	"	28		1	Ribs broken	Crushed in a stall by a horse.
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	29		1	Hand crushed	Struck by a sledge.
"	Montreal, Que	"	30		1	Leg broken, injured internally.	Struck by a steam shovel.

with 16 in the previous month and 18 in June, 1904. Those who perished comprised 2 civil engineers who were drowned when surveying; a locomotive engineer who was killed in a collision; 3 brakemen, of whom one was run over when uncoupling cars, one was found dead and was supposed to have been crushed between cars, and one fell from a car over a bridge; 2 sectionmen, one of whom was run over, and 5 railway labourers, of whom 3 were run over, one was struck by an engine and one was crushed by falling rock.

Navigation.—There were 6 fatalities among men engaged in navigation, compared with 2 in the previous month. There were 3 deck hands burned to death on board a ship, at Collingwood, Ont., a sailor fell into a ship's hold breaking both his legs and died from the shock, a ship labourer at Port Arthur, Ont., was struck by a wire cable which broke, and died instantly, and another was drowned at the mouth of the St. Maurice river, Que., when attempting to board a barge.

General transport.—There was only one fatality among persons engaged in general transport, as compared with 2 in May, an express messenger having been killed in a railway collision at Kalmar, Man.

Civic firemen.—There were 4 civic firemen injured during the month, compared with 2 in May. None of the accidents were fatal. Two men at Winnipeg, Man., touched an electric wire and received an electric shock which caused them to fall from a ladder, a fireman at Quebec lost a leg by an accident, and a fireman fell from the second story of a fire hall when cleaning a window.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were 3 deaths from accident among persons engaged in miscellaneous trades, the same number as in June, 1904, and two more than in the previous month. Two marine drillers were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite, and an employee in a chemical factory fell into a vat of sulphuric acid and was fatally burned.

Unskilled labour.—There were 2 fatal accidents to unskilled labourers during the month compared with 7 in May, and 6 in June, 1904. One man was crushed by falling rock in an asbestos pit, and a civic labourer fell when working in a quarry, breaking both his legs and injuring his back, and died from the effects of the fall.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING JUNE, 1905.

THE following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, which received the signature of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Erection of post office and building at Sandwich, Ont.; contractor, Geo. A. Proctor, of Sarnia, Ont.; date of contract, June 12, 1905; amount of contract, $11,484.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters	$0 45 per h., 9 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 45 " 9 "
Stonemasons	0 45 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	0 22½ " 9 "
Carpenters	0 30 " 9 "
Joiners	0 35 " 9 "
Lathers	0 2¾ per yd.
Plasterers	0 45 per h., 9 "
" labourers	0 22½ " 9 "
Plumbers	0 35 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	0 28½ " 9 "
Steamfitters	0 35 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	0 30 " 9 "
Electrical wirers	0 27½ " 8 "
Slaters	
Ordinary labourers	1 50 per d., 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	
" 2 horses and wagon	4 00 " 9 "

Breakwater at Devil's Island, N.S.; contractors, Reid and Archibald, Halifax, N.S.; date of contract, June 19, 1905; amount of contract, $5,980.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following.
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2 25 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters	1 98 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	2 00 " 9 "
" helpers	1 25 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 25 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 50 " 10 "

Erection of post office and building at Antigonish, N.S.; contractors, Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S.; date of contract, June 15, 1905; amount of contract, $14,990.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters	$3 65 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	4 00 " 10 "
Masons	4 00 " 10 "
Carpenters	1 75 " 10 "
Joiners	2 00 " 10 "
Stair builders	2 25 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	1 50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2 00 " 10 "
Plasters and lathers	3 00 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	2 00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Plumbers	2 00 " 10 "
Metal roofers	2 00 " 10 "
Electrical wirers	1 75 " 10 "
Driver and 1 horse	2 00 " 10 "
" and 2 horses	3 00 " 10 "

Building of wharf at Durham, N.B.; contractors, John & Jos. Goulette, of Charlo, N.B.; date of contract, June 20, 1905; amount of contract, $17,700.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1 50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	1 60 " 10 "
" helpers	1 25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Construction of freight shed on Pi No. 8, Halifax, N.S.; date of contrac May 13, 1905; amount of contract, $20 922.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 9 ho
	$ ct.
Carpenters	1 9
Painters	1 6
Builders' labourers	1 5

Erection of passenger station at Windsor, N.S.; date of contract, June 12, 1905; amount of contract, $11,126.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenters	$2 00 per day of 9 hours.
Plumbers	2 50 " 9 "
Painters	2 00 " 9 "
Bricklayers	0 36 per hour.
Plasterers	2 50 per day 9 "
Labourers	1 25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	1 40 " 9 "

Erection of a railway from a point on main line between Lawrenceville and Eastman to Lake Bonella, Que., five miles; date of subsidy agreement, June 23, 1905; amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Foreman labourers	$2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Carpenter	1 75 " 10 "
Choppers	1 40 " 10 "
Bricklayers	3 50 " 10 "
Plasterers	2 50 " 10 "
Masons	3 00 " 10 "
Stonecutters	3 00 " 8 "
Blacksmiths	2 00 " 10 "
Machinists	2 00 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer	2 50 " 10 "
" craneman	3 00 " 10 "
" fireman	1 50 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineer	2 50 " 10 "
Contractor's locomotive engineer	3 00 " 10 "
Contractor's locomotive fireman	1 75 " 10 "
Contractor's locomotive brakeman	1 75 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10 "
Quarrymen	1 50 " 10 "
Rock drillers	2 00 " 10 "
Steam drillers	2 00 " 10 "
Blasters	2 00 " 10 "
Tracklayers	1 50 " 10 "
Tracklayers foreman	3 00 " 10 "

Construction of railway from Kingsbury to Windsor Mills, Que.; date of subsidy agreement, June 12, 1905; amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Labourer's foremen	$2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Carpenters	1 75 " 10 "
Choppers	1 40 " 10 "
Bricklayers	3 50 " 10 "
Plasterers	2 50 " 10 "
Masons	3 00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2 00 " 10 "
Machinists	2 00 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineers	2 50 " 10 "
" cranemen	3 00 " 10 "
" firemen	1 50 " 10 "
Steam derrick engineer	2 50 " 10 "
Contractor's locomotive engineer	3 00 " 10 "
Contractor's locomotive fireman	1 75 " 10 "
Contractor's locomotive brakeman	1 75 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10 "
Quarrymen	1 50 " 10 "
Rock drillers	2 00 " 10 "
Steam drillers	2 00 " 10 "
Blasters	2 00 " 10 "
Tracklayers foreman	3 00 " 10 "
"	1 50 " 10 "
Stonecutters	3 00 " 8 "

Extension to freight shed at Oxford, N.S.; date of contract, May 13, 1905; amount of contract, $894.98.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Carpenters	1 50
Painters	1 50
Labourers	1 25

Excavation in connection with widening yard and extending tracks at Halifax, N.S.; date of contract, May 17, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 9 hrs.
	$ cts.
Foreman	2 25
Drillers	1 50
Blasters	1 50
Labourers	1 35
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record,' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of January there were issued in Canada 550 patents. Among these there were 34 relating to agricultural industries, 7 to mining, 18 to railway construction, 23 to building, and 60 to metal trades. There were 44 electrical patents, 13 patents of inventions in woodworking and furnishing trades, 5 inventions in printing, 13 in textile industries, 41 in clothing industries. In the leather trades there were 9 patents, in the preparation of food and tobacco there were 18. Inventions concerning railways numbered 36, and those concerning other means of transport numbered 62. There were in addition about 50 patents relating to various miscellaneous industries, while the remaining ones were only of slight industrial importance.

Among the patents relating to *agriculture* there were 4 grain separators, 3 pneumatic stackers, 3 cultivators, a motor plough, a harrow, a mower, a thresher for peas and beans, a planter, a weeder, 2 weighing machines for grain, a potato digger and a potato loader.

The inventions relating to *mining* comprised drilling machines, separators, a pulverizing mill, and a method of crushing ore.

The patents relating to *railway construction* included 3 metallic ties and a machine for making cross ties, 3 rail joints, 3 switches, 3 railway crossings, a device for preventing the creeping of rails, an inclined railway, a switch stand and a rail fastener.

Among the inventions of interest to the *building trades* there were eight tools, including a number of wrenches, a screw driver and a combination tool, 2 building blocks, 2 structures, 2 wire fences, a measuring instrument, a level, sheet lathing, a sash holder and a fireplace.

Concerning the *metal trades*, there were 7 patents relating to metallurgy, 4 furnaces, stoves and other systems of heating, 4 nut locks, machines for cutting metal, making nails and spikes, drilling and rivetting, and numerous inventions relating to various parts of machinery. An invention in the art of the manufacture of iron and steel consists of treating iron ore in a rotating furnace, divided into two parts, one above the other. The ore is reduced by a gas flame in the upper part of the furnace, and it is then melted by a second flame in the lower parts.

Among the *electrical* inventions there were 14 relating to wireless telegraphy, and 4 to electric lighting. There were patented 2 electric signals for railways, 4 alternating current motors, an electro-magnetic typewriter, a voltage regulator, an electric meter, and electrical machines. There was patented a process of producing nitrogen oxides from the air, which consists of passing a current of air parallel to and in contact with an electric arc in a magnetic field, spread in the form of a sheet.

Inventions affecting the *woodworking* trades comprised 7 articles of furniture, 2 saws, a sawing machine, a saw filing device, a barrel head, and a machine for boxing matches.

Patents of interest to the *printing and allied trades* included a stamping press, a binder for books, a photographic camera, a dark room and a developing box.

The inventions in the *textile* trades comprised 2 looms, 3 fabrics, a flax retting process, a machine for preparing yarn, a spinnig machine, a shuttle binder, a cotton gin, bleaching apparatus, a carpet rag, looper, and a carding machine.

Among the inventions affecting the *clothing trades* there were 8 relating to the laundry business, 10 to the manufacture of boots and shoes, 12 articles

clothing, a sewing machine, and dyeing apparatus.

The inventions relating to the *leather* trades comprised 6 portions of harness, a hide-curing process, a leather stretcher and a boot for animals.

The inventions concerning the *food and tobacco industries* included a process of treating food products, 2 dough mixtures, 2 processes for the treatment of milk, machinery and apparatus for making confectionery, a malting drum and a machine for bunching and wrapping cigars. There were 2 patents for animal foods, 1 of which consisted of a mixture of molasses, moss peat and a nutritive liquid such as milk, blood or serum. This mixture is also designed for raw material to be used in cake manufacture and distilling.

Among the inventions concerning *railways* there were 9 couplers, 3 signalling systems, a system for stopping cars, a safety attachment for locomotives, a mechanism for controlling air brakes, a hand brake, and a number of different kinds of cars and parts of cars.

The inventions relating to means of *general transport* included among others 3 elevators, 8 wagons and carts, 5 trucks, 2 pneumatic tires, as well as a holder for pneumatic tires, and a device for removing them, 2 fall rope carriers, 2 draft equalizers, an automobile, 2 boats, a method of propelling ships, and a hoising apparatus.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were 22 articles of use in business, including typewriters, adding and calculating machines, fountain pens, and advertising devices. There were 3 patents relating to glass manufacture, 4 gas burners and a gas producer 2 compositions of artificial fuel, a process of making lamp black from acetylene, and a process of colouring paper with titanic acid.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during June, 1905.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Education in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education, province of Ontario, for the year 1904. Part I. (With the Statistics of 1903.) Toronto, King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 285.

The educational statistics of Ontario for the year 1903, given in Part I. of the Report of the Minister of Education for 1904, show a decrease in the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the province compared with previous years, the numbers having steadily declined from 493,212 in 1887 to 450,278 in 1903. This decline is, however, largely offset by increased attendance in Roman Catholic separate schools, high schools and collegiate institutes.

In 1903, the average annual salaries of teachers in incorporated villages were $555 for men, and $285 for women. In rural schools they were $372 and $283 and in urban public schools they were $743 and $395 respectively. The percentage of male teachers in public schools has been steadily declining. In 1867 the percentage of men was 58·26, while in 1903, the percentage was 22·84.

Attention is called to the revised regulations governing schools in Ontario, which were drawn up in 1894. The subjects of nature study, manual training, art and household science have been placed on the curriculum of the public schools, and manual training, household science and art, as well as agriculture, have been made optional in high schools.

Much progress was made in the establishment of rural school libraries, the amount expended by trustees for books in the schol year of 1903-4 having been $8,195.70, an increase over the previous year of $1,306.68. Since 1901, when travelling

libraries were instituted in Ontario, 37 sets of books, containing 50 volumes each, have been sent out to lumber and mining camps. There are 484 public libraries in the province, of which 146 are free. Rural school libraries receive from the government a maximum grant of $10 a year, and public libraries receive a grant amounting to 50 per cent of the sum expended on books, up to a maximum of $200.

Prison Statistics of Ontario.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories of the province of Ontario, being for the year ending September 30, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 57.

During the year ending September 30, 1904, there were 8,964 males and 1,182 females committed to jails and lock-ups in Ontario. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 924 males, and a decrease of 39 females committed. The committments for drunkenness numbered 3,590, an increase of 503, compared with the preceding year. Among the prisoners there were 3,579 married and 6,567 single persons. With regard to their habits, 7,273 were intemperate and 1,578 were illiterate. The average cost per prisoner for entire jail expenditure amounted to $15.22. The total earnings of prisoners during the year amounted to $229.58, of which sum $198.08 were earned at Ottawa jail, and $31.50 at Whitby jail. Recommendations are made in the report, that work should be provided for prisoners in every jail, and that the separation of prisoners into classes required by the regulations should be carried out in every jail.

During the year, a committee appointed by the government visited the jails in the province, in order to report on the number of insane persons in them. There were found forty-four insane persons in the jails, of whom they recommended that thirty-one were suitable for asylum care, and that the remaining thirteen should be sent to various charitable institutions.

In the Central Prison, there were 1,136 prisoners during the year. There were 496 prisoners committed for the first time, 137 for the second time, 47 for the third, 30 for the fourth, and the remaining 48 had been committed more than four times. The sales of prison goods for the year amounted to $124,017.74, and the stock on hand at the close of the year amounted to the value of $91,151.49, making a total of $215,169.23, a net gain of $23,243.27 over the cost. There were 32 prisoners discharged on ticket-of-leave and 23 were discharged on the remission of their sentence. Of the total number committted, 3 were total abstainers, 221 were temperate and 534 were intemperate. There were 73 illiterates, 14 who were able to read only, and 671 who could both read and write.

Ontario Fisheries.

Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of the province of Ontario, 1904. Toronto: King's Prnter, 1905. Pages, 81.

In the report of the Department of Fisheries of Ontario for 1904, it is stated that last year was a very prosperous one for fishermen in the province, notwithstanding the fact that the season opened from two weeks to a month later than usual. The total quantity of fish taken was 24,009,970 pounds, valued at $1,793 229. The catch was 2,815,765 pounds greater than in 1903.

Licenses to fish with 3,490,036 yards of gill nets, 514 pound nets, 473 hoop or fyke nets, 120 seines, 75 dip nets and 3 machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued. An estimated capital of $931,097 is invested in the industry, which gave employment to 3,125 men, and in which 128 tugs and 1,477 other boats were used.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Immigration and Emigration.

Copy of Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom, in the year 1904, and Report to the Board of Trade thereon. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1905. Pages, 77.

According to statistical tables prepared by the British Board of Trade, the number of passengers who left Great Britain in 1904 was 453,877, as compared with 449,

006 in the previous year. There were 271,435 British and Irish passengers, 174,354 foreigners, and 8,088 whose nationality was not distinguished. Of the British and Irish passengers 44 per cent went to places within the British Empire, 26 per cent to British North America, 10 per cent to British South Africa, 5 per cent to Australia and New Zealand, 3 per cent to British India and Ceylon, and the remainder to other British colonies and possessions. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of British and Irish passengers for South Africa from 50,206 to 26,818, while the number bound for British North America increased from 59,652 to 69,681, and those who proceeded to the United States numbered 146,445 in 1904, as compared with 123,663 in 1903.

There were 1,566 persons sailing from the United Kingdom who were rejected by the United States authorities. Of these 248 British and Irish, and 827 foreigners were returned as paupers or likely to become a public charge, 28 British and Irish and 221 foreigners were sent back as diseased persons, and 43 British and Irish and 77 foreigners were charged with violation of the alien labour law.

There was an immigration into Great Britain from European countries of 82,845 persons, as compared with 69,168. The increase was accounted for by the number of Russians and Poles, of whom 46,095 entered Great Britain in 1904, and 30,046 in 1903. Most of the Russians and Poles were Jews.

It is stated that there is no means of ascertaining the number of these immigrants who were *en route* to other countries, but it is estimated that there must have been an appreciable number of Russian and Polish Jews who were sent out of the country by the aid of various charitable organizations, but were not included in the alien lists as transmigrants.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

The Cotton Industry in the United States.

Cotton Manufactures in Massachusetts and the Southern States. Part II, of the Annual Report for 1905, of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour. Boston: State Printers, 1905. Pages, 65.

Part II. of the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1905 contains an account of the cotton manufactures in the States of Massachusetts, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. From the year 1879 this industry has made great progress in the Southern States, and on January 1, 1904, they were estimated to have contained 8,461,747 spindles and 203,174 looms. As compared with conditions prevailing in the North, the wages of cotton mill operatives are very low, a condition which has often resulted in whole families entering the mills. Many young children are still employed, but there has been an improvement in this respect during the past two years. The report contains a number of comparative statistics relating to the capital invested, value of production, number of looms, wages and classes of employees in the cotton mills of the four States under review.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopsis of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Penalty Clause in Contract.

A decision of peculiar importance to workmen was recently rendered in Toronto by Ellis, Migistrate—the facts being as follows :—

The Canada Foundry Company require employees to sign a contract, one of the clauses of which provides that the employee agrees to work for the company for at least one year for 55 hours a week, the company being allowed to retain $40 from the employee's wages as compensation in

the event of the latter breaking his contract.

One of these employees (McA.) signed the contract and later went to the office and asked for a better class of work, but according to his statement was told that his services were no longer needed. The employee thereupon instituted proceedings to secure $22 from his wages which the company had retained. The company defended the action and alleged breach of contract declaring that McA. was off one afternoon and therefore had not worked 55 hours during the week. They not only claimed that they did not owe him anything, but further claimed that he owed them $17, the remainder of his guarantee deposit.

The magistrate held against the clause in the contract, and decided that the defendants were not entitled to retain the amount in question unless they showed particular loss or damage resulting from such breach.

(Toronto, June 12, McArthur vs. The Canada Foundry Company, Ellis, P.M.)

Funds of Unincorporated Unions.

An important judgment affecting the funds of unincorporated unions has recently been occupying the attention of the Ontario courts in the case of The Metallic Roofing Company of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

In this case, the Court of Appeal held that as an unincorporated, unregistered, voluntary association not formed for any purpose of gain or profit, 'Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association is an entity unknown to the law, and that its members cannot be sued by their adopted name.' The right to proceed against the members of such a body in a representative action was in the same judgment authoritatively declared.

By order of Boyd, C., certain individual defendants made parties by an earlier order, were authorized to defend this action on behalf of all other persons constituting Local Union No. 30, A.I.A., and of all other persons constituting the International Association, and it was also ordered that all such persons should be bound by the proceedings in this action. From that time the individual defendants were before the court in their representative capacity. Later, on the question of jurisdiction, (which had been reserved by the earlier order) coming before McMahon, J., it was held that the court had such jurisdiction as to the Local Union No. 30, A.I.A., but had not as to the American parent body, the A.I.A. itself. On appeal from this order, the Court of Appeal declared that jurisdiction existed as to both the local union and the parent association, and by a certificate of the judgment of that court, it was ordered that the costs of the appeal from the order of McMahon, J., be paid by the respondent to the appellants.

These costs having been certified in due course, the plaintiff obtained an order attaching all moneys deposited in the Dominion Bank to the credit of the defendant union or to the individual defendants.

Plaintiff then moved for an order for the payment over by the garnishees of the moneys attached, the Dominion Bank having admitted having in their hands to the credit of an account headed 'Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 30,' the sum of $409.85, payable out on cheques signed by the president, the recording secretary and the treasurer..'

On 5th May, Cartwright, Master, held that the funds in question were not shown to be exigible to satisfy plaintiff's execution for costs.

From this decision an appeal was taken and on the 29th of May, Anglin, J., reversed the decision of the Master. His Lordship said in part :—

The constitution of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, which counsel for the judgment debtors brought before me on the argument, does not appear to have been properly in evidence below, and should not, I think, be now admitted. But,

received, it would show that 'the funds or property of the local union cannot be divided in any manner among the members individually, but shall remain the funds and property of the local union for all legitimate purposes while seven members remain therein.' (Art. vi., sec. 3.) This would seem to make it reasonably clear that the money in question is the property of Local Union No. 30, using that name to designate collectively the members composing this branch of the International Association. If the funds of the union, that is, of the members collectively, were vested in trustees, upon adding them as parties the court would reach such funds for payment of damages and costs. Such is Lord Lindley's view expressed in Taff Vale R. W. Co. vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (1901), A. C. 426, at p. 443. If this local union could be sued in its own name, I should have no doubt that a judgment obtained against it might be enforced against this fund. See language of Lord Macnaghten, S. C., at p. 437. Because unincorporated it may not be so sued; and, while in substance this action is against the union, in form it is necessarily brought against the individuals who are its members. But the same facts which protect it from suit render this body incapable of holding property. It follows that what stands in its name is the joint property of the individual members, and as such it is, in my opinion, exigible for their debt to plaintiffs.

(Metallic Roofing Company of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, May 29, 1905, Anglin, J.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Compensation for Injuries.

A decision which has aroused much interest in British Columbia was recently rendered by the full court in the case of Morgan *vs.* The British Yukon Company. The judgment was rendered on an appeal by the defendants from a judgment rendered after a jury trial granting the plaintiff $12,000 damages for injuries received by the plaintiff while acting as mate on the steamer 'Yukoner' owned by the defendant company. The decision of the full court reversed that of the trial court and dismissed the action. Efforts are now being made to raise funds to carry the case before the Supreme Court. The judgment in question was rendered by Hunter, C.J., and was in full as follows:

The claim was two-fold; first, for the injuries caused by the bursting of the steam capstan; and second, for aggravation of the injuries owing to the unauthorized detention of the plaintiff on board the 'Yukoner which, after some delay caused by stranding, arrived at Whitehorse some days after the accident, the plaintiff alleging that the defendants had undertaken to remove him to Dawson, and they that he had changed his mind and desired to go to Whitehorse.

After the 'Yukoner' had stranded, and while the plantiff and others were engaged in trying to get her off with the aid of the capstan, the capstan burst and injured the plaintiff's leg. Whether the jury considered that it burst by reason of some inherent defect, or by reason of its not having been set firmly on the deck, or because it was too roughly handled by jerking it, or because too much steam was turned on, or from some other cause, can only be conjectured as they found a general verdict for the plaintiff and declined to answer the special questions submitted. On the previous trip it had been used to assist the 'Mary Graff' in getting off a bar, and had sprung a little from the deck but settled back in place. Th capstan was then examined by the second engineer who was in charge, and as a result of the examination he considered that nothing was required to be done. Shortly after the accident the plaintiff was put on board a skiff and taken to the 'Bonanza King,' another vessel belonging to the defendant, bound to Dawson, in pursuance of a request by the plaintiff to be sent to Dawson. The 'Bonanza King' also grounded a quarter of a mile below the 'Yukoner.' The purser of the 'Yukoner' then went on towards Selkirk to get a surgeon, and came across him on the 'Victorian,' bound up stream, and that vessel returned to Selkirk to procure the necessary instruments and reached the 'Bonanza King' about nine hours after the accident. The plaintiff was transferred to the Victorian, which after getting off the 'Bonanza King' went on up and released the 'Yukoner,' to which the plaintiff was returned, and by her taken to Whitehorse, because as the company alleged, he changed his mind and preferred to be taken to Whitehorse rather than Dawson as he would be able to get outside more quickly if he desired. The plantiff alleged on the other hand that he did not consent to go up to Whitehorse, but always wished to go to Dawson, and that he was given opiates on board the 'Bonanza King' and taken back without his consent to the 'Yukoner.' Between the delays caused by the journeys to Whitehorse and the plaintiff's refusal to have the leg amputated before he got to Whitehorse, the surgeon having informed him as soon as he examined it that such operation was necessary, his injuries were much aggravated, and in the end he was compelled to sustain a more serious operation than he otherwise would have been, while it is possible that if he had been taken to Dawson no operation would have been necessary as some surgeon there might have saved the limb.

Being a common law action, in order to succeed on the first branch of the claim, the plaintiff had, among other things, to prove that the company was guilty of negligence in failing to keep the capstan in a good state of repair, as it would be impossible on the evidence to sustain a finding that it was originally insufficient, the capstan being of a well-known make and having been used two or three seasons without mishap until the 'Mary Graff' incident which took place on the second last trip of that season.

In order to make out a case of negligence by the company it must appear either that the company had a defective system which did not bring home notice of the defect to some person authorized to see to its proper repair, or if the system did provide for notice to such person that he was notified and failed to have the defect remedied, and that he was not a co-

employee but the representative of the company.

A finding that the system was defective could not be maintained as it was sworn and not contradicted that engineer's logs were kept in which anything in the way of an accident or any useful information was entered and used in the form of trip reports to the superintending engineer of the company at Whitehorse. No attempt was made by the plaintiff's counsel to challenge the sufficiency of the system. In any event, the Second Engineer, Vey, who was the engineer then in charge, also testified that immediately after the 'Mary Graff' incident he inspected the capstan and considered that everything was all right. Even assuming that this evidence was as not to be believed, and that the superintendent engineer was negligent, the latter was not the representative of the company, but an employee, and subject to orders equally with the captains and mates. There was nothing to show moreover that he was incompetent to the knowledge of the company; on the contrary, what evidence there was went to show that he was competent as he held an English Board of Trade Certificate, and had about fourteen years experience with stern wheel steamers.

As to the second branch of the case, *i.e.*, the complaint based on the aggrevation of his injuries the plaintiff in his statement of claim said that after the accident the company by the master undertook to carry him to Dawson, but not having done so it is liable in damages for the breach. The evidence in support of this allegation was that of the plaintiff himself. He said in answer to the captain's inquiry as to what was best to be done that he answered to get him to Dawson as quickly as he could and not to take him up stream, and that the captain replied that that was the best. I do not think on the fair construction of this evidence, assuming that it was an accurate statement of what took place, that the captain ever intended that he should obligate either himself or the company to get the plaintiff to Dawson, or that any reasonable person could infer that he so intended; but rather that it was the expression of a natural desire on the part of a humane man to do all in his power to aid an injured member of his crew. If in such circumstances a court or jury were to spell out a contractuate obligation binding on either the captain or the company, those in command would soon learn to be silent and inert in the presence of suffering. But even assuming that any jury could reasonably find that the captain had so expressed himself as to lead the plaintiff to believe that the company was assuming responsibility for his carriage to Dawson, and to act on the belief, I think it clear that the captain to give such an undertaking would not be within the scope of his of an inland-otre4dtr eeittdrdtp shrdlu shrldui authority. There is no legal obligation on the owners of an inland vessel to provide medical assistance for the crew or to carry or forward a disabled seaman to any port which he may indicate, and for the captain to engage to do so on behalf of the owners is clearly to do something which is not within the ordinary course of his employment. If, however, the captain wilfully or wrongfully prevents the disabled seaman from getting medical assistance at such place as he desires he would no doubt be personally liable. uBt little stress, however, was laid by the learned counsel for the respondent on this alleged undertaking, and in my opinion the plaintiff's case on this head amounts at most to a complaint that there was an unauthorized interference with his person on the part of the captain. For that, however, the company is not liable as such a nact would be clearly outside the scope of the former's employment, and it cannot be contended that the telegram of Scharschmidt (assuming that he was the representative of the company) amounted to a direction to the captain to take possession of the plaintiff's person against his will. If, however, this Barnch of the plaintiff's case can in any sense be regarded as grounded on any negligence on the part of the captain then it is clear on the authority of Hedley v. Pinkey & Sons (1892) 1 Q. B. 58; (1894) A.C. 222 that the company is not liable.

Finally, if we are guided by the principles underlying the common law doctrine of common employment the complaint as to the injuries being aggravated by the delay in transport must fail a sthat was one of the risks incident to the service, the plaintiff being still an employee of the company.

That plaintiff has no doubt without any fault of his own sustained grievous injuries through a series of untoward events, but not by reason of any person's act or default for which the company is liable at common law.

The appeal should be allowed with costs here and below.

(Morgan vs. British Yukon Company, British Columbia, Full Court.)

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING JULY, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE prospect for an unprecedentedly heavy yield of wheat and other grains in Western Canada and in Ontario and the eastern provinces made the general tone of the industrial and labour market very buoyant throughout July, and in most branches and localities employment was more active than in June. Harvesting was already begun and gave employment to large numbers of men. Manufacturing was also affected by the favourable crop outlook and was unusually busy; the opening of the canning factories also gave employment to large numbers. The mining industry had a busy month, especially in the Nova Scotia collieries and in the metalliferous mines of Ontario and British Columbia. The amount of building under way in nearly all of the cities was greater than in any previous year, and unskilled labour was on the whole better employed than in June, railway construction and civic improvement work being very active. As an index to the general activity of employment the difficulty experienced in securing men for the coming season in the Ontario lumbering camps may be cited. The labour market was comparatively free from unrest at the close of the month, except among miners on Vancouver Island and in the building trades in Montreal.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours reported to the department during July:—

Mining.—Pitmen (250) in the employ of the Bell Asbestos Company, at Thetford Mines, Que., had their wages increased from 12½ to 15 cents per hour; mill hands (50) in the employ of the same company were increased from 12½ to 13½ cents per hour.

Lumbering trades.—Wages offered to bushmen, loggers, teamsters, road cutters, &c., for the coming season in the Ottawa valley, ranged from $26 to $40 per month with board, as compared with $22 to $35 last year.

Building trades.—Plumbers (75) at Ottawa, Ont., had their minimum wage increased on July 17, after a strike, from 27½ to 30 cents per hour, with the privilege of a half holiday on Saturdays without pay. Plumbers at Winnipeg, Man., received a new scale of wages ranging from 35 to 60 cents per hour, with a nine-hour day. A number of plasterers at Montreal, Que., had their wages increased from 33⅓ to 40 cents per hour.*

Clothing.—Garment pressers (250) at Toronto, Ont., in the employ of over 30 firms, had their wages increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour on July 7, working 50 hours per week.*

*See article on trade disputes during the month of July in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.—Brickmakers (20) at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages increased on July 23, in the case of moulders and temperers, from 20 to 22 cents per hour, and in the case of wheelers and mould sanders from 16½ to 17½ cents per hour.

Metal trades.—Machinists (150) at Berlin, Ont., were granted a half holiday on Saturdays.

Railway employees.—A new agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway and trainmen in its employ was concluded during July. A new agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees went into effect at the close of July.

Transport.—Team owners (15) at Stratford, Ont. had their rate for man and team per day increased from $3.50 to $4.

Unskilled labour.—The wages of 12 unskilled labourers employed on the municipal water works system of Sherbrooke, Que., were raised from $1.25 to $1.35 per day.

Early closing arrangements went into effect at a number of localities on July 1, retail clerks and factory employees being the classes chiefly affected. At *Glace Bay,* 75 male and 49 female employees renewed a previous agreement granting a reduction in hours on two specified days per week from 14 to 10. At *Kingston, Ont.,* stores closed at 5 p.m., instead of 6. At *Niagara Falls, Ont.,* stores employing 40 male and 30 female clerks closed at 6.30 p.m. on 4 days of the week after July 17, At *St. Catharines, Ont.,* a number of business houses adopted the half holiday during July and August.* At *Brantford, Ont.,* 170 retail clerks and 40 horseshoers closed on Wednesday afternoons. At *Guelph, Ont.,* 300 clerks observed the half holiday on Thursdays, and a number of the larger factories observed the half holiday on Saturdays.

Cost of Living.

Further reductions in the price of *sugar* went into effect, and as the preserving and canning season was at its height the change affected a very large number. *Meats* continued high in price and heavy exports of *butter* by diminishing the home supply caused a rise in price. *Eggs* were also high at a number of points in Ontario and Quebec, and *cheese* increased considerably in price. At *London, Ont.,* a scarcity of *ice* was reported and dealers doubled prices after July 15. Owing to the advance in the raw *cotton* market price-lists of Canadian mills were withdrawn and the price of *yarns* increased later two cents a pound. The price of *white lead* was advanced about $20 per ton as a result of an increase in the duty. At Toronto and other points the high price of material, increased price of land and the active demand for *houses* of a better sort tended to decrease the number of houses to rent at from $10 to $15 per month, and much difficulty was anticipated in finding suitable housing for work people during the coming winter.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was the same number of trade disputes in existence during July as in July last year, viz., 20, though an increase of 9,275 in the number of working days lost took place. As compared with June there was an increase of 4 in the number of disputes, and of 9,181 in the number of working days lost.

Employees (150) in the Père Marquette shops at St. Thomas, Ont., were placed on half time on July 1.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during July, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Hardware store and stock at Halifax, loss, $30,000; railway tool house, round house, &c., at Windsor, loss, $12,000.

New Brunswick.—Stores, factories, &c., at Albert, loss, $40,000; stores at Clifton, loss, $8,000; wooden bridge at Fredericton, loss, $10,000; tanning extract factory at Millerton, loss, $5,000. 50 hands thrown

* See report of correspondent in present issue.

out of employment; printing office, &c., at Sackville; sawmill at Salisbury, loss, $15,000.

Quebec.—Stores, &c., Montreal, loss, $2,000; saw-mills at Kingsey Falls; sawmill, pulp wood, &c., at Moose Bay, loss, $4,000; saw-mills at River Jaune, $15,000; stores, &c., at Sherbrooke, loss, $15,000.

Ontario.—Store house and barn at Chatham; grain elevator and contents at Goderich, loss, $400,000; nickel refinery at Hamilton, loss, $10,000; elevators, &c., at Shelburne, loss, $30,000; stores and stock at South Bay; box factory at Thorndale, loss, $6,000; stables of cartage company at Toronto, loss, $6,000; warehouse, &c., Toronto, loss, $125,000; saw-mill at Young's Point, loss, $4,000; forest fires near Lake Abitibi in Northern Ontario destroyed the supplies of some Grand Trunk Pacific surveying parties, and also in the Temagami district reserve along the line of the Temiscamingue and Northern Railway, 70 miles north of North Bay, a basket factory at Brougham was wrecked by the explosion of a boiler.

Manitoba.—Machine shop, &c., at Minnedosa, loss, $6,000; municipal asphalt plant at Winnipeg, loss, $10,000; bag works at Winnipeg, loss, $1,500.

British Columbia.—Saw-mill and flume at Big Bend, loss, $30,000; printing office, stores, &c., at Fernie, loss, $50,000; mining company's premises at French creek; stores at Grand Forks, loss, $11,000; saw-mill at Revelstoke, loss, $50,000.

It was estimated that forest fires on Valdez Island and in the vicinity of Revelstoke caused $100,000 worth of damage, while in northern British Columbia and in the Yukon it was stated they did very heavy damage.

Electrical storms did considerable damage to farm property throughout Canada; at Winnipeg, Man., 4 fatalities, several injuries and a considerable amount of damage was caused by a wind storm on July 15.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Interest centred in the progress of the *grain crops*, and especially of the wheat crop in Western Canada. Reports from all sections were most favourable and at the end of the month the outlook was that the total yield would be much heavier than in any previous year. Excellent growth was made during the opening weeks of the month, warm weather having succeeded in many localities the heavy rains of June. *Hay* cutting was actively in progress and the crop will be an exceptionally heavy one, though some damage from wet weather occurred in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. In Western Canada estimates with regard to the probable wheat yield ranged from 80,000,000 bushels upwards. *Cutting* had been already begun at some points in the closing week of the month, and the new wheat was stated to be an excellent sample. *Oats* and *barley* throughout Canada promised exceptionally well. In Western Canada the *cattle* industry was promising, owing to the abundance of forage; recent increases in the price of wool were stated to have stimulated *sheep ranching* also in the Territories. The *dairying* industry in Ontario was very active and the outlook at the close of the month was for a large increase in output and profits as compared with last year, pastures being excellent and prices having increased very materially during the month. The price of wheat also was very high at Winnipeg, having passed $1.30 per bushel during the closing week of the month. Total shipments of cheese up to the third week in July were 752,875 boxes, as compared with 686,718 last year, and of

butter 192,878 packages, as compared with 126,629 packages last year. The *fruit* outlook was less favourable than a month ago though in the Niagara district a good peach crop was regarded as assured. Apples and plums will be a light crop, pears very light and tomatoes scarce. The work of spraying orchards with a power sprayer was actively conducted under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, of Ontario, fruit trees in some sections, notably in Kent County, Ont., being reported as suffering from blight. Exhibits of British Columbia fruit, it was stated, would be made by the provincial government at the annual agricultural exhibitions held at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Indian Head. The agricultural outlook in the Fraser River Valley was reported as very favourable.

Farm labour was generally scarcee in Ontario; in the west the requirements for harvesting will be 30,000 men.

Exports of grain from Montreal were considerably in excess of last year, but cattle exports have fallen off nearly 4,000 head since the opening of navigation.

At a meeting of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association held at Brockville, the commutation of *statute labour* and the construction of permanent roads were favouably discussed.

The *Canada Produce Company, Limited,* capitalized at $250,000, to operate a creamery in the vicinity of Montreal having a daily capacity of 20,000 pounds of butter, and to export butter, eggs and poultry to Great Britain, was reported in process of formation.

It was stated that there are in the Lethbridge district 200 miles of completed *irrigation* canals and 75 miles in course of construction. Some 11,900 tons of beets were produced last year, yielding 3,170,000 pounds of sugar. This year between 70,000 and 80,000 acres of beets were reported under cultivation in this section, and a large acreage of fall wheat.

Fishing.

The *lobster* fishing season in the maritime provinces closed on July 10, and though ice and stormy weather reduced the catch and did much damage to gear in some localities, the season on the whole has been a fair one, and no extension of time was granted. The catch in the gulf will probably be very favourable. In Cape Breton and at local points a falling off was recorded.

Some heavy catches of *herring* were taken off the Nova Scotia coast in July. The experiment of herring curing after the Scotch plan has been continued by the Dominion government at Yarmouth, Clark's Harbour and other points.

Reports with regard to the *bank fishing* fleets varied somewhat, dog fish causing fishermen much trouble, and others having difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of bait.

On the *Great Lakes* the month was a fair one.

The *sock-eye* salmon run in British Columbia began in the second half of the month, but good catches were not taken until the closing week. From the traps off Vancouver Island fair catches were reported.*

The use of nets of over 150 fathoms was permitted by the government off the mouth of the Fraser river, in the Gulf of Georgia and in English bay, the length being restricted to 150 fathoms in the river proper and in the north arm. Preparations made by the Fraser river canneries were for a pack of from 750,000 to 800,000 cases, distributed between about forty canneries, employing about 5,000 or 6,000 men. The scale paid fishermen during July was 12½ cents per fish, the rate being fixed at 10 cents for the balance of the season, with a limit of 200 fish per boat in the case of a heavy run.

* See report of Victoria correspondent in present issue.

Lumbering.

Saw-milling was very active throughout Canada, except in New Brunswick, in which province a number of mills, including the Alexander Gibson Company's mills at Marysville, were forced to close for want of logs. A very considerable number of logs, it was stated, would be hung up this year in New Brunswick unless a rise in the stream takes place. In Quebec and Ontario, however, the drives have been very successful, and it was estimated that over 3,000,000 logs would be brought down the Ottawa river by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company alone. In certain parts of Quebec a recent decision of the United States courts to the effect that *rossed* pulp wood should come under the heading of manufactured lumber and be liable to a duty of $1.40 per cord, affected employment, the export of pulp wood of this quality having been on a considerable scale, bringing $1 per cord more than the hand-peeled product. The work of engaging bushmen, log makers, teamsters, road cutters, &c., for the season of 1905-06 in the shanties was already begun in Ontario, a scarcity of men being reported in several localities, and wages ranging on a considerably higher level than last year, though still below those prevailing in 1903-04.* In British Columbia conditions were very active both in the mills and in the woods.

For the further prevention of *forest fires*†, the Ontario government has decided to dispose of the timber for one quarter of a mile on each side of the line of the Temiscamingue and Northern Railway, which runs through forty miles of timber lands. The appointment of a fire warden and five fire rangers was endorsed by the government of New Brunswick, to accompany the Grand Trunk Pacific surveying parties from Edmundston to Moncton, for the purpose of protecting timber areas from forest fires.‡

The annual meeting of the *New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association* was held at St. John, N.B., on July 25.

The first annual convention of the *Lumbermen's Club,* composed of employees in the lumber trade in the Ottawa valley and Georgian bay districts, was held at Ottawa on July 19. The objects of the club are primarily social, the membership being made up of foremen, cullers, bookkeepers, clerks, &c. The secretary stated that receipts during the year were $324 and expenses $118.01. Mr. James W. Bryson, Fort Coulonge, was elected president, and Mr. Ernest Pitt, Ottawa, secretary.

Mining.

The *Nova Scotia collieries* had a very busy month, the mines working for the most part to full capacity in order to overtake the decline in shipments occasioned by the late opening of navigation. An important coal discovery was made by the Dominion Coal Company on July 18 at the head of Lingan bay, N.S., the new seam being stated to be at least six feet in thickness, and the coal exceptionally hard in texture. The work of development will be proceeded with at once. Development work on Dominion No. 6 mine was also actively in progress; the erection of the bank head, steam plant and other equipment will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Houses for the accommodation of the miners were also being constructed.

The provincial examinations for certificates of competency as mine managers, underground managers and overmen were held at Sydney, N.S., about fifty candidates writing.

The arrears in wages owing to the employees of the *Port Hood Coal Company* since March were paid up to the middle of June, and the mines will be re-opened shortly by the Eastern Trust Company, operating through a receiver. Only a portion will be worked owing to the scarcity of men.

* See report of Hull correspondent in present issue.

† For statement re recent legislation on this subject, see *Labour Gazette* for June, 1905, page 1366.

‡ For reference to damage done by forest fires during July, see above.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Sawmilling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	Very busy	Very busy	.....	Active.
Halifax	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Dull.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.	Very busy	Busy.
Three Rivers	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Sherbrooke	Very busy	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.
St. Hyacinthe	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Montreal	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Very busy
Hull	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Very busy
Kingston	Busy.	Quiet.	Dull.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Busy.
Belleville	Busy.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Very busy	Very busy	Active.	Very busy
Peterborough	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Niagara Falls	Very busy	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
St. Catharines	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.
Hamilton	Very busy	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Quiet.	Very busy
Brantford	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Berlin	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.
Stratford	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Very busy
London	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy
St. Thomas	Very busy	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy
Chatham	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Active.
Windsor	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brandon	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.
North-west Territories—							
Calgary	Very busy	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.
British Columbia—							
Nelson	Busy.	.....	Active.	Busy.	.....	.....	Active.
New Westminster	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Vancouver	.....	Busy.	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.
Victoria	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	.....	.....	Active.
Nanaimo	.....	Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Quiet.

a Bookbinders, quiet. *b* Tanners, slack. *c* Plumbers and stonecutters, dull. *d* Coopers and carriage moulders. *e* Tailors, dull. *j* Blacksmiths and sheet metal workers, active. *k* See report. *l* Except among

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Statistical Tables, Series G., No. 20.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To-bacco Prepara-tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis-cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	.....	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	.....	*m* Busy.	....	Active.
Busy.	Very busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Very busy.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	....	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy	Very busy	Active.	*g* Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Dull.	Very busy.	Very busy	....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
d Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	Quiet.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
h Dull.	Busy.	Busy.	*e* Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy.
Active.	Busy.	*a* Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
f Busy.	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Very busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Dull.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	*b* Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Dull.
Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.	.....	Dull.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Very busy	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Dull.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Quiet.	.....	Dull.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Quiet.

workers, slack. *e* Painters, quiet. *f* Blacksmiths quiet. *g* Longshoremen, quiet. *h* Owing to strike of plasterers and carpenters. *m*. Ship labourers, dull.

Gold mining operations in Nova Scotia, and especially in Guysboro county, were active.

Very favourable reports of mineral deposits in the mining region north-west of Lake St. John, Que., were received from explorers and prospectors during July, discoveries of gold, asbestos, copper and iron ore being made.

In *eastern Ontario* the month was exceptionally busy. Mining development in the vicinity of Cobalt, Ont., was also reported very active, and very valuable shipments of silver and cobalt were made from the mines at that place. A commissioner to adjudicate all mining disputes in this district was appointed by the Ontario government.

Additional strikes of *oil* were reported from the Leamington district in Ontario. A party was sent out by the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway Commission to explore for indications of oil.

The active development of *metalliferous mining* in British Columbia was indicated by the fact that the Granby smelter during the first half of the month was treating 1,900 tons of ore daily and 2,800 tons in the closing week of the month. A contract was made by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company with the Granby Smelting Company to deliver its entire requirements of coke for a year, amounting to about 400 tons a day. The Granby Smelting Company will expend about $250,000 on improvements this year, not including the cost of the new tipple. Favourable reports were also received from Marysville, B.C., where the Heberlein process of ore smelting has been in progress for several weeks. Successful tests of coal from the *Crow's Nest Pass collieries* were conducted on the locomotives of the Canadian Pacific Railway during July.

A very large dredge built for the Canadian Klondike Mining Company was installed at Dawson.

The annual convention of the *American Institute of Mining Engineers* was held at Victoria, B.C.

Manufacturing.

Full time with full staffs was worked, with very few exceptions, in factories throughout Canada during July, the favourable reports received with regard to the western crops having greatly stimulated the manufacture of products for that market. There was a slight falling off, due to seasonal causes in some carriage and wagon making establishments, and boot and shoe factories were still somewhat quiet. The *iron and steel* branches, however, reported a considerable increase in employment; at Sault Ste. Marie and Sydney the month was very busy, the directors of the Lake Superior Corporation having under consideration a further extension of plant, and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company reporting orders for 50,000 tons of rails on hand, their plant being worked to its utmost capacity and a double shift put on in the closing week of the month. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company also began the production of steel on July 1, the battery of the company consisting of three furnaces, with provision for the instalment of two additional furnaces should necessity require it. *Canning* factories in Ontario were also very busy during July. The systematic inspection of these establishments under the Factories' Act was undertaken for the first time on an extensive scale this year, and it was reported that much improvement, both in the condition of the employees and from the standpoint of the product, had been achieved. A difficulty was experienced at some points in securing labour for the factories. Among *milling* companies large extensions of plant and business were reported. A fire-proof milling and elevator plant, to cost $750,000, it was stated, will be erected by the Keewatin Flour Mills Company at Keewatin, Ont., the contract including the development of 2,000 horse power, to be used in driving the mill and

elevator and in furnishing electric current. A 4,000 barrel flour mill, a 500,000 bushel storage elevator and a 70,000 bushel storage warehouse, to cost $250,000, will be erected by the Western Canada Flour Mill Company at St. Boniface. Man. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company will also largely increase its elevator and milling capacity in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Transport.

The month was very active among *railway employees,* though freight shipments were affected in some localities by the competition of water transportation. Passenger traffic, however, was very heavy with the advent of the excursion and tourist season; on the Canadian Northern Railway, for example, it was stated to be 14 per cent heavier than in the same season last year. Cabmen, hackmen and similar classes in the cities were affected by the same causes. *Street railway employees* were generally very busy and the earnings of companies high. As an instance, the earnings of the Toronto Railway Company during the six months ending June 30, were $1,247,586.73, as compared with $1,121,395.43 last year, an increase of $126,191.30; 31,188,700 passengers were carried, an increase of 3,153,700.

Steamboat men and longshoremen had a very busy month. An increase in both sea-going and inland tonnage in the port of Montreal was shown for the first two months of navigation, as compared with last year, the totals being 602,185 for sea-going and 788,742 for inland tonnage, as compared with 602,037 and 622,997 respectively last year. The number of sea-going vessels was 271 as compared with 266 last year and of inland vessels 3,236, as compared with 2,703. The increasing number of small steamers in the coal trade between Montreal and Cape Breton was held to account for the fact that the number of sea-going vessels had increased without materially increasing the tonnage, though trans-Atlantic steamships are constantly growing larger.

Rains caused some delay in *railway construction,* especially at points where grading was under way, but on the whole good progress was reported and large numbers of men were employed. In Ontario work on the Guelph and Goderich line; on the James Bay line and on various electric railway lines was actively under way, and in Western Canada construction on the new portions of the Canada Northern Railway progressed rapidly, tracklaying proceeding at the rate of 3 miles a day, and the work being now completed to within a distance of 195 miles from Edmonton. Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway branches also made good progress. It was stated that the work of double tracking the Canadian Pacific Railway from Fort William to Winnipeg, a distance of 426 miles, would be commenced at once, the contract having been let, and three years given to complete the work. The exploratory surveys for the eastern division of the Transcontinental railway were stated to be practically finished and an announcement as to the general route to be followed is to be issued shortly. It was stated that work on the Lake Superior section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would begin shortly. Railway car shops were less active on repair work, but were busy on some of the roads in the construction of new rolling stock; especially was this true on the Canadian Pacific Railway in connection with preparations for the moving of the western crops, which were expected to give employment to a larger number of men and rolling stock than in any previous year. The Minister of Railways and Canals has announced the following expenditures will be made in connection with the Intercolonial Railway during the coming year: On bridges, $150,000; engine houses and machine shops, $57,500; track laying, $76,000, and rolling stock, $850,000. The Prince Edward Island Railway is to spend $117,000 in the construction of branch lines. In the item of $850,000 above mentioned to be expended on rolling stock during the coming year, provision was made for the following:—

14 locomotives	$308,000
360 box cars	360,000
25 refrigerator cars	35,000
5 2nd class combination cars.	60,000
1 Observation car	8,000
4 side dump cars	4,000
1 rotary snow plough	15,000
10 wing elevator snow ploughs.	30,000
20 vans	26,000

Sessions of the *Transportation Commission* were held in St. John, N.B.; commencing July 26, and at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on July 29.

It was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic fleet made a net profit of slightly over $200,000 during the year ended June 30.

The Trades.

Building.—The month was very busy, the number of permits issued for the construction and repairing of buildings being larger than in any previous year. Except among carpenters and plasterers at Montreal and plumbers at Ottawa, there was no unrest in these branches. Carpenters were exceptionally well employed, and at many points there was a demand for additional men. Bricklayers were also very busy, though in a few centres operations were delayed by a scarcity of brick. Plumbers, lathers, plasterers and builders' labourers had a very busy month.

Metal and engineering.—Among iron moulders, iron workers and machinists the month on the whole was more active than June. Electrical workers and linemen were busy, and among the other branches activity prevailed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Very busy conditions prevailed in sash and door factories and among copper and pattern-makers. Carriage and wagon makers were less active in some localities, though at other points they were busily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—A very good month was reported in most branches and localities.

Clothing.—Tailors were less active than in May or June, but garment makers, except in a few localities, were busy. The boot and shoe factories were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Activity prevailed among butchers, bakers and cigar and tobacco workers. Icemen were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—The tourist season increased employment for hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, &c. Theatre employees and furriers were in their slack season.

Unskilled labour.—The month was a very busy one, the beginning of harvesting operations and the continuance of railway construction and civic improvement work giving work to large numbers of men.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—Imports into Canada during June showed a decline of nearly $2,000,000, as compared with June, 1904. Exports, however, increased by over $700,000, while during June exoprt of minerals, forest products, animals and their produce and manufactured articles showing considerable gains as compared with last year. For the fiscal year ended June 30 imports increased by $10,450,000, while domestic exports declined from $198,414,439 to $190,854,946. The total trade for the year 1904-05 was $465,228,307, as compared with $464,981,972 for the year 1903-04. The chief decline in exports during the year was in agricultural products, and the chief gain in manufactured articles.

Reports of commercial agents received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, showed an opening in *Norway and Sweden* for Canadian wood and grains, and for Canadian cattle and manufactured silks in *Japan*. In *Iceland* a demand for green corn and motor driven boats was reported. In *France* a shortage in the apple crop has increased the demand for barrelled apples, and in *Mexico* good markets for malt, potatoes, eggs, wood pulp and lumber were reported. In *Great Britain* a good trade in Canadian cheese was reported at Manchester and for Canadian cider at Bristol. In *South Africa*

openings for flour, cement, soap, wrapping paper, printing paper, furniture, jams, confectionery, patent medicines, carts and wagons were reported.

Domestic trade.—The usual midsummer dullness prevailed in wholesale circles, and only light sorting orders were taken. Preparations for the fall trade, however, were actively begun, the outlook, owing to the very favourable crop reports being most promising, especially for dry goods and hardware manufactured in Canada. The movement in groceries was moderate. The arrival of large numbers of tourists considerably stimulated retail trade in several localities, but in others the vacation season caused a diminution in sales. In British Columbia business was fair, and the outlook promising, in view, chiefly, of the developments under way in the mining industry.

Bank clearings at eleven Canadian cities during June aggregated $271,218,670, and for the first six months of the year, $1,550,358,241, being gains respectively of 17 and 26 per cent as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904.

Canadian insolvencies during the second quarter of 1905, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., showed a decrease of over 50 per cent in the amount of liabilities, as compared with the same months of 1904. Failures during the first six months of the present year numbered 674, and involved $7,239,384 of liabilities, being an increase of 20 per cent in the number of failures and 40 per cent in the amount of liabilities, as compared with the first half of 1904.

The newly organized Monarch Bank will shortly open its head office in Toronto. The capital of the bank is $2,000,000.

Revenue.—It was stated that the ordinary revenue of the province of Ontario for the first half of the present year was $470,000 in excess of last year, the chief increases being in succession and Crown land dues.

The total receipts of the Inland Revenue Department, Canada, for the year ended June 30 were $430,930.07, as compared with $424,278.11 during the previous year.

The expenditure of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1905-06 was estimated by the Hon. the Minister of Finance at $71,889,898.

Notes of the Month.

Extensive improvements will be carried out in the *Montreal Fire Department.*

The annual convention of *Boards of Trade* of the Northwest Territories was held at Regina, N.W.T.

The annual meeting of the *Maritime Grocers' Association* was held at St. John, N.B., on July 12.

The further prevention of the *smoke* nuisance was discussed by the city council of Montreal, Que.

Commercial messages were sent for the first time by *wireless telegraphy* between Montreal and Quebec on July 20.

The annual convention of *boiler manufacturers* of the United States and Canada was held at Toronto, Ont., on July 25.

The second annual meeting of the *Master Painters'* and Decorators' Association of Canada was held at Hamilton, Ont., with over 100 delegates present.

An estimate made by the Directory of Forestry for Ontario, stated that the *forest reserves* of the province might be made to yield a yearly revenue of $30,000,000.

Proprietors of hotels, railway officials, &c., stated that the *tourist* business of the present summer compared very favourably with last year, especially in Quebec and in Western Canada.

The salary of the *factory inspector* to be appointed by the government of New Brunswick was fixed at $600 per annum; a committee of the cabinet was formed to consider applications for the position.

At *Moncton, N.B.*, it was stated that 67 buildings at an estimated cost of $141,500

have been erected since the beginning of the present year; in addition 34 houses have been re-modelled and renewed at a cost of $31,785.

According to returns presented in a new street directory, the population of *Montreal* proper is now upwards of 301,000, as compared with 294,000 a year ago, while the city and suburbs now number 385,000, as compared with 373,000 a year ago.

A change was made in the constitution of the *Toronto District Trades and Labour Council* whereby the subsidiary section councils representing groups of allied or kindred trades were abolished, leaving the unions formerly included in these sections still in affiliation with the council.

The initial step in the formation of a *union of British Columbia municipalities* was taken by the mayor of Kamloops, by the sending out of a circular communication to the different municipalities in the province setting forth the need for the formation of a union, and asking for an expression of opinion with regard to its advisability.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate and report on the *water power* available throughout the province. The commission was instructed to inquire into both the demand and supply of hydro-electric power; the cost of power and the saving that would be effected by its substitution for steam power; and the value of existing hydraulic and electrical power undertakings.

Notice was given in the Official Gazette of Quebec of July 15, to all associations or persons entitled to vote, under the Act, inspecting councils of *conciliation and arbitration* for settling industrial disputes, in the selection of a member for either council, that the name and postal address of the same should be forwarded on or about August 1, 1905, to the Clerk of the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Department of Public Works, Quebec.

A call for the 21st annual session of the *Trades and Labour Congress of Canada* was issued by the secretary-treasurer on July 27, the congress to assemble on September 18 in the Labour Temple, Toronto. Immigration frauds, the status of the Alien Labour Act and the Union Label Bill were mentioned as subjects that will come up for discussion. A call for the 3rd annual convention of the *National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada*, to take place in Montreal on September 12 to 15, was issued on July 12.

The closing sessions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into *telephone systems* in Canada and elsewhere were held. The managing director of the Grand Rapids Independent Company, the secretary of the Inter-state Independent Telephone Association and the secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada were among the witnesses examined. At the closing session it was decided to report the evidence to parliament, but not to make a recommendation owing to the late period of the session.

At the 26th annual meeting of the *Board of Trade of Victoria, B.C.*, held on July 14, the report of the president contained the following:—

> The general business of the city is sound and healthy. In the spring there were some complaints of the state of trade, but happily these are not now heard, and an exceedingly optimistic feeling at present prevails in all quarters, and appears to be fully justified. The operation of fish traps and a cannery, the cement works and a whaling industry are new and important enterprises. Immediate advantages will be derived from these. But it is to other prospective developments which the citizens of Victoria are looking for greater results, namely, the progressive policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, officially announced upon taking possession of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and land grant. Although the transfer was made within the past month, the Canadian Pacific Railway already have parties in the field exploring the newly acquired million and a half acres, the intention being to endeavour to settle up the agricultural portion without delay. These areas are now forest lands, and knowing the difficulty of disposing of them in that state after selecting the most suitable tracts, the company will clear the timber and give the land a preliminary ploughing.

It was reported that the field work of the *Municipal Power Commission*, in connection with the development of Niagara power and the cost of transmitting the

same to various towns and cities in western Ontario, was nearing completion, the proposed route for transmission lines having been for the most part located, and an estimate made as to the approximate cost. The probable total quantity of horse power available has also been estimated. The report, it is expected, will be in the hands of the various municipalities by November. No definite information as to the price at which power will be supplied was as yet obtainable, but the opinion was freely expressed that it would be sufficiently low to effect a very great saving to manufacturers within a radius of 100 miles. It was also stated that the Electric Development Company, whose transmission line between Niagara and Toronto is nearing completion, has decided to extend the line westward to London, touching at Brantford, Paris, Ingersoll, Woodstock and intermediate points, with branch lines to Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Berlin and other towns. The company will endeavour to have the line ready to deliver power by the autumn.*

The *Union of Canadian Municipalities* held its annual convention at Winnipeg on July 25-27, concluding with a trip through the wheat fields of Manitoba to Brandon on the 28th, 95 delegates being present. The annual report of the secretary showed a total of 132 municipalities on the membership roll. In the absence of the president, Mayor Laporte, of Montreal, Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, took the chair, and delivered the presidential address, referring to the need of municipal union to resist encroachments on municipal rights; the organizing of provincial unions, to meet annually and send delegates to the Union of Canadian Municipalities was advocated, the provincial unions to take charge of all matters of provincial legislation and the Dominion union to watch over the interests of municipalities in the Dominion parliament; the need of intelligent municipal government was also emphasised. Other addresses delivered during the session were on the subject of municipal financing and accounting, municipal ownership at Port Arthur and Fort William, the municipal needs of British Columbia, the day labour system, municipal union in the United States, the electric lighting charter at Ottawa and other subjects of a more or less technical nature. Mr. F. Dagger, technical assistant to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Telephones, addressed the convention on municipal telephones. It was resolved that the fees of the union to be paid by affiliating municipalities should be $3 per thousand of population, with a minimum fee of $5. Another important resolution passed was one demanding from the Provincial and Dominion parliaments that the control of the streets be given to municipalities, and that all charters granting to the corporation interference with the control of the streets be cancelled. Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, was elected president, and Mr. D. Lighthall, of Westmount, was re-elected honourary secretary-treasurer. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Halifax, N.S.

* For reference to progress of power development work at Niagara Falls, see report of local correspondent in present issue.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of July Mr. D. J. Stewart was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for the city of New Westminster, B.C., and district, in place of Mr. George Hargreaves.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during July was very active.

The larger coal companies were endeavouring to make up on their shipments which up to the present are behind those of last year. This made the July coal trade very active and will, no doubt, have a favourable effect on the coming months until the shipping season closes.

The steel and iron industry was very active. The billet rod and rail mills of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company gave excellent results, being limited only by lack of raw material. This, however, will be remedied when the fifty new coke ovens now under construction are completed and a third furnace blown in. The Nova Scotia Steel Works were progressing favourably and were pressed to their limit by orders. The Londonderry Iron Works made a new high record in July, turning out the largest quantity of iron since work began there.

Transportation by water was very active and in consequence the railways were not so busy.

Both wholesale and retail trade has improved somewhat.

The cement plant at Sydney was put into operation during the month, and the first slag cement turned out. It was found to equal that made during the tests to ascertain the quality of the cement from Dominion slag. The great demand for slag cement of good quality, the unfailing supply of slag and the distances of competitive plants give the company every opportunity of doing a successful business.

Rhodes, Curry and Company have bought out the Sydney Manufacturing Company, and will build steel cars in Sydney as at Amherst. Besides being in close proximity to the material of which the cars are constructed, the advantage of being able to send out the new cars loaded instead of empty, will be another profitable feature.

The Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company, representing English capital, applied to the Sydney council for concessions and privileges granted to other coal companies with the view of establishing large shipbuilding works. The council agreed to grant the company exemption from taxes for twenty years and water at the rates charged to similar industries. Other concessions, such as Victoria Park as a free site for the proposed shipbuilding plant, assistance in securing a free right of way over the Intercolonial Railway from Coxheath to the terminal wharf, asked for by the company, were not conceded. The cost of the shipbuilding plant was estimated at $12,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Dominion Day was observed as a holiday in Glace Bay, North Sydney and Sydney Mines, but not at Sydney.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops were promising, and the weather throughout the month was favourable to rapid growth. The prospects point to a good average yield in cereals and roots.

Fishing.—Fishing has not been a success up to the present. Lobster fishing generally was not equal to that of last year, and catches of other fish were poor.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron ship builders, ship builders, shipwrights, caulkers, sheet metal workers, &c., were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers, coopers, gilders and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and ice cutters and drivers were active.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad employees had a good month. Ship labourers, street railway employees, cab drivers, teamsters, etc., pressmen, &c., were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during July has shown but little change from that of the previous month, and for the season was only fair. The absence of building operations has rendered these trades in many instances dull. Commercial activity has been about normal, the most important feature being the arrival from Montreal of the Elder-Dempster steamer *Angiola*, the first of the Canada to Cuba and Mexico service, under contract with the Canadian and Mexican governments. A large cargo for Nassau (Bahamas), Havana (Cuba), and Progresso (Coatacoalcos), Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico, was on board. She loaded at Halifax 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 800 drums of fish for Havana and a number of shipments of butter, cheese, &c., for Mexico. Wholesale and retail trades reported business only fair.

The printers have given notice that commencing on January 1, 1906, they will expect the 8-hour day to go into effect. A difficulty was occasioned early in the month between the Moulders' Union, and Hillis' foundry. The men asked for an increase of the minimum wage rate of $2 per day to $2.50. Some negotiations followed, in which the moulders offered to accept $2.35 per day. The request was not granted, and as a result some 17 men were out of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry has been aided by favourable weather, and hay this year will be slightly above the average yield. It is nearly two weeks later than usual. Poor or old land has suffered from the drouth of last year, and the severe weather of the previous winter. Grains of all kinds were looking well, while the root crops indicated a large yield.

Fishing.—This important industry has fallen below the standard for the season, especially among local fishermen, but along the shore some good catches were reported. A despatch from Yarmouth, of July 24, stated that 55 barrels of herring were taken by one boat, completely filling it, and the balance had to be released. No such catch has previously been known in the history of the place.

Mining.—This branch was normally active.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing concerns in the district reported conditions fairly good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers were dull, but carpenters were fairly busy. Painters reported conditions the same as in June. Plumbers were normally employed. Stonecutters were not busy, and builders' labourers were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With iron moulders work was normal, and machinists and engineers reported work fairly good. Electrical workers and blacksmiths were fairly well employed. boilermakers were dull, and horseshoers normally active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, carriage workers and coopers were fairly well employed. No coopers were idle.

Printing and allied trades.—Some printers were idle, but pressmen reported work fair.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel employees and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—All railroad men were busy, and longshoremen were normally active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during July was generally active with the balance between demand and supply well adjusted. The activity that prevailed in railway construction last month continued, but with a slight abatement. The last fixed span of the Hillsborough bridge was placed in position and the sub-structure completed, making a reduction in the number of labourers, but the beginning of the work at the enlargement and improvement of the railway wharf at Georgetown furnished compensation in employment. Building operations in other lines were fairly active, although contractors reported the amount of work below that of last year.

Commercial travellers, merchants, wholesale and retail, and bankers reported business active. The promise of more than average crops in a province where agriculture is the main industry restored financial confidence disturbed by the shortage of last year's fodder supply.

In the difficulty which occurred between the Plant Line Company and the freight handlers, the latter claimed at first double time for working during meal hours, but eventually reduced their demands to 10 cents per hour additional. The regular rate was 25 cents per hour for day work and 35 cents per hour for night work. The company declined to give any increase for meal hour, and at a meeting of the Labourers' Union it was decided to work at the old rates. This decision, however, was revoked at a subsequent meeting and the original demand repeated. A conference was previously held at which Manager Chipman of the Plant Line, Mayor Kelly and the president of the union were present. On one occasion during the month the men had refused to work during dinner hour, and as a consequence the steamer had to leave a part of her cargo behind.

As a result of negotiations between the city council and the Charlottetown Light and Power Company, the following offer of the company has been practically accepted:—

We will at the expiration of the present contract (which ends in August, 1906) enter into another contract for five years to install throughout the city improved 6·6 amp. inclosed arc lamps, and furnish light therewith at rates of $73 per lamp per annum, lamps to be no less than the present numbers, and to provide such 32 candle power lamps as are at present installed at $18 per annum per lamp, and for any additional lamps installed $20 per lamp per annum; and further in the interests of the citizens generally will undertake:—

1. To still further improve our plant and maintain our service at a high stand of efficiency.

2. To reduce the cost of commercial lighting to 11 cents net per kilowatt hour (that is, give a discount of 2 cents off 13 cents) to those who make payment by the 10th of each month.

3. To guarantee that such rate will not be raised during the continuance of the contract for street lighting.

4. To do away with the minimum charge.

5. To reduce the price of gas used for heating and power to $1.50 per m. and to undertake to make a reduction of 20 per cent in the price of illuminating gas, as soon as the present consumption is increased one-half.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The latter part of the month found haymaking in full operation throughout the province. The crop was an average one, but was much heavier than that of last year.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing closed on the 10th, the catch being about 10 per cent less than that of last year.

Manufacturing.—The few factories were carried on about as usual. Out of the 50 cheese factories in the province a number have closed down and the manufacture of butter undertaken instead. The high price of cheese, being 2½ cents per lb. more than at the opening of the season, is tending to restore confidence among dairymen.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work was carried on vigorously on the Montague-Cardigan branch, the Vernon river loop line, the Georgetown railway wharf and at the new stations along the new lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers were fairly busy. Carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators and paper hangers had a good month, and plumbers were steadily employed. Builders' labourers had a satisfactory month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, linemen and blacksmiths were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, and car builders had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and hotel employees had a fairly satisfactory month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad telegraphers and trainmen were steadily em-

ployed. Freight handlers had a fairly satisfactory month and longshoremen an average month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour in all its branches was fairly active.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity continued in the labour market during July, especially in the building trades. Work on the harbour front was also fair, but a slight falling off from the month of June was noticeable.

Improvements and additions are to be made to the electric light plant at St. John West; a 125 horse-power boiler is to be installed, two additional dynamos will be purchased to improve the lighting facilities, and the plant is to receive a general overhauling.

The Cushing Pulp Mill Company has secured possession of a property at Kingsville, where a small plant will be erected for preparing the wood.

Work has been commenced on the extension to the Intercolonial Railway station; the erection of an addition to the bagagge room will be undertaken first.

The St. John Ice Company asked for tenders to construct a large barn, which will be two stories high and 94 by 34 feet.

The transportation companies were kept busy handling the large number of passengers and heavy freight. Tourist travel has set in, greatly increasing traffic.

The following table shows the value of shipments from St. John to the United States during the quarter ending June 30:—

Gold dust	$ 552 50
Cement	425 00
Clapboards	914 50
Cotton waste	2,102 38
Emigrants' effects	4,650 00
Fertilizer	2,473 60
Fire brick	964 72
Fish	2,646 02
Furs	2,502 50
Gum chicle	40,948 65
Hides	79,453 31
Horses	1,777 50
Junk	7,478 09
Kiln wood	936 53
Laths	50,069 49
Lime	649 25
Lumber	44,468 65
Miscellaneous	4,856 38
Piling	7,405 10
Pulpwood	1,610 00
Returned American goods	3,072 78
Salt	$ 8,522 50
Shingles	4,601 25
Tea	2,844 09
Tin plates	548 50
Tobacco	303 70
Woodpulp	88,757 58
Total	$371,552 57
American lumber—	
Laths	$ 17 479 17
Lumber	139,411 52
Shingles	8,603 95
	185,494 44
Grand total	$557,047 01

Total shipments from outports were: Fredericton, $77,758.67; St. George, $27,322.94; Grand Manan, $18,815.20, and Campobello, $1,182.30.

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association met in annual session on July 25. A committee was appointed to wait upon the local government in September and press upon them the claims of the lumbermen of the province for an extension of the existing leases of license holders, a reduction of the mileage, the necessity for a selection of licensed lands nominally for agricultural purposes, &c.

The Transportation Commission held a session in St. John, commencing July 26. Mayor White and several members of the Board of Trade gave testimony as to the needs of the harbour.

Fourteen Italians in the employ of B. Mooney & Sons on the water works extension at Loch Lomond quit work on July 10, being dissatisfied with conditions and wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. Reports from the country districts were very satisfactory. Grass and potatoes will yield large crops, and strawberries were plentiful.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was successful, and a large number of salmon were taken.

Lumbering.—During the week ending July 8, 1,392 joints of logs were rafted at the Douglas boom, employing 105 hands, and 1,474 joints at the Mitchell boom, employing 107 hands. Work has been stopped at the Mitchell boom, as there were no more logs to be rafted. If the logs tied up on the headwaters are brought down, operations will be resumed.

Railroad construction and employment.—The commissioners appointed by the provincial government to manage the Central Railway have advertised for tenders to put the road in good shape.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, painters and decorators were busy. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and stonecutters were well employed. Builders' labourers had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers had a fair month. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen and sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers had a good month. Shingle weavers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were well employed. A circular has been issued by the typographical union to all employers of printers in the city, giving notice that on August 1 the members will ask for an increase of pay, amounting to two dollars per week. Pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had only fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Cigarmakers were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Brush and broom makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were very busy. Steamboat men and firemen were also busy. Ship labourers reported work fair. Street railway employees were very busy, and cab drivers and hackmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Fair conditions prevailed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—The town is taking steps to refit and enlarge its electric light plant at a cost of about $35,000.

Dalhousie.—A branch of the Morrissey furniture factory at Newcastle will be carried on. A prominent Toronto engineer has been engaged to report on the water, sewerage and electric light for the town.

Millerton.—The works of the Miller Tanning Extract Company, Limited, were entirely destroyed by fire July 25. About $2,000 worth of hemlock bark and $3,000 of extract were destroyed, and fifty men thrown out of employment.

Sackville.—The moulders employed by the Charles Fawcett Manufacturing Company, and the Enterprise Foundry Company served written notices on these firms that after July 17 their wages were to be increased ten per cent. In reply, the moulding shops were closed on July 22. Conferences have been held between the companies and moulders, but no settlement has thus far been arrived at.

Salisbury.—The A. L. Wright Lumber Company's saw-mill was destroyed by fire on July 9. A small quantity of lumber was also burned. The loss was about $15,000, partially covered by insurance.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during July was well maintained; in the city the supply was equal to the demand, but in the surrounding district the demand exceeded the supply.

The contract for repairs to the dock wall, amounting to $300,000, was let by the Dominion government to Mr. M. P. Davis, and work will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The second last section of cribwork for the foundation of the extension of the breakwater was successfully sunk in position on July 20. There is another section all ready for sinking. The latter will be the last section to be sunk this year.

The approaches to the Quebec bridge on the south shore are completed, and the powerful electric cranes to be used in placing the material of the bridge have been erected and tested. It is now possible to unload material exactly where required for the work. The construction of the main span, which will be the longest in the world, has been begun.

New heavy steel rails for the renewal of the Intercolonial Railway track have been received at Lévis.

Large numbers of tourists arrived and made employment very active for hotel and restaurant employees, cabmen, &c.

There were no labour disputes during July.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay making was in full operation towards the end of the month, weather conditions being favourable. The crop will be a good one, but not exceptionally heavy as cold weather during May

retarded growth. The yield, however, will be much heavier than last year. Grain crops were promising and the root crop will be a heavy one.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades had a good month. Masons lost some time waiting for cut stone, the quarries being unable to meet all demands. Painters had a good month and plumbers and steamfitters were busy. Builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal and engineering.—Moulders, machinists, iron ship builders and boilermakers had a busy month. Electrical workers and linemen found work plentiful.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported a slackness about the middle of the month and a number were idle during the latter half. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing.—Boot and shoe factories were dull, though the month was slightly better than June.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers had a good month.

Leather.—Quietness prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—The tourist trade gave much employment to barbers, laundry workers, hotel employees, &c.

Transport.—Ship labourers had a dull month, the season being much less active than in any previous year. Passenger traffic, however, on the steamboats was heavy and railway employees had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—A very favourable month was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

About 100 workmen, including carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, &c., left Quebec on July 5 for Belle Isle to work on the lighthouses.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was very well employed in this district during July, and very few idle men were to be found. The saw mills were running night and day in many cases, and will continue to do so until late in the season. There was only the usual activity in the trades, but wholesale and retail trade was active, though not as good as expected.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and no strikes occurred, harmony prevailing between employer and employee.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops throughout the district presented a splendid appearance, the hay crop promising well and harvesting being begun with favourable weather.

Fishing.—This industry was quiet, but there was sufficient fish caught to meet the local demand.

Lumbering.—Great activity prevails in the lumbering business.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were all busy completing orders for the fall trade.

Mining.—There was little activity.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Three Rivers division, and the Piles branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company provides satisfactory employment for a large number of employees at good wages.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have been very active this month, with good prospects of continuing so. Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a very busy and prosperous month, though generally speaking July is a dull month. The drill shed which the Federal government is constructing here will give employment to many workmen of all classes. The weather has been very favourable for outside work. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers have been busy all July, with a few exceptions, and these were caused by a scarcity of brick and stone. Painters found employment rather slack, owing to the rush being over until September. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were experiencing a dull period. Stone cutters had more work than they could attend to.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers have been very busy all month filling local orders. Machinists and engineers, and steam engineers were well employed. Electrical workers were rather quiet, but linemen were busy. Sheet metal workers found trade slack, but bicycle workers were very busy with repairing. Horseshoers and jewellers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were steadily employed, with bookbinders quiet.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy since spring, but garment workers found trade rather quiet. Hat makers, glove makers, boot and shoe makers had plenty of employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers found employment fair and wages satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all constantly employed. Clerks were satisfactorily employed, but stenographers found employment quiet. Furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry employees were busily employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad train men, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen and freight-handlers were all well employed. Ship labourers and longshoremen found employment rather slack, but were well employed the early part of the month. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were busy up to the middle of the month. Teamsters and expressmen had a good month's employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour had fair employment throughout the month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during July, and compared favourably with any previous year. The building trade was very active, several large contracts having been awarded during the month, in addition to private dwellings. All other industries in the city were running full time, and the Pation Woollen Company has been advertising for weavers and mill hands.

The Royal Paper Mills at *East Angus* has been closed down, and a number of people were leaving to look for work elsewhere. Though East Angus is some fifteen miles from Sherbrooke, the close down affects Sherbrooke, as many from that place did their shopping here. Many of the old mill hands own property. The Eastern Townships Bank is interested, and it is understood that it will endeavour to lease or sell the mill. The saw and pulp mill of the company will be continued in operation.

The contract for the exterior work of the new Catholic church in East Sherbrooke, amounting to $63,000, was awarded to the Sherbrooke Construction Company. The contract for the interior will not be let for some time yet. Work will be commenced at once. The Catholic School Board will build an addition at a cost of $10,000, and the directors of the Monument Nationale will also make an addition at a cost of $10,000.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company has had plans completed for a new foundry. The building will be 140 feet in length by 100 feet in width. The cost of the building and equipment will be in the vicinity of $25,000, and its operation will require the employment of some seventy additional hands.

The by-law granting a bonus to the Jenckes Machine Company of Sherbrooke for their branch at St. Catharines, Ont., was voted upon on July 5. There were 1,224 votes for and only 35 against.

The customs duty at this port for the twelve months ending June 30 amounted to $176,808.42. The Inland Revenue Department's receipts for the same period were $407,502.10. The value of declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Sherbrooke for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905, amounted to $981,405.16, an increase of $115,148.24 over the previous year. The principal items were: Asbestos, $542,043; chrome ore, $73,233.25; fulminate of mercury, $46,106.88; wood pulp, ground, $102,634.06; wood pulp, $14,972; lumber, clapboards, $15,850.80; lumber, rough, $37,105.08; sulphur ore, $34,752.50; hides, $37,498.82; household goods, $12,160, and woollen tweeds, $2,943.47.

Wholesale trade has been active during the month, and retailers reported business very good.

During July twelve of the labourers employed by the water department of the city struck for an increase of 25 cents a day. They were offered 10 cents, which they refused, and their places were filled by other men. There was also a strike reported among the mill hands of the Bell Asbestos Company, and in the Johnston mine at Thetford Mines. The former struck because their wages were increased from $1.25 to $1.35 only while the pitmen of the same company were increased from $1.25 to $1.50. The men in the Johnston

mine struck because their wages were not increased. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted in a few days.*

The municipalization of the light plant is still before the council and citizens. The councillors who secured the river bed of the Magog river, where there is an excellent water power, have offered to transfer their privileges to the city, provided a by-law is passed by the ratepayers to raise $150,000 to install a plant at this point. The papers and all documents were referred to the city attorney to report upon at the next meeting of the council. Since this offer was made the British American Land Company, who were formerly held to control all water power from Sherbrooke to the Little Lake Magog, petitioned the attorney-general to the effect that the patent rights referred had been secured by misrepresentation, and asking authority to bring an action to set aside the letters patent, as the law requires that an action to set aside letters patent should be brought in the name of the attorney-general. After examining the petition, the attorney-general granted the permission sought. Suit was, therefore, instituted in the Superior Court on July 21.

The population of the city of Sherbrooke, as taken by the valuators, is placed at 13,364, nearly 300 increase over the figures of 1904.

Fire causing damage to the amount of $9,000 took place on Market street, a butcher's shop and grocery, and a small cigar factory being burned. There was about $4,000 insurance. The cigar factory was operated by the proprietor and two men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy haying, which promises to be an excellent crop and above the average. They complain, however, of the great scarcity of help, many paying $40 a month, while others would pay even more if they could secure the men. Reports from the townships stated that the crops this year are likely to be very satisfactory.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was fairly active, and prices were fully up to those of last year. A considerable quantity of pulp wood was held up at United States points bordering on this district during the week ending July 15 owing to a decision of the United States courts that 'rossed' pulp wood should come under the heading of manufactured lumber, and be liable, therefore, to a duty of $1.40 per cord. About twelve per cent of the pulp wood sent from this district is 'rossed,' and seven-eighths of that is shipped by United States citizens who own mills on this side of the line, or purchase the wood f.o.b. at various points in the province. This quality fetches $1 per cord more than the hand-peeled pulp wood.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacturing were well employed, with the exception of the Lomas woollen mill, which was still somewhat dull. The Paton Manufacturing Company was advertising for weavers and other help. The Moore Carpet Company has started up several new looms, and its orders will keep the hands busy for some time yet. The Modern Bedstead Company is extending its connections throughout the Dominion, with the result that if more room could be obtained it would enlarge its premises.

Mining.—The mining industry was active. At the Scott copper mine a large vein was struck during the month, and this means that a large number of men will be put on to develop the property.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work was rapidly advanced on the Orford Mountain Railway between Kingsbury and Windsor Mills. Most of the employees were Italians.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All hands have been fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All departments in the various machine shops were working full time. The Rand Drill Company has secured an order for two air locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway to be used in the coal mines at Banff, B.C., and also for the mines at Coleman, B.C.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers and polishers have been busy. Carriage and wagon makers had a very good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing and bookbinding trades were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and ice cutters and drivers were well employed. Cigar makers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Harness makers were busy for the season.

* See statement in article on Trade Disputes during July in present issue.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, and clerks and delivery employees reported a good month. Furriers were somewhat slack. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were all well employed.

Transport.—Railroad men here were active. Cab drivers, hackmen and carters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class found ready employment.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour continued steady during July, the supply being sufficient, a certain quietness prevailing in some branches of industry on account of a scarcity of raw material; this will disappear in the course of a few months. The building trades were fairly active owing to new buildings being erected in the portion of the city razed in the fire of 1903. Boot and shoe workers were not so busy in July as in June, but manufacturers expect greater activity next month. Door and sash factories were very busy, as were also all members of the woodworking and furnishing trades. The leather trade still continued very active, but there was some difficulty felt owing to the high price and scarcity of beef hides, No. 1 inspected skins being quoted at 12 cents per pound, although a few lots were purchased at 10½ cents per pound. From information received, it is probable that conditions will be more satisfactory in the fall. Tanners have advanced the price of certain classes of leather, and if the market continues firm it is probable that prices may stiffen still further. The Penman Manufacturing Company was fairly active during the month, notwithstanding that there was much less work and a smaller staff than in June. Banks reported a good month, a large amount of business having been transacted and collections being satisfactory. Labourers were in keen demand, especially farm labourers. The wages of these latter were from $1.50 to $2 per day with board. Owing to the abundant hay and grain crops the demand will be very steady for the balance of the season. Retail and wholesale trade increased greatly during July, and prospects for August were still brighter. The Fournier & Fournier Co., manufacturer of French liqueurs, such as curacoa, &c., purchased a brick warehouse near the Grand Trunk Railway station for $2,500 and intend to greatly improve the property. The contract for the technical equipment of this manufacture has been given to Messrs. Augustin and Daudelin, mechanical engineers, who propose to commence work at once. There has been no change in the scale of wages or hours of labour, and cordial relations prevailed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All branches have been very active in the St. Hyacinthe district. Farmers are garnering their hay crop which is abundant and of fine quality, having been favoured with splendid weather. The grain crop promises to be a bumper one, and if favourable weather continues, according to news received from the different parishes, the crop will be heavier than in past years. Farm labourers were in great demand and very scarce; though the wages paid are higher than in preceding years. Farm produce sold well and at remunerative prices. Fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, &c., were abundant and found a ready market at good prices.

Manufacturing.—Conditions have been generally favourable with manufacturers, especially among those having to do with construction work. Boot and shoe manufacturers were not so busy as in June. All the other industries have done a good business with full staffs, no change being noted in July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons have been very busy. Carpenters and joiners were very active and were in good demand. Lathers and plasterers reported satisfactory conditions, and painters, decorators and paper hangers had an abundance of work and with very promising prospects. With plumbers, gas and steamfitters the month has been a good one. Stonecutters had plenty of work and builders' labourers have been well employed.

Metal, enginering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and their helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers have had an active month, but there was no demand for men. Linemen and electrical workers had a good month. Blacksmiths and their helpers reported a fair month. Boilermakers were fully employed, and jewellers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers,

polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern-makers and coopers were very busy, becoming more active about the middle of the month.

Printing and allied trades.—The different branches were fully employed, pressmen and bookbinders having constant work and good prospects.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors were very busy, and garment workers of all classes had a satisfactory month. Quietness prevailed among boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had a busy month. Ice deliverers were very busy, while with cigarmakers and tobacco workers the month was a good one.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported a busy month, with an abundance of work. Saddlers were exceptionally active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a good month. Restaurant employees were in demand, as were also domestics for private families. Laundry workers were very active.

Transport.—Railroad employees were very busy. Freight handlers, teamsters, draymen and carters have been very busy, and work was abundant.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed, and was much in demand.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustav Audet and T. J. Griffiths, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued very active throughout July, except among carpenters and plasterers, the former of whom have been on strike since June 27 and the latter since July 25. A considerable number of the former, however, signed contracts with their employers at an increased wages rate and were at work, it being estimated that between 700 and 800 had received increases in this way, and that at the end of the month only about 250 were still unemployed.

According to returns of the building inspector, there was an increase on the value of new buildings erected in Montreal during the first six months of the present year amounting to $927,946. In the number of permits issued the increase was 220, as compared with last year. In the value of permits issued for alterations and repairs, an increase was shown of $127,476, and of 34 in the number of permits issued. The total increases in value as compared with last year was $1,055,792. A comparative statement in full is as follows:—

NEW BUILDINGS.

Months.	1905. Permits.	1905. Value.	1904. Permits.	1904. Value.
Jan.	17	$ 27,490	4	$ 6,700
Feb.	38	100,215	13	17,880
Mar.	81	370,450	59	87,770
Apr.	158	658,001	111	438,243
May	181	963,662	108	664,395
June	124	356,943	84	373,827
	599	$2,516,761	379	$1,588,815

ALTERATIONS.

Months.	1905. Permits.	1905. Value.	1904. Permits.	1904. Value.
Jan.	10	$ 10,380	5	$ 6,950
Feb.	22	21,235	21	34,920
Mar.	63	119,230	55	46,424
Apr.	91	98,347	81	67,595
May	94	98,686	86	92,985
June	61	74,200	59	45,458
	341	$422,078	307	$294,332

The installation of machinery at the works of the Canada Car Company at Cote St. Paul was actively under way. The company will have 400 men at work shortly.

Work in the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was very busy, an average of twenty freight cars per day being turned out. About 300 men who were at work in the repair shops were suspended about the middle of the month, the company regarding them as temporary hands only and of insufficient skill.

Marked activity was shown by the Pure Milk League during July in its endeavour to have the public use the milk supplied at its depots, there being four distributing depots of the league now in operation, in addition to its head office. The milk is supplied in air-tight bottles and in three dilutions. At the end of the month some fifty infants were being supplied, and the number is capable of being increased indefinitely. Milk for the infants of poor people is supplied by the league at a nominal cost.

A building of 75 feet frontage and five stories in height will be erected by Mr. Mark Workman, and operated as a clothing establishment.

Retail trade, while still active, slackened somewhat on account of the emigration of a large portion of the population to the country places in the vicinity.

Work on the wharfs was very active, and ship labourers, stevedores and longshoremen had a busy month. Inland tonnage in particular showed a heavy increase as compared with last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments generally were busy, though a number of factories, including the rubber and cotton factories, work on short time during the warm months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Except among carpenters and plasterers, the month was very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and machinists had a good month. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Metal polishers, blacksmiths, ship builders, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and tool sharpeners were all very active. Jewellers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades had a favourable month.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were somewhat quiet, and boot and shoe workers were not active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice drivers and cigarmakers were all busy.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees were busy. Theatre employees and furriers were quiet.

Transport.—These trades were all fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in good demand.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was very active in and about the city during July, and there was at times a scarcity in the supply available. It was found difficult to procure men for the shanties for the coming season, notwithstanding the high wages offered. The building trades were busy, and the general outlook in this and other branches of industry was more favourable than at any previous period. New factories were under construction, and existing plants were working to their full capacity, with the exception of the match department at Eddy's, which has closed down for six weeks, affecting 100 girls. The close down of this department is usual at this time of the year.

Retail trade was active. Banks during the month made large advances to the city for extensive and immediate improvements to the water works system.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy, but the demand for labour was less active than was anticipated, owing to the unfavourable weather that prevailed. Reports were to the effect that hay and potatoes would suffer by the excessive rainfall. Farm hands were being offered $15 per month.

Lumbering.—Shipments by water have been rather quiet since spring, but are expected to improve from this time forward. The mills were running to their full capacity at Hull, Deschenes and Buckingham. The outlook for the season of 1906 has much improved, and the demand for loggers was on the increase, with prices slightly in advance of that of last year, though considerably below the high level reached two years ago. The range of wages for the coming season will be between $26 and $40 per month, as compared with $22 to $35 last year and $30 to $55 during the previous year. Several new firms were hiring men and teams in the city for the coming season, but owing to the abundance of local employment the men in many cases were unwilling to leave for the woods.

Manufacturing.—The Matthews Pork Packing Company of Hull, which employs upwards of 125 hands, is now spending $50,000 in an extension, which will require 600,000 feet of lumber. The company will in the future extend its business to the canning of beef, and the tin cans will be manufactured at the plant. Expert labour, such as butchers and tinsmiths, will be employed, as will also girls. Girls will also find additional employment in the Woods' proposed garment shop, in which clothing will be manufactured on a large scale, and it is said 200 girls given employment. Another ready-made shop, employing about 35 women, has been recently opened. Female labour is increasing in Hull.

The cement factory has a large number of orders on hand, and the plant was running to its utmost capacity to meet the increasing demand. This product will greatly influence the Canadian market, and imported cement will be considerably superceded by the home article. Owing to some accidents which happened recently at these works, the chief factory inspector for the province of Quebec thoroughly inspected the plant in the last week of July, and afterwards met the managers, who declared themselves most willing to carry out all the inspector's suggestions in order to ensure the safety and health of their workingmen. The nature of the work is trying, but with the improvements suggested the danger to the workmen's health will be somewhat lessened. For instance each man will be provided with a hygienic mask to prevent the inhaling of dust. The installation of large fans to purify the air from dust cannot be recommended, as it would mean a considerable loss to the company to fan away the flying cement. The company was also advised to post regulations, compelling the men to wear their masks, to change the antiseptic wadding in them at meal time, and to wash themselves thoroughly before each meal. A number of other suggestions were made, which would greatly improve the condition of the men. Wages vary from 17½ cents per hour in the quarry to $3 to $3.50 per day in certain parts of the mill.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no lack of employment during July for all who wanted work, except that one or two trades felt the customary depression of the midsummer season. Unskilled labour had abundant employment, although some complaint was made that foreigners were being hired at reduced wages to the detriment of local workmen. The building trades were very busy, and some complaint was made that the supply of bricks was not equal to the demand.

Business was quieter owing to the season, but the outlook for the autumn was good. In the country sections payments were reported slow, but the prospects of a heavy harvest relieved the situation and foreshadowed better conditions later.

The plumbers' strike which was in progress on the first of the month was settled by the men receiving an increase of wages to a minimum of 30 cents per hour and the privilege of a Saturday half holiday without pay.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission had a large number of men employed, and is completing work on one or two smaller parks and proceeding with the extension of the driveway.

Mr. J. R. Booth's large paper mill was nearing completion. It will consume the product of the pulp mill.

The city was carrrying out considerable local improvements. A large amount of granolithic sidewalk is being laid. The paving of Daly avenue was completed early in the month.

Injunctions were issued preventing the city paying the expenses of a delegate to the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities at Winnipeg, and of a deputation to Paris to buy books for the new public library.

The J. W. Woods Company, manufacturers of tents, clothing and shanty supplies, has bought a site facing the Ottawa river in Hull, and will this coming autumn erect a three-storey factory 200 feet deep. This will be a branch of the Ottawa factory, and has been made necessary by the difficulty of securing a sufficient supply of female labour in Ottawa.

Municipal lighting plant.—Ottawa now owns and operates an electric lighting plant. Authorized by the Ontario Legislature to spend $200,000 for the purpose, the city has exercised its privilege by acquiring the Consumers' Company's plant. Action in this direction was accelerated by interpreting legislation obtained by the Otttawa Electric Company, giving it power to absorb competing companies, as pointing to the creation of a monopoly. The purchase of the Consumers' plant was authorized by the city council on Monday, July 17, and on July 18 the plant passed to the ownership of the city. It is being operated for the city by the staff of the Consumer's Company until permanent appointments have been made. The city has not acquired water power, but is leasing it from a private company under the same arrangement as the Consumers' Company. On July 21 the Ottawa Electric Company issued a writ against the city, by which action on injunction is sought to restrain the corporation from leasing power, it being claimed that the Act of the legislature did not empower the city to lease. It is

also sought to establish that what is popularly known as the Conmee Act applies, compelling the city to buy out all existing lighting companies. The plaintiffs have not pressed for an interim injunction, being content to await the trial of the action, which will probably be set down for hearing at the September assize.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy haying, which was somewhat interrupted by rains. The crop was most satisfactory. Labour was scarce, and good men were paid from $25 to $30 per month and board. A number of immigrants were placed in the district.

Lumbering.—There was no change in conditions in connection with the lumber trade. The mills were busy, and the output up to the average. In Mr. J. R. Booth's new pulp mills day and night shifts were at work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was no cessation of activity in the building trades, there being work for every available mechanic. The plumbers' strike was settled in time to prevent interference with operations. About 20 hands in the local brickyard struck for a 9-hour day, but owing to the demands on the yard, a compromise was reached by granting an increase in pay.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were active. An increased demand for iron work in connection with building operations, especially by the government buildings in course of erection, gave an unusual amount of work to foundries for the summer.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were busy, factories working full time on domestic orders. Outside trade was reported stagnant.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were quiet from seasonal causes. It was reported that there was a strike in one of the large shops because the employer refused to recognize the system by which jobs are given to the men turnabout in the slack season.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were well employed, and the outlook for the fall bright.

Transport.—Railway traffic was busy. It was stated that the Canada Atlantic Railway will pass under the management of the Grand Trunk Railway Company about the first of September.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during July have been the most favourable in many years, all classes of labour being in good demand and all shops and factories working full time. One large industrial company has been unable to secure sufficient numbers of labourers, and had to advertise for 100 men, the wages offered being very fair. The large cement company at Point Anne has erected another kiln, and a large quantity of cement was being turned out, the plant working night and day. The lock factory was also very busy. The amount of freight hauled by boat and rail was very heavy, especially cheese shipments. The canning factories here and in the district had a very busy month, pease and berries being the principal articles canned. A large number of hands were engaged in these industries, the majority being women and girls. The taking up of the old street railway rails and the grading of the main street gave employment to large numbers of labourers. A large amount of building was in progress, including the first cement block building erected in the city.

What was formerly known as the Corby distillery has been formed into a joint stock company, and extensive additions are being made to the works at Corbyville whereby the output of the plant will be doubled. A new rack warehouse is being erected; it is also intended to build another large bottling room shortly. A large number of men are engaged in making these extensions, and the work will occupy three months. The contracts given are the largest that have been placed in this district for many years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry has been active, the hay crop being exceptionally heavy. Root crops were a little backward but the outlook is promising.

Fishing.—Quietness prevailed, only rough fish being caught.

Lumbering.—The lumbering business is decreasing here. The last drive of logs passed through recently, and was the small

est every known here. The toll dues amounted to $120 less than last year.

Manufacturing.—All industrial concerns were exceptionally busy.

Mining.—The month was the best in many years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches had a splendid month, many new residences being erected. The rebuilding of St. Michael's church has kept many skilled mechanics, as well as labourers, employed; stone cutters especially had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported all members of their craft working. Machinists enjoyed a busy month. All electrical workers were employed, as were blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers. Shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers had a dull month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, rattan makers, varnishers and polishers were very busy. Carriage and wagon makers reported all hands working full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a very busy month, advertising excursions, and the Old Boys' Re-union giving a large amount of extra work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors found it difficult to keep up with orders, and at many shops they were working overtime. Boot and shoe workers also had a very good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The different branches of these trades experienced a very busy month.

Leather trades.—Harness makers were busy, all members of the trade working, with plenty of orders on hand.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. Delivery employees, hotel, restaurant, and laundry workers had a very busy month.

Transport.—All branches of transportation had a very busy month, especially steamboatmen. Heavy shipments of cheese to Montreal were made, both by rail and water. Longshoremen had a quiet month. Cab drivers, carters and draymen had a good month's business, as had teamsters.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in demand, and all wanting work were able to secure it.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Deseronto.—The large lath and shingle mill of the Rathbun Company was running to full capacity, and giving employment to hundreds of men.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With a few exceptions, all classes of labour were fully employed during July, though towards the end of the month ship carpenters and painters reported a scarcity of employment. Bricklayers also complained at loss of employment, owing to a scarcity in the supply of brick. Thus far only 50,000 bricks have been available, while hundreds of thousands were needed to complete the work already undertaken; operations on many buildings throughout the city have in consequence been suspended. The foundation of the cavalry stables at the Royal Military College have been ready since spring, but work has since been delayed for the want of brick. The extensive improvements to be made to the city buildings, are awaiting the preparation of the plans and estimates. The last brick in the Bell Telephone Company's new building was laid during the month, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly; the formal opening of the building is expected to take place during the first week of October. During July contracts were awarded for the completion of another ward at the House of Providence, also for an extension to the Collegiate Institute, to cost about $2,000. Five miles of concrete walks will be laid this year; this is the largest construction of this nature carried on in a single year. Thirty new services have also been put in by the Waterworks department: this brings the number of water services in use up to 3,700. There are probably not more than 100 houses in the city that have not connection with the waterworks now.

The amount of grain coming to the Kingston elevators is greatly in excess of last year.

The barge 'Nipissing' completed the work of dredging Anglin's bay, where it has been operating during the past year. The deepening of the bay will greatly facilitate the business of the Davis Dry Dock Company, Anglin & Company, and the shipping trade generally, as the bay then will afford additional ship harbour for Kingston. The dredge is now employed around Garden and Wolfe islands.

The statement is being made that the river and lake trade has been exceptionally

heavy this season, and up to the present date shows an increase of from 40 to 60 per cent. On the line from Toronto east the daily average has been from 200 to 500 passengers each trip, an average considerably in advance of that of last year.

After lengthy negotiations between representatives of the city council and the bondholders for the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Street Railway Company, an agreement was reached which resulted in the resumption of operations on July 11, 1905. The new agreement contains fifteen clauses, consisting chiefly of additions to the original. Many concessions were made, including the following:

1. Exemption from taxation on all property owned and actually used by the company in the operation of the cars, for fifteen years, and for ten years thereafter if the profits on a capitalization of $100,000 do not exceed six per cent.
2. The company and the city to be allowed the use of each other's poles where no interference occurs.
3. Reduced service from September 15 to June 15.
4. Relief from repairing the roads between and outside the rails, except where the roads are disturbed by removing or repairing tracks.
5. Relief from having to pay half the cost of removing snow from the roads. If the city does not clear snow away, then the company will close the line. The city engineer to decide as to whether it is possible to keep the line open.

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10. Right to tear up rails, take down wires and poles if at the end of a year the line does not pay, the cost of repairing the streets to be borne by the company.
11. Right to remove generators and engine from city power house.
12. City to give power at 1¾ cents per Kilowatt-hour, the rate not to exceed $2.50 a car a day of fifteen hours. Accounts to be paid monthly. Partnership with city in regard to steam, &c., to be for a period of either one or four years at desire of company.

About the middle of the month, at a meeting of the village council of Portsmouth, upon request of the company, practically the same concessions, with slight variations, were granted the Street Car Company by that municipality.

On July 15 the International Waterways Commission heard the views of leading citizens of Kingston in protest against the damming of Lake Erie.

During the first week of July an agreement was entered into by nearly all the hatters, clothiers, dry goods men, boot and shoe dealers and furnishers to close their places of business during July and August at 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. Only a very few refused to co-operate. No other changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very busy. The crops in this district were reported to be the best in years. Hay was never more plentiful, or of better quality. Of the grains, oats are the chief sown, and the crop will be very large. Pease and barley will give a good yield. There is very little wheat sown here, but what there is promises well. The root crop, if not damaged by rain, will be above the average.

Fishing.—Quietness prevailed.

Lumbering.—There was very little activity evident.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were busy.

Mining.—This industry appeared to be fairly active.

Railroad construction and employment.—All employed in railroad construction, &c., were actively engaged.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were active, with a few exceptions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to be actively employed, excepting shipwrights, caulkers, &c., who reported business rather quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing reported business active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice handlers and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners reported business improved.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported business good.

Transport.—All branches of the transport business were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour continued to be well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Napanee.—On July 7 a by-law granting power to install an electric light service was carried by 276 votes for and 27 against it.

Bloomfield. The Bloomfield Packing Co. are now putting up about 70,000 cans of pease daily. The Bell Telephone Company are installing several new lines here.

Westport.—On July 2 about thirty feet of the bank, at the north end of the cement dam near the Westport rolling mills, caved in, allowing a large volume of water to rush into the Rideau. The water carried away the dam at the Westport Buckle works, and in its rush also carried away the dam at the east end of the village, carrying timbers and other material into the river. All the bridges and dams between Sand lake and the Rideau river were also carried away. The accident was the cause of much public inconvenience, not only interrupting navigation, but also causing several industries to temporarily close down, as well as obstructing traffic in the highways.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Peterboro' was legally incorporated as a city on July 1.

The condition of labour continued active throughout July, some of the shops which were a little slack having assumed a more active appearance, and factories and the building trades never were so active as at the present time, good workmen being at a premium, and employment readily obtainable by good carpenters.

Commercial conditions were very favourable. Wholesale and retail trade was a little quiet on account of the holiday season.

Wages rates were unchanged, and the labour market was free from all unrest, except among the barbers and sheet metal workers.

The corporation of Peterboro was very busy laying cement walks in several parts of the city. Some of the bridges will be also covered with cement tops, making them very durable.

Very extensive repairs were being carried out at the post office, which when completed will make it a very up-to-date and complete building. The work was contracted for by Mr. D. Bellegham.

Some few of the merchants were taking advantage of the holiday season and were putting in very modern prism fronts in their shops, which greatly added to the appearance of the stores.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work was very active. The farmers were kept busy and their produce brought good prices. A very large export trade is done from here.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was very active, all saw-mills being busy on their season's cut. The retail trade was about normal.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in all lines has been excellent. A large cement mixer some 90 feet long was being conveyed to Lakefield on three flat cars. Going around a curve the cars and mixer overturned, and a large gang of men were employed all Saturday night and Sunday reloading the cars and clearing the track. The Wm. Hamilton works were very busy. Large shipments were being made, one order being sent to China. The several canoe shops and planing factories were very busy. Mann's cheese box factory was taxed trying to keep up with orders for cheese boxes for the several factories.

Mining.—A number are very active in promoting mining interests in this district. Two or three offices here keep in close touch with operations here and abroad.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was not active except on general repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A large opera house is actively under construction, and several schools were undergoing extensive repairs. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were very busy. Paperhangers were somewhat dull. The plasterers raised the price of plastering 1 cent per yard, making the price for all supplied 15 cents.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers and sheet metal workers were very busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were fairly well employed. Ship builders and bicycle workers were not as active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage makers were very active; upholsterers, car workers and pattern makers were fairly well employed, but varnishers, polishers, wood carvers and coopers were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing and allied trades were fairly busy. In some instances the work has over run expectation for the season of the year. The Peterboro Examiner Printing Company has added a new printing press to its establishment, designed for fine commercial printing and particularly good on half-tone work; its capacity is 3,000 impressions per hour.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were somewhat slack. Boot and shoe workers were fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigar makers were fairly busy. Ice workers were very busy, but butchers and meat cutters were somewhat dull.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had only fair employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers and theatre employees were slack, but broom-makers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad men of all classes were very busy, the tourist traffic being very heavy. Steamboat men, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were also very active. Cab drivers and hackmen were slack.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Throughout the district farmers were very busy harvesting the hay crop. A very heavy crop is reported. Berry picking also gave employment to a great many. Cherries and vegetables of all kinds found a ready market. Cheese factories were very busy, large shipments being made from the several factories selling from 9 cents to 10 cents. The Bell Telephone Company are extending rural lines throughout parts of the district. The township of Otonabee have let a large contract for opening a ditch for drainage of certain lands to cost $1,200. Suburban villages reported busy conditions in all lines. This season's crop will surpass all previous years.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Philips Thompson, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed in the leading branches of industry, though hardly so marked as earlier in the season. Skilled labour in most lines was in good demand, with comparatively few out of employment, excepting as the result of labour troubles, or immigration, recent arrivals in some trades being in excess of normal requirements. Relations between employers and employees were fairly satisfactory, with the exception of some unsettled strikes. There was great activity in the building trade owing to the demand for dwellings, but the problem of houses suitable to the means and requirements of the working class continues to be one of growing seriousness, as the larger proportion of the contracts now under way are for a more expensive class of houses. The urgent demand for small dwellings at a moderate rental is not being met to anything like the extent requisite for the comfortable housing of a rapidly increasing working population, and rents have a continuall upward tendency. During the summe months large numbers find temporary ac commodation in tents, sheds, &c., but wit the setting in of cold weather much hard ship is likely to result from the scarcit and high rents of small houses.

A number of new recruits for the poli force were in training under a new sy tem. Formerly the men were divide among the different stations and instruct by the inspectors; this system was found be unsatisfactory, and they are now form into one class and trained at the armouri where 31 men who joined the force in t latter part of June are now being drill and instructed.

The work of laying the new 24-in main in connection with the water supp improvement scheme was begun on Ju 26.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were all busy w the hay crop, which, owing to the he rains, is an unusually large one. Gr crops promise well, but harvesting will about a week later than usual. Owing the excellent pasturage the flow of m has been large and dairymen busy. e farmers have been better supplied w

help than usual, but there is still a demand for extra help for the busy season, and the numbers who have gone or are going west to help with the harvest there may make the shortage serious. From $15 to $20 per single month is being paid for experienced help. In some cases as high as from $75 to $80 is paid for two months. These figures include board in all cases.

Manufacturing.—Steady activity prevails in most important lines of the manufacturing industry. The Canadian Shipbuilding Company has begun work on a new steamer for the Niagara Navigation Company, which will be about 350 feet in length, with a speed capacity of 22½ miles per hour. A tug, and two dredges for the Great Lakes Dredging Company, were also under construction. The government steel dipper dredge, for use on the lower St. Lawrence river, was successfully launched on the 11th instant. The statement is made that the Toronto Electric Light Company and the Toronto Railway Company have contracted with the Electrical Development Company, otherwise the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, for a supply of electric power at $35 per horse power. The officials of the companies concerned say that the price has not been definitely fixed, and cannot be determined until the plant has been in operation for some time. The Toronto Electric Light Company is erecting sub-stations on Terauley and Scott streets for receiving power from the central receiver on Davenport Road, the power being brought in underground by eight cables. The switchboards in these stations will cost $75,000 each. The system is expected to be in operation this fall. A new building four stories high will be erected for the Couboy carriage factory on the Don Esplanade at a cost of $40,000.

Railway construction and employment.—A large force of men was engaged in the building of the James Bay Railway in the vicinity of Todmorden, north of the city and in the Don valley.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was great activity in the building trades, and the weather has for some time been very favourable for work. All classes were well employed, with the exception of some recent arrivals. About 100 of the employees of the Roman Stone Company quit work on the 11th instant, owing to dissatisfaction with the system under which they were working, but the matter being satisfactorily settled, returned to work next day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron moulders, structural iron workers and sheet metal workers had a good month. Machinists were busy, with the exception of the men out on strike. Shipbuilders had plenty of work, and brass workers were well employed. The services of electrical workers were in steady demand, and jewellers and silversmiths were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There was steady work in most lines. Pattern makers, furniture workers, cabinet makers and upholsterers had a good month. In the carriage making trade, except trimmers and stitchers, men were in demand. Piano workers found trade rather slack.

Printing and allied trades.—The supply of printers continued somewhat in excess of the demand. Job printers employed on school books were busy. Other departments were quiet. Bookbinders reported trade dull, with some of the craft out of work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors found trade quiet. Garment workers were well employed. A strike of about 70 garment pressers, which occurred on the 7th, resulted in nearly all the establishments affected agreeing to give an increase of wages. Hat and cap workers, neckwear workers, boot and shoe workers continued steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were actively employed with the exception of those on strike, many of whom have left the city. Butchers and brewery workers were well employed, but cigar makers reported trade rather quiet.

Leather trades.—These trades, particularly harness and saddlery workers, were busy on fall orders.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant help, barbers and laundry workers had a very busy month.

Transport.—Railway employees, expressmen, street railway men and others engaged in land transportation have been actively employed. Sailors and longshoremen had also plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—The surplus of unskilled labour is not so noticeable as early in the season, but owing to new arrivals there was still a fluctuating margin of unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—A large pork packing plant will be built by D. Gunn & Co., on the property of the Union Stock yards.

A number of prominent capitalists, mostly Americans, are arranging for the building of an abbatoir in the same locality.

New Toronto.—On the 14th instant nine members of the Machine Printers' and Colour Mixers' Union, in the employ of the Menzie Wallpaper Company, went on strike against the introduction of apprentices. The secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour was sent for as mediator.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

On the whole, July was an active month in industrial circles. Some trades were very busy, others were dull, and others in a fair condition. Idle men, however, were few, though the month was hardly as busy as June.

City works employed many men. Contractors on paving streets and building trunk sewers had large gangs at work, and further contracts have been let for 42,500 square feet of granolithic walks, 8,000 feet of curb, 3,700 feet of water mains, and 3,200 feet of sewer. Still further contracts will be let shortly. The macadamizing of streets, extension of gas mains, laying of telephone lines underground and improvement of street railway tracks also gave much employment. The building trades, female factory operatives, barbers, laundry workers, teamsters and labourers have been extra busy.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was excellent, though a few retail stores reported a slight reduction in business. Railroad business was fairly good and steamboat lines very busy.

An early closing arrangement among merchants at the north end of the city affected many clerks.

Three small strikes occurred, one of railway employees, one of stone masons and one of stone cutters, but none were of much importance.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Frequent rains made extra work in haying. Grain crops were generally heavy, and fruit crops up to the average. Farm employees were very busy

Fishing.—Fishing was fairly good.

Manufacturing.—Factories were active. Work was slack at the chain and trap works, and the silver-plating works were shut down for two weeks' vacation, but the suspender, neckwear and muffler factories were extremely busy, and the shredded wheat factory started running on July 1.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Company considerably reduced its staff at its round house and locomotive repair shops. Other lines of railway employment were good.

Other industries.—On July 1 the Ontario Power Company began to operate a section of its power house, being required by the charter to have power developed by that date. The power house and transforming station were started and everything ran satisfactorily. The company was still working at filling in excavations, building screen and gate house, finishing power and transforming stations and constructing transmission lines. The Canadian Niagara Power Company, and Electrical Development Company were rapidly bringing their works to completion. The Canadian Niagara and Ontario Companies now have power for sale.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were still working on several large and small jobs. Carpenters have been in demand, and work was very plentiful in that trade. Lathers and plasterers were all working, while painters, plumbers and gas fitters were active and builders' labourers busy. Stonecutters found work fairly active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry and machine shop men were all busy, and stationary firemen were in demand. Linemen were rushed with work; improvements to the city's lighting system will make work in this line. The Bell Telephone Company is putting its wires underground in conduits on paved streets.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were dull and journeymen found employment scarce.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, many working overtime. There is a great demand for girls in the suspender and neckwear factories.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were busy and icemen were in demand. Fruit canneries were employing many women, and some men. The new shredded whole wheat biscuit factory gives considerable employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy, and retail clerks and delivery employees all working. Hotel and restaurant help was in demand, as were also laundry workers.

Transport.—Freight business was slow on the railways, but full staffs of engine and trainmen were working. The Michigan Central is increasing its motive power. Steamboat men were busy, and street railway employees have been working overtime. Teamsters also were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, though additional foreign labourers have been discharged from the power works.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Allanburg.—Canal improvements were nearing completion and the men were being laid off.

Bridgeburg.—The new factory of the Model Skirt Company was running with 10 hands.

Humberstone.—Improvements to this section of the Welland canal are completed, and the contractors are moving men and plant away.

Port Robinson.—A large gang of men has been working on the transmission line of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, from Niagara Falls to Toronto.

Welland.—Mr. M. Beatty & Sons, builders of hoisting machinery, contractors' machinery, &c., have become an incorporated company and the plant will be greatly enlarged.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally during July was well employed, and idle men were confined to the trades usually experiencing slackness at this season of the year.

A by-law was carried by the ratepayers on July 5, to assist the Jenckes Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., to locate an iron foundry in this city, to employ the first year 100 hands, and during the third year 300 hands.

The canning factories have started the seasons' work with 150 hands employed. The work on the new independent cannery is nearing completion, and it will soon be in operation.

A number of fine residences were begun this month, and the busy conditions that prevailed in all branches of the building trades last month continued. Commercial activity was the rule in nearly all branches. All the principal business houses have again adopted the half holiday for their employees during July and August. The business firms adopting it number 80 and the employees affected 290. This added to the 27 establishments which adopted the half-holiday for June, July and August and the 78 employees affected makes the totals 107 firms and 368 employees.

No labour disturbances occurred during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy. The hay crop was unusually heavy and of very good quality. There was a good quantity of small berries also, but a short season. Berry pickers and other farm help were brought in from outside to assist in harvesting the crops. There will be a shortage in the tomato crop, owing to the dispute early in the season as to the price.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in this branch of industry. The Packard auto works were still working day and night shifts, 20 hours out of the 24, and had a very large number of orders on hand. The factory inspector visited the district and recommended a few changes in the conditions prevailing in the canneries, which were concurred in by the firms. These will naturally improve the condition of the employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades were all busy with plenty of work in hand, but there was no extra demand for labour during the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade quiet. Boot and shoe workers had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All classes engaged in transportation had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

At this season of the year labour of all classes, skilled and unskilled, is usually well employed. Industrial activity accordingly was at its height during July in most of the factories.

New industries, large and small, continued to negotiate for factory sites in the city. The Canada Steel Goods Company was advertising for tenders for its new factory on Arthur street, which will be constructed of frame and cement. Two large new railway generators have been installed at the Cataract Power Company's sub-station, North Victoria avenue. The new generators have an aggregate of about 2,600 horse power, and this extra power will be used on the street railway. The Union Steamship Company, of Hamilton, will operate a navigation and transportation company, with Hamilton as its headquarters and $100,000 capital.

Quietness prevailed in respect to increases in wages and shorter hours. The moulders' strike at the Sawyer-Massey plant has been amicably adjusted, and the men have returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Large shipments of berries were made by the fruit farmers in the Hamilton and Grimsby district, as high as 6,000 crates of berries per day going forward to Montreal and the east.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in the iron trades continued busy, while a slight slackness prevailed in the tobacco, cigar and clothing trades. The shoe manufacturing trade has improved somewhat as compared with the previous month. The cotton factories, which employ hundreds of young men and women, had a busy month. Most of the iron industries, such as harvester works, stove and machinery foundries, steel plant, rolling mill, smelter, machine shops, &c., had a very good month. In all there are more men employed in the iron and metal trades in Hamilton than in any other industry. The bridge and tool works were busy with large contracts for railway bridges. The modern buildings being constructed with steel girders, &c., gave employment to a large number of structural iron workers, riveters, &c.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades continued very busy. The total value of buildings for which permits have been taken out during the first six months of this year was $717,445. Permits for 310 buildings have been taken out. For June the permits totaled $117,445, an increase of $61,145 over June of last year, and July compared favourably with June. Harmony existed between employers and employees. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, lathers, plumbers, builders' labourers, &c., were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron and metal trades all men were well employed, including tinsmiths, machinists, engineers, metal polishers, boilermakers, &c. Horseshoers and jewellery workers have been a little slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades have been fairly busy, including furniture workers and inside hardwood house finishers. Coopers reported a fair month, as did also pattern-makers and carriage and wagon workers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, machine and ad men were fairly busy. Pressmen, bookbinders, engravers and stereotypers had a good month.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trade was not busy in either the custom or ready-made branch, but in the latter many male and female operatives were employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Butchers, packing-house and market men had a fair month's work.

Leather trades.—Leather workers reported work fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade good, and broom makers fair. Delivery employees were busy, as were also laundry workers and hotel and restaurant employees.

Transportation.—Work was fairly busy, both on steam and electric railroads. Steamboatmen, deck hands, engineers and firemen were very busy, and ship labourers and longshoremen reported work fair. Teamsters and carters had a good month.

Unskilled labourers were all well employed, many by the city at good wages.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Employment was busy. The building trades were active, mechanics houses being very scarce. A by-law in regard to hawkers and pedlars was passed, which repeals some of the previous by-laws in reference to this subject. The new fees are: For every pedlar on foot, carrying baskets, packets, &c., $8 per annum; every person on foot using a pushcart or vehicle, $15; with one-horse wagon, $20; two-horse wagon, $30.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, skilled and unskilled, was nearly all employed at the close of the month. The building trades, though not as active as last year, were employing a large force of men.

The Western Counties Electric Power Company has asked for a competitive franchise. The company has 5,000 h.p. to dispose of and offers to supply power for civic uses at ½ cent per horse power per hour, and to the factories at ¾ cents, by May, 1906.

The Dominion Natural Gas Company, capitalized at $500,000, is laying a line of pipe to Brantford. The company states that before winter it will be able to supply gas at about 45 cents per 1,000 feet for light and heat, and at a lower rate for power. The line will also be extended to Paris.

Mr. Geo. Sterne & Son, manufacturers of fire proof putty, will erect a new factory on Bruce street, 30 by 40 feet, and two stories high.

The local post office has been completely overhauled and refitted. New boxes have been installed, a new floor laid and the outside painted.

The Wednesday half holiday for clerks commenced on the 19th, and will continue until the last Wednesday in August; this affects delivery employees of whom there are about 170 here. Horseshoers and their helpers are also having the Wednesday half holiday during July and August; about 40 being affected.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists have been unusually busy. Rain interfered with operations during the first part of the month, and a small portion of the hay crop, which was exceptionally heavy, was spoiled. Wheat will be a good crop and much has been cut. Oats, corn and potatoes are likely to be fully up to expectation.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has been fair. The agricultural factories were not as busy as was expected. The screw factory and the gas engine works had a busy month; the former company is discussing an extension of plant.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has completed a new $40,000 station here, which will be opened at once and the old one removed. It will also build subways at Niagara and Albion streets; a bridge over the tracks opposite the O.I.B., doing away with the present dangerous level crossing; a switch to the Holmedale; a spur line to Eagle Place; provide adequate drainage along its tracks and pay abuttal damages. On the 9th a by-law passed the council, granting the street railway company power to extend its line four blocks in Eagle Place. The extension may not be made before next spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were more active than during June. Bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers were fully employed, and painters, decorators and plumbers were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders were fairly busy. One shop stopped work for a few days on account of the extremely hot weather and unsatisfactory ventilation. Core makers had a steady month and machinists were busier than in June. All local blacksmiths were employed, though trade was not as active. Buffers, polishers, electrical workers and linemen were fully employed, and stove moulders had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers had a steady month. Pattern makers and millwrights were all employed and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy, particularly in jobbing establishments.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were a little slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers, particularly the former, were busy. Cigar makers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery hands, hotel and restaurant employees had a busy month. Laundry workers reported trade active.

Transport.—Railway trackmen and freight handlers had a steady month. Street railway employees were busy, as were also teamsters. Cab drivers had an average month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was not in demand in the city, but in some sections of the country help was needed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The building trades were active, principally on private residences. The mills were all running steadily, employing about 900 persons. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will erect a new station in the near future.

Blue Lake.—The cement works found difficulty in filling orders, so great was the demand for this product. Good labourers were in demand.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued much the same during July as in June, with a slight falling off in employment in some lines and a betterment in others. While no noticeable number of work-people have been seeking employment, some time has been lost. Factory workers generally were steadily employed. Outdoor workers had plenty of work on hand, except bricklayers, who have been delayed for lack of bricks. The other building trades have not been affected so much by the stoppage of new work, owing to the large amount of repair work under way.

Retail trade fell off as compared with June.

Retail clerks have been granted by the Retail Merchants' Association and storekeepers generally a half-holiday on Thursday during July and August. About 300 clerks were affected. A half-holiday has been general among the large factories during the summer; a number of these, however, have a Saturday half-holiday the year round.

The Fielding Chemical Company has purchased the old Linseed Oil factory, and is fitting it up. It will employ about 20 hands. The city council granted the company $1,000 to assist in altering the building.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy haying; the crop was very heavy and work was held back somewhat by rains. Crop prospects are bright in this district.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing generally had a good month, with some improvement in the iron and musical instrument trades, and a falling off, which is general at this season, in the carriage trades.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work was pushed on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but a smaller number of men were employed on the work. The number of passengers carried on the Guelph street railway during the past nine months showed an increase of 23 per cent over the same period of the previous year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a considerable amount of work under way, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining brick there was a disinclination on the part of prospective house builders to make contracts.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work in the metal trades improved somewhat. There were no iron moulders out of employment, though the Guelph foundry was running with a small staff. Machinists were fairly well employed, and tube mill workers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers had a fair month, and piano and organ workers had a good month. Coopers and carriage workers were rather slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had only a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers (female) had a falling off in work as compared with June.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Cigarmakers were only fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels carpet weavers and textile workers had a fair month. Barbers, clerks, delivery and hotel employees were not as active as in June, as is usual every year.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand, but a falling off in city work on sewers is expected in the near future.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Seventy Austrian labourers, accompanied by four women cooks, arrived under contract to work on the new sewerage system. They will be housed in the old Clark-Demill factory.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of July showed little change from the preceding month. General activity continued in nearly all branches of industry, and the prospects were good for a busy fall season. A new cigar factory began operations on July 10; it is owned by the Co-operative Cigar Company, the members of which are former workmen in local shops. J. B. Gatman, manufacturer of ladies combs, hair pins and novelties has commenced operations in his new factory. The Forwell Foundry Company will locate in Berlin shortly; they will manufacture soil pipe, fittings and plumbers' supplies. Work on the sewage disposal plant was rushed; the commission have ordered $6,700 worth of machinery to be installed, and expect to have the plant in operation by October. When complete the plant will cost about $52,000. The by-law to raise the sum of $50,000 on debentures to spend on the light plant was carried by a vote of 290 for and 66 against; only one-fifth of the total vote was polled. Wholesale and retail trade was normal. There have been no industrial disputes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy. Fruit growers hired additional help to handle the extra work during the fruit season. All crops promise well.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers continued busy. The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company continued working overtime, and the Berlin Felt Boot Company, and the rubber factories found it difficult to overtake orders. The establishment of new plants and the installing of new and improved machinery are still in progress. There was a marked increase in the demand for domestic goods.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters and joiners have been actively engaged, rain and a shortage of brick occasionally interrupting the month's work. Lathers, plasterers and all those engaged in the painting and plumbing trades have been steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All those engaged in the iron trades continued busy, and steady employment was assured for some time to come.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fully employed with no idle men. Upholsterers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Trade was fair.

Clothing trades.—Dullness prevailed, but garment workers, glove makers, boot and shoe makers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Butchers and meat cutters were all well employed, and cigarmakers reported trade very good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month, and clerks and delivery employees reported business fair for the season of the year.

Unskilled labour.—All classes were fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—A new industry to be known as the Power and Gas Machine Company, Limited, capitalized at $100,000, will be started. The company's solicitor has purchased a building site, consisting of four acres of land.

New Hamburg.—A by-law voted here yesterday to raise $6,000 on two year debentures for granolithic sidewalks and school purposes was carried by a vote of 126 for and 10 against.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during July was much the same as in June. The building trades were more active than for years, on almost every street buildings are being in the course of erection, a number of them somewhat delayed owing to the scarcity of brick.

A by-law was submitted to the ratepayers on July 25 to guarantee the bonds of the Dominion Thread Mills Company, Limited, to the extent of $30,000 for the erection of a brick factory during the present year, for the manufacture of thread, and capable of employing 100 work-people. It also provides that $75,000 of the stock shall be subscribed and $60,000 in cash paid. The by-law was passed by a vote of 1143 for and 39 against, and will come into force on December 30, 1905, the first instalment of bonds to be payable December 30, 1905.

No new industries have been started this month but all factories were working full time.

There was no change in the Grand Trunk Railway Machinists' strike, the men still being out. A number have left the city and some have secured work elsewhere in the city.

No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour have occurred.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop outlook throughout the district was reported excellent. The hay crop is nearly all harvested and will be a heavy one. A number of Indians, men and women, arrived from Brantford, and were engaged pulling flax.

Manufacturing.—Local factories had plenty of orders, and manufacturing continued very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in the building trades had all they could do. Bricklayers and carpenters were hardly sufficiently numerous to supply the demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and iron workers reported trade active. Electrical workers were busily employed wiring new houses, and linemen in repairing and putting in new wires. Blacksmiths reported a good month's employment and bicycle workers and jewellers did a good business.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and wood carvers were actively employed, carriage makers and coopers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month, but were somewhat slack compared with June.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco workers.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and ice handlers were very actively employed. Cigarmakers reported trade good, with no men out of employment.

Leather trades.—Harness makers reported trade active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were exceptionally busy. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employees had a fair month, and hotel and laundry workers were actively employed.

Transport.—Railroad men were active, both on freight and passenger trains. Cab drivers and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—There were no men out of employment, owing to the large amount of street paving being done.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock.—The Eureka Planter Co. of Woodstock has amalgamated with the Norwich Broom and Brush Co., and will be known as the Eureka Planter Co. The Norwich plant will be removed to Woodstock at once. Some 30 or 40 hands will be employed, and operations commenced in August next.

Mitchell.—Messrs. Hill & Co. have been awarded a $10,000 contract for bridge work in Listowel, and another $10,000 contract at Norwich.

Wingham.—On July 5 two by-laws were voted on and carried, one to raise $12,000 for the extension of the water works system and to improve for fire protection purposes, and the other to fix the assessment of the Canada Furniture Company at $20,000 for ten years, in consideration for which the company will build a 64 x 70 feet addition to its factory, and increase the number of hands employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been in splendid condition during July, and a demand for help was reported in almost every trade. The London Machine Tool Company, whose factory has been bought by the Dyment-Baker Lumber Company, has purchased a site in the east end and will commence to build immediately. The Inland Revenue returns for the year ending June 30 showed an increase for the London district of $6,600 over last year, the largest returns being from cigars.

The matter of ice supply for this city is causing much uneasiness, some of the dealers importing their supply, owing to a shortage in the city. Prices have been doubled to all consumers, and the poorer classes are unable to buy it. In some parts of the city icemen refuse to deliver at all. The famine has been caused by the Board of Health condemning a large part of the ice cut by local dealers last winter.

A large number of people have left this section on the homeseekers' excursions to the Northwest, a party of fifty leaving on July 15.

A small dispute arose in the early part of the month between the cutters employed by the Greene-Swift Ready Made Clothing Company and the firm. The cutters demanded that electric fans be put in, and as the firm did not act immediately they quit work. The firm at once installed the fans, and the employees were back at work the following morning.

The trouble between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the machinists continued. The company has put more machinists to work during the month.

On July 22 the union moulders of the city held a pic-nic, which was attended by the moulders employed by the McClary Mfg. Co., without the consent of the superintendent. When they returned to work on Monday they were told that one-half of their number could take a two weeks' holiday. The men claimed that this action was taken to disrupt their union, and none would go to work unless all went. They were still on strike at the end of the month, and have made a further demand that a committee of the men be consulted in the fixing of the prices on all work. As a consequence of the moulders quitting, there is no work for the mounters and polishers, and they are all idle. About 98 moulders went out at first, and since then all the third year apprentices have quit, leaving only the first and second year apprentices at work. Including the mounters and polishers, about 200 hands are idle.

Returns of the life insurance companies of this city show the prosperity of the community, their insurance in force here representing $9,000,000, and $133,000 being paid in death claims last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this district have harvested their hay, wheat and barley crops, and reported extra good returns. The obtaining of sufficient help is troubling them to a great extent. On account of the scarcity of farm hands a large number of farmers in Western Ontario have ceased raising grain, and have gone into stock raising instead.

Railway construction and employment.—The double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between Hyde Park and Kingscourt was being rushed forward. Three work trains were on the work, and the ties were being laid. The cars of the Southwestern Traction Company arrived, and are being fitted up, and as soon as the connection with the city is made they will commence operating between London and St. Thomas.

This city will receive $4,687.70 as its share of the earnings for the past year of the London and Port Stanley Railway, owned by the city, but leased to the Père Marquette Railway Company. Under the terms of the lease the city receives 10 per cent of the gross receipts over $80,000, and last year the gross receipts amounted to $126,877.17.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and carpenters were rushed, as were painters also, a large number of the down town hotels and business houses receiving a new coat of paint, so as to look well when the 'Old Boys' of London arrive early in August. Lathers and plasterers were exceptionally busy, and were working overtime. Plumbers reported trade fair, and stonecutters and builders' labourers had more than they could do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding—Iron moulders had plenty of work ahead, but owing to trouble at McClary's over 100 are idle. Iron workers were exception-

ally busy, and machinists had plenty to do. Electrical workers reported trade fair. Linemen were exceptionally busy, especially those employed by the Bell Telephone Company, the lines of which were all in use, with additional cables being laid. Metal polishers and stove mounters were idle owing to the moulders' strike, but blacksmiths were very busy, and sheet metal workers reported trade satisfactory.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers and woodworkers were busy, one firm having orders from South Africa. Carriage and wagon makers were rushed, and coopers were exceptionally busy, with a demand for help. Car builders at the Grand Trunk Railway shops were busy on repair work; they were also building some new coaches.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen continue busy, with no idle men. The 'Free Press' is issuing a large Centennial number to appear the first week in August. Bookbinders have a month's work ahead.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very slack, this being their off season, but garment workers were busy. The boot and shoe industry was in better condition than ever before, owing to opening up of two new factories this year; a large number of boot and shoe workers from out of town have found employment here.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very actively employed, but ice handlers were handicapped by the insufficient supply of ice. The retail price of ice has, in consequence of its scarcity, been doubled. Cigarmakers were busy; this industry has increased in volume until about one-twentieth of the population depend on it for a living.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were slack, and brush makers were idle for a week owing to no orders on hand; this business has decreased to a very large extent, owing to competition from outside points. Laundry workers were exceptionally busy, and have had to work Saturday afternoons this summer, in consequence of insufficient help.

Transport.—Railroad train crews have been very busy during the month, a large amount of freight being moved. A number of extra trackmen have been engaged making alterations in the yards. Street railway employees were making considerable overtime, owing to summer traffic to Springbank, a summer resort four miles out of the city. Teamsters were rushed, having more work than they can do, and work from daylight to dark.

Unskilled labour.—A very active demand was reported for this class of labour; the need of extra labour to carry out $56,000 worth of local improvements caused the increased demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Stanley.—A contract of about $100,000 has been awarded by the Dominion government for the improvement of the harbour, already work has commenced, and when the work is completed all classes of boats will be able to come into the inner harbour, unload and turn, which was impossible before.

ST, THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no cessation of activity in the labour market in this city during July. The weather has been most favourable for outside work, and as a result marked progress has been made in handling summer contracts. All classes of labour have been well employed, and building operations were very active. Skilled mechanics in the building trades found ready employment, and in some cases contractors complained of the scarcity of this class of workers. There was also a steady demand for unskilled labourers. Bricklayers have been retarded to some extent in consequence of a shortage of brick.

On July 6 the electors sanctioned a by-law permitting the South-western Traction Company to enter the city, and granting it running privileges over a portion of the St. Thomas street railway. The road will be extended to Port Stanley as soon as possible. The Traction Company is experiencing considerable difficulty in procuring sufficient unskilled labour, and a statement was made to the effect that the extension of the line to Port Stanley would have to be abandoned for the present on this account. There were only twenty-two votes recorded against the by-law, which was carried by a majority of four hundred and fifty-three.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars has been made by the Michigan Central Railway Company, to be expended on the erection of a new building, and in making repairs to the car and engine shops in

this city. It is understood that a considerable force of men will be employed on the work.

On July 1 the Père Marquette Railway Company issued a notice to its shopmen that for a period of twenty days, or possibly more, the men would be put on half time. It was not known up to July 26 just when the men will again be placed on full time.

The different manufacturing industries have been actively engaged on summer orders, in most cases employing a full staff of men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this district commenced in the third week of the month to haul in their wheat. The yield promised to be large. Berries were exceptionally fine, and other crops appeared to be doing well.

Fishing.—At Port Stanley fishing was reported fairly good, some excellent hauls having been made this season.

Lumbering.—The planing mills were running steadily to keep up with the demand for material in the building trades.

Manufacturing. — The Canadian Car Wheel Company, Messrs. Thomas Bros., and other industrial concerns, reported having had a splendid month's business. A full staff of men has been employed, and orders were being steadily received.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were very active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists, iron workers, boilermakers and steam engineers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally had a very good month; cabinet makers were kept busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very busy during July, but bookbinders were somewhat quiet.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were still actively employed. It has been an exceptionally good summer, and prospects for a continuation of activity were very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Local cigarmakers found steady work. Bakers reported trade somewhat quieter than during the previous month.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade good. The union cards were taken from three shops in this city, because the owners refused to comply with an order to close their shops at certain hours during the months of July and August.

Transport.—Traffic on the railroads has been heavy, and was gradually improving, as special trains were put on to handle excursions. Trainmen not employed as spare men were making good time.

Unskilled labour.—There was a steady demand for unskilled labour, and work was retarded because of its scarcity.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer, Ont.—During April a loan was granted by the town council to the William Ryan Company of Toronto, who about a year ago established a pork packing factory at this point. Later on the company resolved to seek a bonus instead of a loan, and application was made therefor. A public meeting was called, but no action was taken, and the plant was put up for sale. There were from time to time as many as 30 to 40 men employed, but the plant is at present idle.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active during July, the building trade being exceptionally so, with labour of all classes fully employed. A great deal of civic work was carried on in laying cement sidewalks, sewers, paving, &c. This, together with the construction of the electric railroad, gave employment to all available men in the city. The supply, however, appeared to be equal to the demand.

No new industries have been started, but all factories continued busy.

Transportation was normal, and wholesale and retail trade fairly active.

Rates of wages and hours of labour remained unchanged, and there was an entire absence of labour troubles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported excellent crops of all kinds, wheat being especially good this year. Corn and beans also give promise of an excellent crop. Some hay was slightly injured by rain, but no serious damage was done.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were busy, running full time with all hands employed.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction work on the electric railroad was vigorously under way, a large number of men being employed. The rate of wages paid was $1.50 per day of ten hours. The Père Marquette Railway Company is double tracking the road between Chatham and Dresden, Italians being chiefly employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas fitters and builders' labourers were fully employed. Painters were a little slack in the early part of the month, but trade began to improve toward the end.

Metal, enginnering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers had steady employment. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Sheet metal workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers had steady employment. Coopers found trade a little slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade quiet. Boot and shoe workers were somewhat slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, meat cutters and ice drivers had steady employment. Cigar makers and tobacco workers reported trade fair.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and delivery employees were steadily employed.

Transport.—All classes of railroad employees had steady employment. Cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were all busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fully employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were fully employed during July. In the building trades there was a constant demand for men caused by the large number of buildings under way, the demand for these dwellings making it necessary that they should be completed as soon as possible. The lumber yards and planing mills were taxed to their full capacity. The Norris Collar and Cuff Company has started operations, and is giving employment to 50 hands; the company expects to double the number of its employees shortly. Transportation on all the railroads has been very heavy, and retail and wholesale trades have had an extra good month. There was no change in wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy harvesting their crops which are very heavy. Hay is abundant, and wheat on high land appears excellent; one farmer threshed 200 bushels off 5 acres. Corn is not very promising, cold weather and too much rain having seriously affected it in the low lying districts, but on the high lands there will be an average crop. Barley will be an average crop, while oats and garden produce will be abundant, and will command good prices.

Manufacturing.—Local manufacturing concerns have been very active, and all hands were fairly well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very busy in consequence of the large number of dwellings being erected, the largest number ever erected in one season in this city. Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters and painters were all busy. There was also a large amount of repairing being done.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the iron trades were busy, with the exception of the blacksmiths who were affected by the wet weather.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All these trades, including upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers reported trade active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were not very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers reported some men out of employment.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers were actively employed.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboatmen had a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for this class kept it fully employed.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a decided improvement during July in the general state of the labour market. Employment in every class was better, and fewer complaints were heard as to the difficulty of getting work. The approach of the harvest season had the effect of drawing from the city a large number of men.

Industrial activity continued. As a result of the annual fair the activity was exceptional at the beginning of the month. Commercial activity has increased very decidedly, the excellent crop prospects being accountable for this. New warehouses are being opened up and the number of commercial agents is continually increasing. The bank clearings showed an increased volume of trade, and incorporated companies continued to obtain authority to increase their capital. Retail stores were enjoying a prosperous period, and during July a very large new retail store opened its doors for business.

Wages have remained stationary, and for the most part good relations between employers and employees exist.

A severe wind storm accompanied by lightning caused the walls of the trades hall in course of erection to fall, and four lives were lost as a result. An inquiry was instituted which was unable to determine whether it was the wind or the lightning that caused the catastrophe. It has not as yet been decided as to whether the building will be proceeded with as originally intended to provide meeting rooms for the various trade unions of the city. The project was undertaken by the Bricklayers' Union, who will lose some thousands of dollars as a result of the damage done.

During July a large number of industrial undertakings were reported as about to start operations in Winnipeg. A large radiator firm is erecting a foundry to employ about forty men; a tinware factory is also in the course of erection which is designed ultimately to employ over 100 hands; a steel manufacturing plant to employ 120 men is reported and many other smaller concerns are starting.

The development of electric current from a water power at Lac du Bonnet at a site on the Pinnawa channel of the Winnipeg river is rapidly approaching completion. At the present time over 1,000 men are employed. The power house is completed almost sufficiently for the transmission of 10,000 horse power. The rock excavations in the channel are also about completed. Already no less than 75,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. This will provide sufficient water for the ultimate development of thirty thousand horse power.

The city of Winnipeg has engaged Mr. Cecil Smith to examine, in conjunction with Col. Ruttan, the city engineer of Winnipeg, several power sites along the Winnipeg river, with a view to the development of one for the supply of power. A preliminary survey has been made, but as yet no report has been issued.

The engineer of the city of Winnipeg has recommended that a new well be immediately constructed to augment the supply of water for the city. A few weeks ago a second well of the artesian system was tested, and made the total supply for the city 4,500,000 gallons per 24 hours. Previously it was 2,500,000 gallons. The number of new water services applied for makes it imperative that the supply be increased. It is proposed to sink the new well about a mile north of the present wells, and the estimated capacity according to latest borings made will be 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. The cost of the well is estimated at $50,000. The engineer adds in his report that if the consumption continues to increase at the present rate two more wells will be required within the year. The city council has called a special meeting to decide upon the matter.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was no change in the excellent outlook for the crops. The weather has not been unfavourable, although the showers are claimed by some to have been too frequent. Some fear of rust was entertained, but the reports up to the end of the month have only come from those who were interested in the markets; information at hand from the farmers themselves does not point to rust in

the least. In some parts the harvest is considered to be a few days late, but the weather is generally regarded as favourable for quick and healthy maturing. Exports of cattle have been heavier than usual, and prices were better.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was fully under way, and men available for that class of work were rapidly absorbed. Some large new contracts were let, including the contract for double tracking the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building during July increased in volume, as capital for the purpose was more available. The bright prospects of a good harvest has made itself felt in this trade as well as all others. The result has been that all craftsmen have been more fully employed. This does not mean that there is any demand for outside workmen. Those already in the city are numerous enough to fill all demands.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The moulding and machine shops were working to full capacity, and as many were employed as the shops had room for.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—In the printing trades there has been a decided improvement, and the prospects seem good for a continuation of steady business.

Clothing trades.—Steady conditions prevailed. The garment workers were a trifle busier than usual.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The bakers were kept busy, meeting the larger demand of an increasing population. The city by-law regarding the size and weight of a standard loaf was recently changed from 2 to 1½ pounds. To enforce this by-law, an inspector was appointed. At the last meeting of the city council notice of motion was given to rescind the by-law.

Leather trades.—In the leather trades there was unusual activity. A large new warehouse has been opened, but as yet but little manufacturing is done therein.

Miscellaneous.—There continued to be a surplus of men looking for light indoor work. It has diminished slightly during July, but there is little prospect of it disappearing. Generally speaking, the miscellaneous class was well employed during July. The exhibition gave employment to a number.

Transport.—The volume of transportation was high, all experienced men being crowded into service.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little improvement in the skilled labour market during the month, and in certain trades the supply greatly exceeded the demand. Considerable delay occurred in the letting of contracts for a number of large buildings; this has affected the demand for building mechanics.

Business, wholesale and retail, was dull, especially in the tansportation branch.

There were no changes in wages, or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop prospects throughout the province and territories were very promising. There has been plenty of rain and no damage so far this season. In the Brandon district the crops were all that could be desired. Carman, Neepawa, Gilbert Plains, Souris and Hartney reported crops in excellent condition. This will have a buoyant effect on general business. The cultivation of winter wheat has proved a great success and has become an important industry in Alberta, promising to rival stock raising in that section of the west. Railways and other companies are lending encouragement to the movement.

The Territorial government has just issued a statement of the crop estimate for 1905, which shows an increase in the wheat area of 156,455 acres, in oats of 71,347, and in barley of 7,401 acres, with a heavy increase in fall wheat.

Lumbering.—Lumber merchants reported trade somewhat slack, the reason being attributed to the poor condition of the roads.

Manufacturing.—Factories engaged in the manufacture of building supplies were fairly busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was carrying on considerable railway construction. The Wolseley-Reston branch was ready for grading for 23 miles outside of Reston, and the steel gang was laying rails in the closing week of the month. Surveying gangs were locating the new line east and west of Saskatoon, and tenders will

be called for grading the same shortly. The company is giving employment to a very large number of men, double tracking the main line west of the city for a distance of 10 miles, and making extensive improvements to its yards in the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers and builders' labourers, trade was very good. There were some openings for plasterers. Painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, steam fitters and stone cutters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Steam engineers, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were not very busy, and there was a surplus of machinists in the city. Iron moulders were also somewhat slack, but with electrical workers and linemen business was fairly good. Jewellers and watchmakers, and sheet metal workers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen found trade good with some openings for the former.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers, boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These trades were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported trade slack. Leather workers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—With barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers, business was active. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported satisfactory conditions.

Transport.—Men engaged in the transportation service were slack, though tourist traffic was very heavy on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and passenger traffic on the main line continued very active. Men engaged in freight traffic were quiet.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labour market was fairly active. The corporation still giving employment to a large number of men; but there was a surplus of unskilled labourers throughout the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business conditions throughout the district were normal.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was better employed during July than in June, but compared with a year ago there were many idle men, especially in the building trades. The prospects were very favourable for the future, but there were enough men to do all the work in sight at the end of the month in any branch of the building trades.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company started large additions to its round-house, and is erecting a large freight shed. The irrigation ditch was progressing well, and many men were employed. There are several large new elevators to be built in this district during the summer and fall, including two in Calgary. The railway was very busy handling immigrants, tourists, freight, &c. Wholesale houses were all busy, and every month sees an increase in their business, and new companies establishing branches.

Work has commenced on the sewer and cement sidewalks extensions, and on the water mains, giving employment to many.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—From about fifty miles north of Calgary to the southern boundary crop reports were excellent. It is said that harvesting has started in the Lethbridge district, and that cutting was general before the end of the month. In the north conditions are not as favourable. All over the country land is being taken up very rapidly by people who intend to make their home in the country.

Manufacturing.—A large soap factory is nearing completion.

Mining.—The stone quarries were busy, and coal mining was active considering the season. A new quarry of excellent stone has been opened near Pincher creek; this will do much to fill a want in the southern country, much stone being required in Pincher Creek, Macleod, Lethbridge, and as far east as Medicine Hat.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work is proceeding on the Canadian Pacific Railway branches to the north of Calgary.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were nearly all employed, several hav-

ing left to work in the neighbouring towns. There are many carpenters idle or working about half time. Lathers were busy, but there were too many plasterers for the work on hand. Painters were all busy. There were several plumbers and steamfitters idle, and stonecutters were nearly all idle, though prospects were better for the future. Builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, machinists and engineers were all fully employed, and electrical workers and linemen were doing better than last month. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking factories were fairly busy. There was less activity than last month owing to similar establishments being opened in different towns, inclu Regina, Prince Albert, &c., which formerly took most of their supplies from Calgary.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers found work plentiful. A small hat-making establishment has been opened, and seems to find plenty to do. Shoemakers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All engaged as bakers, butchers, &c., were busy, as were cigarmakers.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were all busy, and delivery employees were fully employed.

Transport.—Railway employees were all busy, and draymen, teamsters and expressmen had all they could attend to.

Unskilled labour.—The condition of unskilled labour has improved somewhat, and will be better when hay-making and harvesting has fully begun.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Frank.—On July 15 the pay-roll at this point was in the neighbourhood of $45,000. Business was good.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during July was moderately active. The lumbering industry showed a slight improvement over June. Mining generally was in a healthy condition, but there was a considerable surplus of unskilled labourers.

The total returns of the Nelson custom house for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, were $867,036, of which dutiable goods amounted to $600,143, and free goods to $266,893. The duty collected was $175,-122.11, being an increase over the previous year of about five per cent.

A new organization locally called the 'Anti-gambling Club' was organized in June at Moyie, B.C., by the workingmen of that locality. It has a membership of over one hundred, and has rid the town of gambling.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The output of strawberries was very heavy this year, shipments being three times as large as those of last year, and yet the demand was not nearly supplied. Last year the yield was four thousand crates, the year before two thousand, while this year's crop will run over sixteen thousand crates. The average price to the producer was about $1.80 per crate. The Dominion Express Company has for the first time put on a refrigerator car three times per week from Kootenay Landing to Winnipeg, purposely to carry small fruit shipments from the Kootenay Lake district. The fruit accordingly reaches a good market in first-class condition, and a bright future is assured for the fruit farmer in this locality. There is yet plenty of land for settlers on the shores of Kootenay Lake, at from $15 to $70 per acre, the price largely depending upon the distance from Nelson.

Other industries.—The clearing of a right of way and the construction of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's new electrical power line is now employing about 185 men. The line will run from Bonnington Falls via Rossland to Grand Forks, Greenwood, Phœnix and other points in the boundary country. Twenty-five carloads of copper wire cable, costing about $131,000, will be used in the construction of the line. About fifty men are employed in the building of the new power plant, and this force will be increased as the lowering of the water in the Kootenay river permits. It is expected that the plant and line will be completed early in the year 1906, so as to insure a plentiful supply of power for the mines

and smelters in the boundary country during dry and frosty winter weather, at which times in past years their power has been somewhat insufficient.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Transport.—Within the past six weeks twelve Canadian Pacific Railway locomotives have been sent from the Nelson division to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, taking with them about seventy-six men, viz., twenty-four engineers and firemen, thirty-six trainmen and sixteen machinists and their helpers from the repair shops, thus materially reducing the Canadian Pacific Railway payroll at Nelson. This was largely the result of the entry of the Great Northern Railway into Fernie and Morrissey, and the coking, coal and smelting district.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labour market was overcrowded by foreigners, who had immigrated to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and finding employment scarce there, made their way to Kootenay points.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour on the whole was well employed during July. In the building trades the volume of work slightly exceeded that of last year, though a number of idle men were reported. Last year contractors were paying higher wages than the local current scale on account of the scarcity of men, but the number of new arrivals this year has eliminated this feature. The fishing season promises to be a good one, thus materially aiding those engaged as general labourers. Clerks, salesmen, &c., found it difficult to obtain employment at even fair wages. Fine weather had a stimulating effect on trades in most lines. There was an unusually large amount of outdoor work done this season, and consequently money circulated fairly freely. Much is depending upon the result of the salmon run.

The local sugar refinery gives current quotations as follows:—

For Barrels.

Extra superior bar sugar, in 40-lb. tins	8¾ cts. a lb.
Powdered, icing and bar	7 "
Paris, lumps	7 "
Fancy, yellow	5¼ "
Yellow	5⅛ "

Half barrels, 100-lb. kegs and 50-lb. bags, ¼ a cent more, and boxes, ½ cent more.

Syrups.

Finest Golden,	20-gal. brls.	2¼ cts. per lb.
" "	10-gal. brls.	2¾ "
" "	5-gal. kegs.	$1.75 each
" "	1-gal. tins.	4.50 case of 10.
" "	½-gal. tins.	5.25 " 20.

All prices cover delivery f.o.b., Vancouver or Victoria.

Cured meats remained steady, but lard declined ¾ cent per lb. Only cheese was also a trifle lower. California, Washington and British Columbia apples were obtainable, though not many shipments of native fruit were received. A few blackberries arrived, but no large receipts are expected till August.

The contract for the construction of the new model school in Fairview, No. 6 ward, was awarded to Mr. J. McLuckie. The contract tender was $46,000 for stone; the tender of Messrs. Wilband and Morrow was accepted for the heating and ventilating at $3,500.

The Vancouver Shipmasters' Association was incorporated under the Benevolent Societies' Act. The managing directors are: H. Wilbar, J. Gorse and A. R. Bissett, of Vancouver.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the Fraser valley districts stated that the recent heavy rains did no great damage to the hay crop, as the following fine days quickly dried out the hay that had been cut. The crop will probably be a heavy one, and several shipments have arrived. The other crops were reported in excellent condition.

Fishing.—The Japanese fishermen, through the Japanese Benevolent Society, and the whites through the Fishermen's Union, agreed with the Cannerymen's Association that the scale for sockeyes for July shall be 12½ cents per fish, and for the balance of the season, 10 cents per fish, with a limit of 200 fish per boat in case of a heavy run.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported trade good, there being about 100 men at work, with prospects that the demand for men will continue till the end of the season. Carpenters and joiners stated that there was a number of men out of work, but that a call for some 25 men to work on the proposed new dancing pavilion at Kitsilano, the new summer resort at English Bay, and also a number of men on finishing work on the new hospital building, had considerably decreased the number of idle men. The outlook is fair

for at least two months. Lathers and plasterers were all employed, and prospects for future employment were good. Painters and decorators reported trade quiet, as is usual at this time of the year, but that prospects were that the trade will be brisk in September. Plumbers stated that the demand for men was good. The extension of the city sewerage system in the outlying district has been completed, and the sending out of notices to residents to connect their premises with it, has increased the demand for men. Stone cutters reported trade quiet, and prospects uncertain, but when the new government works are started a number of men, now out of work will receive employment. Builders' labourers reported that the demand for men was fair; the fishing season having opened on the Fraser river, and the building of a new safety reservoir for the waterworks in the park has considerably lessened the number of idle men. The general rate of wages is $2.50 for eight hours, but the rate has tended to decline.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and coremakers reported trade quiet, with a number of men idle. Machinists, foundry workers and boilermakers employed by the N. Thompson & Co., numbering about 90 hands, were thrown out of employment by the assignment of that firm, and received 50 cents on the dollar for wages owing to them by the firm, which amounted to about $7,500. The total liabilities of the concern were stated to be $127,421, and the assets $112,677, leaving a deficit of $14,743. The Molsons Bank claims amount to $94,000. John F. Helliwell, assignee, will receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or part of the business and plant of the N. Thompson & Co., up to August 31, 1905. Electrical workers reported trade quiet, and prospects uncertain. Sheet metal workers were fully employed, with no idle men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage factories and woodworking mills were fully employed and increasing their output. There was some demand for first-class wagon makers.

Printing and allied trades.—Towards the middle of the month slackness prevailed in the printing business, and in some cases job hands were temporarily laid off, but prospects were fair.

Clothing trades.—These trades were fairly active during the season. A number of Chinese and Japanese merchants have opened shops and appear to be busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In these trades conditions were fair, the supply of men slightly exceeded the demand, especially among cigar makers.

Leather trades.—These trades were very busy, especially harness makers.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were well employed, but with no special demand for extra help.

Transport.—Transportation was very active, and the following classes were steadily employed, and in some cases worked overtime: Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, steamboatmen and steamboat firemen, street railway employees, cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was better employed than last month, and there were fewer idle men.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed throughout July, showing a marked improvement over last month, though the supply was equal to the demand, and there was no marked activity in any particular branch. The iron and shipbuilding trades were unusually quiet, but the prospect for general activity in these lines was bright, as one firm has two contracts on hand, one a large wooden vessel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the other a steel vessel for the Dominion government. Work will soon be commenced on them.

On July 1 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took control of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. The service has been improved under the new management.

The fourth annual meeting of the Victoria Children's Aid Society, organized under the provincial Act for the assistance and rescue of neglected children was held. The most successful year in the society's history was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The land grant held by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, consisting of about 1,250,000 acres, formally passed into the possession of the

Canadian Pacific Railway Company on July 1. Mr. J. S. Denis, the company's land commissioner, addressed the committee of the Board of Trade on the 7th on the plans prepared for the development of the newly acquired holdings. Four exploring parties have been dispatched from different parts to make a thorough examination of the land. These parties will ascertain the quality and accessibility of the agricultural land, will classify the timber lands, and will discover the best means of establishing communication with interior points. As soon as an area suitable for settlement has been located 2,000 acres will be set aside for experimental purposes, which will be cleared and rendered fit for colonization. This will be thoroughly advertised, and bona fide farmers conveyed to the scene to examine for themselves. It is the intention of the company to colonize the whole area as soon as possible.

Early in the month an exploration party under the charge of Provincial Mineralogist Robertson, left to examine the Bulkley valley, and some of the country through which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will run. Some very good prospects have recently been discovered on the Telgua river, a tributary of the Bulkley river.

Fishing.—Thirteen fish traps are being operated on the west coast of Vancouver island, and the future of this mode of taking fish largely depends on their success this season. During the latter part of July a large number of fish were taken, the most of which were shipped to canneries on the Fraser river for treatment. The new cannery at Esquimalt is one of the largest and best equipped in the province, and will be supplied by three traps operated by the company owning the cannery. It will provide employment to about forty whites, fifty Indians and a large number of Chinese. A large quantity of spring salmon was salted and made ready for shipment to the German market.

Lumbering.—Local mills were running full time.

Mining.—Development was steadily progressing, but there was no marked activity in any section.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment in the different branches of the trade was active throughout the month. Bricklayers and masons were fully employed. Carpenters and joiners had better employment than during the previous month, but building operations were not as active as they usually are at this season. Lathers and plasterers had a good month, and painters, decorators and plumbers had fair employment. A small staff of stonecutters have commenced work on the Canadian Pacific tourist hotel; this work should make trade active throughout the season. Building labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen who were locked out by the telephone company in April last have not since been able to obtain work at their trade. Blacksmiths in both machine and carriage shops had full employment. Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had scant employment. For shipwrights and caulkers there was practically no demand, but sheet metal workers and horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers and polishers had fair employment. Carriage and wagon makers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers pressmen and bookbinders had fair employment, but towards the end of the month trade slackened, and a few printers were displaced.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had fair employment. Garment workers had better employment than during last month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a busy month. Butchers were well employed, and cigarmakers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers had a dull month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were well employed. Laundry workers reported steady employment for all hands.

Transport.—Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen were fully employed, and ship labourers and longshoremen had fair employment. Street railway employees had a busy month. The Street Railway Company have had seats placed in many of their cars for the accommodation of motormen. If the experiment is found to work satisfactorily, all cars on the system will be fitted with similar seats. Owing to the very large number of tourists arriving in July, cab drivers and hackmen had a busy month. Draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed throughout the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Tod Creek.—The Portland cement works recently established are running night and day to their full capacity, and still cannot supply the demand. Next month the capacity of the works will be doubled, and will turn out six hundred barrels a day. So far the demand has been largely from points in the province, but with the increased output the market of Manitoba and the Northwest will be supplied.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during July has shown little change. In the city business was very dull, owing to the trouble with the Western Fuel Company, and at the end of the month there was little hope of an immediate settlement. The business men of the city were feeling the effects severely, and there was no activity among the retailers as the coal mines are the principal industry in this district.

In the other sections of the district business was fair, but there were plenty of men to fill all demand. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company which has bought the E. & N. Railway and lands, has sent out several parties to explore and report upon the lands in order to ascertain their adaptability for settlement and railway extension.

There have been no changes in the hours or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Among the farmers activity prevailed, and crops were reported promising.

Fishing.—Dullness prevailed.

Lumbering.—Among the saw-mills work was steady, but showed no extra activity. In the woods work was fair, and there was much activity among companies to secure timber limits. On the west coast of the island a new company was pushing work rapidly in order to begin shipping at an early date.

Mining.—Among the coal mining parts of the district outside of this city, work was active, the different mines working full time and increasing their output and force of men; there were plenty of men here, however, to more than meet all demands. The Sandstone quarry has secured the contract for the stone of the new docks in San Francisco and will commence operations immediately, employing a large force of men. In the quartz mines work was fair and on Texada Island the outlook was better than for some time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Everything was at a standstill. In the other parts of the district employment was only fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers reported work scarce, and blacksmiths were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers had very little work for the time of year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported very little employment.

Transport.—Teamsters were slack.

Unskilled labour.—Employment was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district, while there was a large amount of prospecting and forming of companies under way, nothing definite has been undertaken.

SALVATION ARMY COLONIES AND LAND SETTLEMENT—A REPORT BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

THE report on the Salvation Army colonies in the United States by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, which has been recently presented to the British Houses of Parliament, is a document of general interest to persons thoughout the British Empire, and in particular to Canadians, containing as it does, a scheme of national land settlement, for relieving overcrowding in the large cities of England by the establishment of farm colonies in unorganized districts in the British possessions.

Mr. Rider Haggard's Commission.

During January of the present year, Mr. Rider Haggard was appointed by the Colonial Office of Great Britain a special commissioner to proceed to the United States and to inspect and report on the condition and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements which have been established there by the Salvation Army. In his letter of instructions, the commissioner was directed, after having inspected the several settlements to proceed to Ottawa and discuss the subject with His Excellency, Earl Grey, the Governor General, as well as with such local authorities as might be indicated to him by His Excellency as likely to aid with advice and assistance the application of the system in a British colony. Mr. Rider Haggard left England on February 22, and visited the Salvation Army Land Colonies situated at Fort Romie, California; Fort Amity, Colorado, and Fort Herrick, Ohio, during the following months. On April 13 he arrived in Ottawa. During his visit in Ottawa he had interviews with the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior, the leader of the Opposition and others. He returned to England during the latter part of April, and his report was presented to the Home Government immediately afterwards.

Scope of Report.

The report contains a detailed account of the Salvation Army colonies at the places above mentioned, also brief mention of the Hadleigh colony of the Salvation Army in Essex, England, and of the work of the Vacant Lots Cultivation Association at Philadelphia. An account is given of the interviews held with several persons connected with the colonies of the Salvation Army in the United States, and also of the interviews with the members of the Canadian government and their views in reference to the establishment of similar colonies in the Canadian west. The report proper contains an analysis of the establishment and operations of the two most important colonies in the United States, namely, those at Fort Romie and Fort Amity, and a carefully prepared scheme for the establishment of similar colonies in the Dominion of Canada under similar auspices. In no way is the report lacking in detail, the commissioner having fully outlined his movements during the course of his investigation and published, wherever possible, the sources on which his views, as expressed in the report, are based.

The Salvation Army Colonies.

Of the Salvation Army colonies at Fort Romie and Fort Amity, the commissioner gives a very favourable report. The colony at Fort Herrick, being at present largely a home for inebriates, is not dealt with in detail. The colony at Fort Romie is described as having a gross area of 520 acres, over which area are dotted a number of neat, wooden cottages or homesteads, the whole conveying the impression of very considerable agricultural prosperity. The first attempt to establish a colony at that place was made by Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army in 1898, at which time 18 families from San Francisco were settled upon the land which had been purchased at a price of $26,000, or £5,200 sterling. Owing to the succession of drouths this first attempt at settlement was an utter failure. Notwithstanding, the authorities of the Salvation Army de-

termined to begin on new land, which land was provided with a suitable system of irrigation. They selected more settlers, men practically destitute, but accustomed to the land. To these men the land was sold under contract at $100, or £20 sterling, per acre, plus the cost of any improvements. The purchase money was made payable in equal annual instalments, spread over a period of 20 years, to which was added interest on deferred payments at the rate of five per cent. Chattels, such as horses, stock, implements, &c., were sold to the colonists upon a five-year system, under which the price was made payable in equal annual instalments, to which was added interest upon all unpaid balances at the rate of six per cent per annum. To guard itself against loss, the Army took a mortgage or some analogous security, over all live and dead stock thus provided. It was further agreed that no title should be given to the land until all payments were completed, and that any settler who neglected to fulfil his obligations could be ejected after notice, and his land and all upon it seized to satisfy his debt.

While at this colony, the commissioner personally interviewed, with three or four exceptions, every settler, most of them upon their farms, and his verdict upon the experiment is that 'it would be difficult to find a better instance of the advantage of skilfully managed land settlement for the benefit of persons without capital than that which is offered by Fort Romie in California.' Every settler is reported as having done well. A statement in detail is given of the interviews with the several heads of families, over twenty in number. In every instance, the colonists' equity (*i.e.*, the surplus value of their assets over all their liabilties) constituted a considerable percentage, and in some cases nearly the whole of the total value of the farm, though the time of settlement had averaged only a few years, in some cases but one or two, and in no case more than seven. 'These folk, nearly every one of them,' the commissioner states, 'who a few years ago were in the position of day labourers, are now for the most part on the highway to considerable prosperity, and already possess happy homes, healthy families, pleasant surroundings and a sufficiency upon which to live.'

The account given of the colony at Fort Amity is very similar to that of the colony at Fort Romie, though the latter colony is somewhat smaller than the former. In the case of Fort Amity, the land having been bought, the families were imported by degrees for the most part from Chicago, and settled upon twenty acre lots. Hardly any of the settlers possessed capital, and in many instances the Salvation Army was obliged to pay the cost of transportation to their future homes. Moreover, few of them had experience in agriculture, although certain men with experience were selected for their instruction, and to this end placed among them as colonists. 'The results,' says the commissioner, 'can be said to include the turning of a block of waste prairie land into a prosperous settlement, where a population of about 275 persons are living in happiness, health and comfort with a good prospect of being entirely independent, and in some cases comparatively wealthy.' Elsewhere he adds, speaking of this colony, 'The lesson to be learned from it is one of great importance. It shows that unskilled and untrained persons can be taken from towns, put upon land and thrive there, even when the land is of a nature not very suitable to such settlement.' Elsewhere in his report, summing up his views, and after alluding to the causes of financial loss at the beginning of these undertakings, the commissioner says, 'Outside of this slight failure of finance, which will, I believe, be recognized as temporary, accidental, and easy to be avoided in future enterprises, the two experiments seem to me to be eminently successful, and to demonstrate, in the case of Fort Romie, that indigent people of the agricultural class can be settled upon land and there do well, and in the case of Fort Amity that such persons can even be taken from towns and yet prosper.'

Such is the verdict of a special commis

sioner on the results of the practical experiments made by Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, in the carrying out what he describes as the 'landless man to the manless land' proposition, the nature and purpose of which plan he sums up as 'putting the waste labour on the waste land by means of waste capital, and thus converting this trinity of waste into a unity of production.'

Similar Settlement for Canada Suggested.

The results of his investigation having gone to prove that these experiments in land settlements in the United States have been successful, and, believing that the principle is capable of wide application, Mr. Rider Haggard, in his report, has made a number of practical suggestions as to means and methods whereby the example may be best turned to use in order to relieve the pressure upon crowded urban populations in large cities in England, and at the same time advance other parts of the empire. In a word, his plan is for a similar system of land settlement to be carried out by the Salvation Army or some other organization with regard to the population of cities in Great Britain and the unsettled rural districts of the Canadian west.

Conditions Needful to Success.

The experience of the Salvation Army colonies in the United States, while justifying an application of the plan elsewhere, has demonstrated wherein the causes of possible failure or ultimate success may lie. These, the commissioner has carefully set forth. Briefly summarized, the conditions of success in the establishment of farm colonies are: (1) To have sufficient capital available to inaugurate and carry on settlement upon proved and business-like principles; (2) to have land cheap as well as suitable; (3) the colonists carefully selected, all the circumstances and conditions of individual families being considered; 4) colonists to pay a fair price for their land, payments to be spread, however, over a considerable number of years; (5) colonists to remain during a period under skilled but sympathetic management. Markets with the accessibilty and convenience of location should be borne in mind, while the principle of settlement in communities ought to receive strict adherence, owing to its many advantages. 'Given these requisites, it will,' says the commissioner, 'be strange if success is not attained, even in the case of poor persons taken from the cities, provided they are steady in character, victims of unfortunate conditions rather than of vice, having had some acquaintance or connection with the land in their past lives, and given also an earnest desire to raise themselves and their children in the world.'

Having set forth the essentials, the commissioner says, 'To relieve our congested cities and place those who are suitable upon the empty or depopulated land of our British empire, is a work which the empire should undertake for its own general good.' He then proceeds to outline a practical plan whereby this end may be achieved.

A Practical Plan.

This plan is briefly as follows: A sufficient loan or rather the interest of such a loan should be guaranteed by His Majesty's government, or in cases where the governments of individual colonists are willing of co-operation, by His Majesty's government, and such governments jointly. The capital being provided, a permanent Imperial officer should be appointed, to be known as the Superintendent of Land Settlement, or by some similar title. In him the capital sum should be vested as a corporation sole, as a trustee for the government. He should safeguard and manage wisely the funds provided, and should visit and report upon all colonies that may be established. The capital being provided and its supervision arranged for, the Salvation Army, or any other religious, charitable or social organization, should be allowed to undertake the selection of the colonists, their transportation, their future homes, the building of their houses and barns, the advances of cash to them for

the purchase of stock, seed, agricultural implements and other necessaries, their instruction by trained persons in the art of husbandry, the collection of the funds annually to satisfy the sums advanced and interest thereon, and their permanent care until everything is paid off and they can be left to pursue their own destinies, free of debt.

Approved by Canadian Government.

The commissioner reports that having outlined this scheme to the Prime Minister and other members of the Canadian government, and asked the extent to which the Canadian government would favour and assist in the furtherance of it, the Prime Minister had given definite assurance that the government was prepared to give 10 townships for the object on the sole consideration that the liberal conditions of settlement prescribed by the laws of Canada were complied with ; further, that the government would be disposed to set aside other tracts of land under similar conditions, the selection of all such lands being left entirely to the judgment of the commissioner appointed by His Majesty's government, who would be, however, assisted in his labours by the expert agents of the Canadian government. The premier, in his communication on the subject, had further added that the government of Canada was satisfied that, if a proper class of settlers were secured, such a scheme ought to be completely successful.

A quotation is made by the commissioner from a letter of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, in which the ex-Minister of the Interior, referring to the commissioner's scheme, speaks as follows: 'I regard your scheme as an embodiment of the truest and best form of Imperial patriotism, because it is building for the future by helping to give a solid British basis to the population of our great west.'

The commissioner reports that he had failed to secure any monetary guarantee from the Canadian government, though he thought that this was a matter under which further negotiations might be followed between the Home and Canadian governments, were it thought advisable to proceed with the scheme. He added that it may be thought desirable that any loan should be guaranteed by the Imperial government only. As to the Salvation Army, the commissioner stated that he was authorized to say on its behalf that this organization is able and willing to make a selection of suitable persons to any extent from among the poor of the cities of Great Britain, conducting their operations under the authority of any Imperial officer appointed to control them; also, that if the necessary capital be found, it is prepared to move these persons to settlements to be established at places chosen anywhere within the borders of the British Empire, providing them with skilled instruction in local agriculture and with the counsel and assistance needful.

The Financial Aspect.

Applying the scheme definitely to Canada, the commissioner finds that everything, with the exception of the necessary capital for the preliminary outlay is already at hand. Land has been provided free of charge by the Canadian government; the Salvation Army, an organization which has already had success in the work, is willing to undertake the selection of colonists, their transportation and settlement. Persons with families suitable for settlement are to be found in the cities of the United Kingdom in greater numbers than can be dealt with. The only matter which he finds remaining is that of obtaining the necessary loan and safeguarding the repayment of the capital advanced. The safeguarding of the repayment of the capital will, the commissioner believes, prove the crux of the proposed national experiment, since unless it can be shown that it is possible to carry this out without loss to the guaranteeing government or governments, it must break down. Whereas, if this can be shown, there is absolutely no limit to the possibilities of the scheme.

The example of Fort Romie and Fort

Amity although losses were incurred on these colonies, owing to under charges as against the settlers, high interest and other mistakes, gives, in the view of the commissioner, more ground for hope that the venture of land settlement can be carried through on a sound commercial basis.

The New Zealand Advances to Settlers' Act, under which up to March 31, 1904, the advances since about 1895, when it began to operate, amounted to £4,009,520. is cited as an example worthy of following. The report states that the securities for the net authorized advances were valued at £8,704,640, while the 1 per cent sinking fund in the hands of a public trustee totalled £158,520.

Three tables are appended to the report to show how a Canadian scheme of colonization might be expected to work out financially upon a basis of a cost of £200 per family of five souls, the land being given free for the purpose of settlement. The first table is an estimate of the cost setting out how the £200 per family would be spent in the instance of any number of emigrants from 5 to 250,000 persons, and the sums which they would be called upon to repay at 6 per cent (including 1 per cent sinking fund.) The second is an approximate statement showing annual charges, income and probable surplus. The third is an approximate statement showing the security for loan. Notwithstanding the utter impossibility of giving an exact statement of the cost of settlements which are not yet fixed upon, the commissioner states that he is not in any way shaken in his conviction that where the markets and land are good, the people wisely chosen and wisely distributed, the management experienced, continuous and sympathetic, the enterprise can be carried on without loss, and very possibly at an actual profit, after allowing for the payment of 5 per cent interest on money which would be borrowed at about 3 per cent, and an extra 1 per cent for sinking fund.

Reasons for the Undertaking.

Mr. Rider Haggard's report has been prepared with a view to the consideration of the subject with which it deals by the Imperial government. He recommends that, if the suggestions contained in the report are approved, a bill to be designated 'The National Land Settlements Act' embodying and giving life to them, should be laid before parliament. A discussion of such a measure would naturally demand a statement of the reasons why such an undertaking should receive the sanction and direct financial assistance of the Imperial government, and these the commissioner has anticipated.

Broadly viewed, the reasons alleged, either directly or indirectly, throughout the report, group themselves for purposes of classification under three heads, which may be characterized as the humanitarian, the economic and the Imperial respectively. As to the humanitarian, the report says that the wretchedness of our overcrowded cities may be beyond any complete remedy, but it can be palliated by bringing numbers of their poor inhabitants into contact with the healthful plenty of the land. 'There is,' says the commissioner, 'but one cure for the evils which our civilization has brought with it; to get behind them; to dam them at their source.' Elsewhere he says, 'I believe that in our great cities there exist tens of thousands of persons qualified to make good settlers who would rejoice to escape from the poverty, sickness and vices of such places, and with their families establish themselves under healthful conditions upon the land, either in Britain or in her colonies, with the prospect of obtaining there an independence for themselves and health and plenty for their children.'

The economic reasons are well summed up in the statement that 'the future welfare of Great Britain and other countries depends upon whether or not it is possible to retain or settle upon the soil a fair proportion of its or their inhabitants. Upon that soil men and women grow up in health and become furnished with those sober and enduring qualities which have made the greatness of our nation in the past, who, if they are relegated to the un-

wholesome conditions and crowded quarters of our vast cities, must dwindle in body and change in mind.' Moreover statistics and experience alike prove that families are smaller in the cities than those that are born upon the land. Children in cities are called, and indeed often are, 'encumbrances,' whereas in the country they become 'valuable assets.' 'How is it possible,' says the commissioner, 'that children should be born in adequate numbers, or if born, thrive, in the crowded slums of London or in the tenement houses of New York, and how can that people remain great and powerful whose supply of healthy children is curtailed? . . . . Therefore, if the future safety of their countries is to be made secure against obvious and disastrous contingencies, one of the chief aims of the governments of highly civilized white nations should be to keep population upon the land; to multiply the number of those modest rural homes where men and women desire offspring for their own sakes and to share their labours and their plenty.'

The imperial reason is perhaps best summed up in the words of the Hon. Mr. Sifton already quoted: 'I regard your scheme as an embodiment of the truest and best form of Imperial patriotism, because it is building for the future by helping to give a solid British basis to the population of our great west.' Also, in the reason for the undertaking, as given in the report itself: 'To advantage the empire by the introduction in the unoccupied spaces of large numbers of persons whose existence otherwise would have been wasted or worse; who, also, whatever the troubles into which circumstances may have brought them, are of British blood and the parents of children that will hand down in the future, the traditions, characteristics and virtues of our race.' *

* The report on the Salvation Army colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, England, with Scheme of National Land Settlement by Commissioner H. Rider Haggard, to be purchased directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C. London, England, or Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh or E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton St., Dublin. Price 8½d.

SETTLEMENT OF STREET RAILWAY STRIKE AT CORNWALL, ONT., UNDER CONCILIATION ACT.

ON June 28 the employees of the Electric Street Railway Company of Cornwall, Ont., struck for an increase of wages of from 13 cents to 17 cents per hour. Twenty-two employees of the company were involved, which included motormen, conductors and freight crew. On June 11 a petition signed by these employees had been sent to the superintendent of the company asking for an increase of from 13 to 17 cents per hour. A reply was requested for the 24th. As it was necessary for the superintendent to consult with a board which met in Montreal before being able to give a definite answer to this petition, it was the 27th of the month before the men were informed that their request could not be granted. The cause of the delay in giving reply was explained to the men and was not objected to, but upon learning that the company was unwilling to grant the increase asked for, the men decided to stop work immediately, and the strike took place on June 28, the day following.

On June 29 the superintendent of the company met the men in a body and explained the company's position to them. Other interviews between the superintendent and the committee of the strike followed, but no settlement resulted.

A Settlement Effected.

On June 30 (Friday), the strikers through their solicitor, requested the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. On the Monday following, July 3, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, arrived at Cornwall to lend the friendly offices of the department. He met the strikers in a body at the office of their solicitor, and subsequently had interviews

with the superintendent of the company. A settlement was effected in a few hours, the strikers agreeing to withdraw their demand on consideration of the company on its part undertaking to re-engage immediately as many of their number as possible.

The strikers admitted that their original demand had been excessive, but pointed out that it had been made with a view to a compromise. As the company had before it only the original demand, and the strike was declared as soon as the refusal to grant this increase was made known, the company contended that they had not had the opportunity of considering any alternative proposition. For some time prior to the strike, the company's affairs had not been to appearances very prosperous. An amalgamation had been effected through the Sun Life Insurance Company of the street railway plant with the local electric light and power plant and a new superintendent appointed to take charge of the whole. This appointment was made just prior to the time that the demand of the men was presented to the superintendent. These facts being considered, it was contended by the company that the time for considering an increase was inopportune.

Effect of the Strike.

As the street railway of Cornwall has to do considerably with the transportation of freight, such as raw materials, from lines of transportation to the manufacturing establishments, the strike at the outset threatened to occasion serious embarrassment to some of the industries of Cornwall, and as a matter of fact, did occasion some loss to one or two establishments. The company, by utilizing its office staff and engaging a few inexperienced hands, was able to meet the situation in part. Had the strike continued much longer, the places of most of the original employees would probably have been filled by persons from outside. The settlement of the strike on July 3 relieved the embarrassment occasioned both to the company and the public in consequence of the crippled service, and was recognized by the strikers themselves as the best course in their own interests, notwithstanding their original demand had not been granted.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

ON July 20 the first session of the tenth parliament of the Dominion was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General, assent being given to some 84 Acts. Including the Acts which had previously received the Royal assent, and of which a brief review from the standpoint of industry and labour was published in the June, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette*,* the total number of Acts passed during the session was 175.

Of the Acts assented to on July 20, the following were of special interest to labour :—

Protection of Seamen.

The Act respecting the shipping of seamen was amended in respect to the fees payable on the engagement or discharge of employees of this class. Previously the sums of 50 cents and 30 cents respectively were chargeable before shipping masters and deputy shipping masters throughout Canada, with a penalty of $40 if a larger fee was taken. The province of British Columbia is exempted from the application of this provision by the new statute; and shipping masters in that province may, in future, with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, appoint not more than two deputy shipping masters to assist masters of vessels in the securing of crews, and may receive from masters of vessels any remuneration agreed upon for the hiring of seamen, not exceeding $10 for each seaman hired. It is expressly provided, however, that the owner or master of a ship engaging or discharg-

* See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. V., No. 12, p. 1355.

ing seamen in a shipping office in British Columbia may not deduct more from a seaman's wages than is permitted under the original Act.

The Inspection and Sale of Seeds.

A special Act was passed for the purpose of further guarding against the spread of noxious weeds, by means of a more rigid inspection of seed grain offered for sale by dealers. It was provided that after September 1 of the present year seed grain offered for sale must be freed from the seeds of certain specified weeds. If this is not done, the seed must be labelled with the full name and address of the seller, the kind of seed offered, and the common name of the weeds the seeds of which are present in the seed offered for sale. Provision was also made for the grading of timothy and clover seed according as it is free or not from the seeds of certain other weeds in addition to the list previously specified for other grains. The sale of timothy and clover is absolutely prohibited under the Act if the seeds of the weeds in question are present in a greater proportion than 5 to 1,000 of the seed offered for sale. Exemptions are made in the case of persons disposing of seed for food purposes, or to merchants to be cleaned or graded, or when held in storage in order to be recleaned, or when marked screenings and held for export only. The penalty provided is a fine of $1 for every bag or package for the first offence, and $5 and costs for each subsequent offence, the maximum penalty to be $25 with the alternative of imprisonment for one month. If the accused has purchased the seed in good faith and has not altered it while in his possession, he is to be held liable for the costs only of the prosecution. A report must be forwarded by the magistrate trying such cases to the Minister of Agriculture. The Act also provides for the examination of seeds offered for sale and for the sending of samples to the official seed analyst.

Regulation of Wireless Telegraphy.

An Act was passed for the purpose of regulating wireless telegraphy in Canada, and of issuing licenses under specified forms and conditions to persons or to companies desirous of establishing telegraph stations of this kind at any place or on board any ship registered in Canada. The penalty for establishing or operating apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a license is placed at $50 on summary conviction, or on conviction on indictment at maximum of $500, with the alternative of imprisonment for 12 months with forfeiture of the apparatus. Search warrants may be issued by justices of the peace where there is reasonable ground for supposing that a wireless telegraph station has been established without a license. Provision is also made for the issuing of licenses to stations for experimental purposes. The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Government Railways System Extended.

Running powers in connection with the business and traffic of the government railways system were secured by special statute over the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Coteau Junction, and over all the tracks and lines of the Canada Atlantic Railway. The powers referred to are fully defined, and the question of tariffs, tolls, compensation and other details are to be determined by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Payment for running powers is not to be made until they are actually exercised, and then only in so far as they are exercised.

Changes in Customs Tariff.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1897 was amended in a number of items directly or indirectly affecting labour and industry. *Wines* of all kinds, excepting sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of spirits were added to the schedule of dutiable goods. A duty of $\frac{6}{10}$ths of a cent per pound was imposed upon *rolled oats*. The duty on *dry white lead* was increased from 5 to 30 per cent ad valorem, and a duty of 35 per cent was imposed on *white*

lead ground in oil. The tariff on *cement* in bags was increased by the imposition of an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. The regulations with regard to *settlers' effects* were made somewhat more stringent. The exemption period for *machinery* and *structural iron and steel* for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of beet sugar was extended from April, 1905, to June 30, 1906. An extension to the same date was also granted in the case of machinery and appliances of a kind not made in Canada for use exclusively in alluvial gold-mining. The terms of admission of molasses under the British preferential tariff were extended. The above changes became operative on July 7, 1905, but special provision was added that dry white lead purchased on or before July 6 might be admitted under the old rates on evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs that the purchase had actually been made on or before the said date. This proviso, however, was not to have effect after September 15.

Miscellaneous.

Acts were passed incorporating the *Sterling* and *Monarch Banks* of Canada.

An Act was passed providing for the appointment of *inspectors* of *water meters*, the examination and verification of meters, methods of inspection, fees to be paid to inspectors, penalties for falsification of meters, &c.

Under 'an Act respecting the *James' Bay Railway Company,*' permission was granted to the company to construct lines from Toronto to Ottawa, from the French river through Ottawa to Montreal, and from Sudbury through Port Arthur to Kashabaiwe.

Acts were passed establishing and providing for the government of the *provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan* out of certain districts previously included in the Northwest Territories. Accompanying this legislation a special statute was passed providing that a *census* of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta should be taken in the year 1906, and every tenth year thereafter. Certain road allowances were also transferred to the new provinces, and provisions made for the surveying of roads and trails both before and after their transfer. Provision for the administration of the Northwest Irrigation and Land Titles Acts in the new provinces was also made under special statutes. An Act was passed defining procedure in the naturalization of aliens in the Northwest Territories.

The *indemnity allowed to Members of Parliament* was increased from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum, in cases where the session extended beyond 30 days. In other cases, the allowance was fixed at $20 for each day's attendance. An additional sessional allowance of $7,000 was made to the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons. The salary of the First Minister was increased to $12,000, and privy councillors who have been at the head of a department for five years or over were granted on retirement an annuity of $3,500, the provision being made retroactive. The salaries of judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts and of Provincial judges of various courts were materially increased.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

THE legislature of the province of Nova Scotia, which assembled during February, prorogued on April 7, assenting given by the Lieutenant Governor to 95 Acts, among which a number were of special interest from the standpoint of industry and labour. A brief review of the more important of these is as follows:—

Organization of Fishermen's Unions in Nova Scotia.

An important act of the session affecting the fishing industry provides means for

the organization of incorporated fishermen's unions.[1] In cases where not less than 15 fishermen resident in any locality signify their intentions of forming a union, by the signing of a certain specified declaration, it is provided that a certificate of incorporation is to be issued to them and their union under the name of 'Station No....., Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.' The objects to be pursued by such unions are set forth as the procuring of information as to the latest improvements in boats and fishing gear, the best methods of curing and preparing fish for market, and of transporting and marketing fish and fish products; the dissemination of this information between the different stations; the taking of united action upon matters arising in respect to the fisheries; and generally to improve the material, intellectual and social welfare of the members. The making of by-laws for the regulation of business is permitted to the stations, the union officers to consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who with four others are to form the executive committee. Not more than $5,000 worth of real estate may be held by a station. Provision is also made for an annual meeting of the fishermen's unions throughout the province, composed of two delegates from each station, the first meeting of the kind to be held on September 2, 1905, at Halifax. Semi-annual meetings of two delegates from each station are also to be held in the several districts under the jurisdiction of the fishery inspectors. Any station unrepresented by a delegate at three consecutive annual meetings is to forfeit its certificate of incorporation.

An annual return is to be furnished by every station to the provincial secretary showing:—

(*a.*) Number of members.
(*b.*) Annual fee.
(*c.*) Number of metings held.
(*d.*) Names and addresses of officers and delegates.
(*e.*) Statements of receipts and expenditure.
(*f.*) Statement of property held by the station and its value.

(1) Chap. 39.

Mechanics' Liens on Mining Properties.

The Mechanics' Lien Act of the Revised Statutes was amended by the addition of several sections referring particularly to liens on mining properties or licenses.[2] Liens on such, it is provided, may be to the extent of two months' wages and are to have priority over all other liens, mortgages or charges, whether prior or subsequent to the performing of the labour. Instructions as to the registration of liens of this class are added; proceedings to enforce the lien may be taken at any time within six months of registration.

Regulation of Coal Mines—Certificates to Engineers.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in a number of important particulars.[3] Certificates of service are to be granted in future to stationary engineers only after they have been in charge of a steam plant of 500 horse-power for not less than three years, instead of two years as previously. The provision rendering the holders of certificates of competency liable to a penalty of $20, with forfeiture of certificate, for ceasing or refusing to perform their duties without at least two weeks' notice, was repealed. The granting of special permits for limited periods is to be at the permission of the Board of Examiners, instead of the commissioner, or inspector, or deputy inspector, as previously. Sections were also added to the Act requiring persons applying for certificates of service or competency to appear personally before the board and undergo an oral examination, if deemed necessary. Candidates for service or competency certificates also must make oath as to the correctness of all statements made in their applications as to the length of time they have served. Persons working mechanical haulage engines underground, the power of

(2) Chap. 31.
(3) Chap. 13.

which is furnished by compressed air, are exempted from the provisions of the Act.

The County of Inverness was made a new division, in addition to the Cumberland, Pictou and Cape Breton districts, into which the province was previously divided for the purpose of granting certificates to managers, underground managers and foremen, by the Board of Examiners.[4]

Incorporation of Co-operative Associations.

An Act was passed incorporating the *Mechanics' Store Company, Limited, of Glace Bay,* the objects being set forth as the improvement of the pecuniary means of its members; the purchase of merchandise at wholesale prices and the retailing of the same to members and the general public; the division of the profits resulting semi-annually in proportion to each member's purchases and capital; to provide safe and profitable investment for the savings of workingmen, and to promote the material advancement of members by encouraging habits of thrift and economy. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $20,000, divided into shares of $5 each, the liability of shareholders being limited to the amount of stock held, less the amount paid upon the same. The president, secretary, treasurer and five directors of the company, all to be chosen by the shareholders semi-annually, are to have general control of its business affairs, no member being eligible for election as officer or director unless he holds four paid-up shares in the capital stock of the company. At each semi-annual meeting one-half of the directors are to retire in order of priority of election or by ballot. In the event of the death of a director, the remaining directors may choose one from among the shareholders eligible for election to fill his place until the next semi-annual meeting. Provisional officers were named in the Act and directions issued as to the subscribing of shares and the holding of the first meeting of the company. The company is required to affix the word 'limited' after its name in all signs, advertisements, cheques, notes, bills, invoices, receipts or other writings used in the transaction of business, under a penalty of $20.

The *Sydney Co-operative Society* was also incorporated by special Act,[5] the objects, capitalization, organization and general powers being similar to those granted the Mechanics' Store Company above set forth.

Protection of Woods against Fire.

A number of changes in the law to guard against forest fires were carried out.[7] Persons lighting fires in the woods for cooking or obtaining warmth are required to remove all dead wood, dry leaves, etc., within a distance of ten feet from the fire, instead of fifteen feet as previously. The provisions affecting assessments by fire rangers were also altered. The section with regard to obtaining permission to set out fires, or operate a portable steam engine, was amended by the addition of a clause imposing a penalty of from $20 to $100 in case of contravention. The portion of the Act relating to the recovery of penalties was also amended, and additions made defining the competency of husband or wife and others as witnesses. A larger size of wire will in future be required for the netting with which the smoke stacks of locomotives are provided; the netting under the new provisions must consist of not less than nine meshes to the square inch.

Supplying of Seed Grain by Municipalities.

Municipalities were authorized by special statute to borrow a sum not exceeding $15,000 for the purpose of supplying seed grain to their respective polling districts.[8] Regulations with regard to the selling of the grain are to be made by the municipalities, the time of payment not being allowed to exceed two years. Councils are to have power to make the amounts due for such

(4) Chap. 14.
(5) Chap. 163.
(6) Chap. 164.
(7) Chap. 12.
(8) Chap. 5.

sales a lien on the real property of the purchaser and his endorser.

Transfer of Immigrant and Orphan Children.

The act relating to the transfer of immigrant and orphan children was amended by the addition of provisions requiring persons who have received a child from a charitable institution or home, to furnish full particulars as to the health, conduct and welfare of the child on application.[9] Persons wishing to restore children to the home from which they were received must do so at their own expense, the penalty for abandoning or neglecting to restore a child being placed at not more than $100, or less than $10 with the alternative of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both. The written consent of the home must be received before restoration is made. In cases where a child has deserted, or has been wrongfully taken from the person who has adopted him, the latter must immediately notify the home from which the child was received and give all reasonable assistance in recovering him. The penalty for ill-treating, overworking or neglecting to provide for the proper maintenance and education of a child is made punishable with a fine of $50, or imprisonment for six months, or both.

Industrial Companies Incorporated.

The following industrial companies were incorporated by special statutes: The British American Coal and Railway Company, Limited, capital, $1,000,000; the Pictou Smelting Company, capital, $300,000; the Bear River Steamship Company, Limited, capital, $20,000; the Union Telephone Company, Limited, capital, $5,000, divided into 500 shares of $10 each; the Union Printing Company, Limited, capital, $10,000; the Gazette Publishing Company, capital, $30,000; the Cape Breton Stock Company, Limited, capital, $20,000; the Stillman Mineral Springs Company, Limited, capital, $25,000; the Old English Fertilizers Company, Limited, capital, $100,000.

(9) Chap. 40.

Legislation Relating to Railways.

The transfer of the Halifax and Yarmouth and the Middleton and Victoria Beach Railways to the Halifax and Southwestern Railway Company was authorized.[10]

The claims of certain municipalities for a refund of moneys paid to the Eastern Extension Railway were submitted to the decision of a government commission of three.[11]

Acts to provide aid for the construction of railways in the county of Inverness and from St. Peters to Louisburg were passed.[12]

The charter of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway was extended[13] and the Acts incorporating the Cape Breton Northern Railway Company, the Nova Scotia Northern Railway Company, and the Cape Breton Iron and Railway Company, Limited, were amended.[14]

Taxation of Industrial Establishments, Railways, &c.

An Act 'relating to the assessment of manufacturing industries' was passed, providing that persons establishing *manufacturing industries in Halifax*[15] are to be rated on a sum equal to the purchase price for the site, provided the price shall not be less than the value at which the property was assessed at the assessment next before the purchase of the property. In the case of buildings or properties which cease for one year to be used as manufacturing establishments, the property and machinery are to be assessed at their actual value in the same way as other real and personal property in the municipality. The provisions of the Act are to hold only for the next ten years, and the Act does not apply to establishments for the manufacture of liquids. No exemption from public school tax is implied in the above. An Act was

(10) Chap. 1.
(11) Chap. 3.
(12) Chap. 2.
(13) Chap. 129.
(14) Chap. 121-122-123.
(15) Chap. 56.

also passed enabling the city of *Sydney* to exempt from taxation, for a period not exceeding 20 years, the buildings, machinery and stock of the *Canada Nail and Wire Works* under the condition that not less than 3 persons are employed and that the business of manufacturing articles from wire rods of not less than one inch in diameter is carried on.[16] The municipality of *Victoria* was permitted to exempt, for a period of 20 years, the real and personal property of the *North River Lumber Company* from taxation, other than rates levied for the support of public schools.[17] The County of *Pictou* was empowered to exempt the *Humphrey's Glass Company* at *Trenton* from taxation, for a period of 15 years, provided the company carry on its glass manufacturing operations effectively,[18] and certain exemptions were granted to the *Truro Knitting Mills Company*.[19]

It was enacted that *railways* in course of construction under any act of the legislature of Nova Scotia or of the Dominion Government shall be exempt from local taxation.[20] The town of North Sydney was also permitted to grant a continuance of exemption from taxation to the North Sydney Marine Railway. On the other hand certain railway lines and shipping ports of the Dominion Coal Company in the city of Sydney were declared liable to taxation.

Salvation Army *rescue homes* were by special act exempted from taxation, except in respect to sewer or water rates.[21]

Miscellaneous.

An Act was passed incorporating *Buller Lodge No. 31*, of the Provincial Workmen's Association at Stellarton.[22]

Employers of labour in the town of Glace Bay were required by a special Act to furnish the town assessors or the town clerk in writing with the names and addresses of each of their employees within 10 days after demand, under a penalty of $20.[23]

The capital stock of the *Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited,* was reduced from the sum of $7,000,000 to $6,030,000; 9,700 shares of preferred stock were cancelled and the power of the company to dispose of the same was revoked and rescinded.[24]

A number of municipalties obtained permission to issue debentures for the *instalment of water works systems;* the town of Pictou was given additional powers to borrow money for the purpose of installing electric and gas plants; and the town of Liverpool was given additional powers to issue debentures in connection with the town's electric light system.[25]

Among the expenses of *civil government* for the fiscal year ending September, 1905, were the following items: The sum of $52,500 for the encouragement of agriculture; $166,000 for certain public charities; a sum not exceeding $57,089 in aid of steamboats, packets and ferries; a sum not exceeding $8,000 for emergent road expenditure; and a sum not to exceed $118,400 chargeable to capital for certain public works.[26]

An Act was passed providing for the guarantee by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of water extension debentures for a term of 20 years to the town of Glace Bay, amounting to $125,000. In the preamble of the Act it is stated that the action of the government was owing to the fact that the extensive *mining operations* carried on in the town have rendered the obtaining of an adequate supply of water by natural means impossible and by artificial means difficult and expensive, and that it is desirable in the general interest of the province that the operations in question should not be impeded by reason thereof.[27]

(16) Chap. 62.
(17) Chap. 127.
(18) Chap. 156.
(19) Chap. 157.
(20) Chap. 4.
(21) Chap. 177.
(22) Chap. 169.
(23) Chap. 71.
(24) Chap. 132.
(25) Chaps. 112 and 115.
(26) Chap. 46.
(27) Chap. 67.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA—SECOND QUARTER, 1905.

IN the accompanying table detailed information is presented relating to changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as occurring during the second quarter of the present year, including the months of April, May and June.

The changes recorded in the table, affecting in each case a number of workpeople, were 64 in number. Of these, 56 were of the nature of increases in wages and 2 were increases in wages combined with decrease in hours; there were also 3 decreases in hours, 2 decreases in wages and 1 increase in wages accompanied by an increase in hours.*

The General Result.

In the accompanying small table an analysis is presented, showing the aggregate results of the several changes, according to industries and groups of trades. It will be seen that an approximate total of 13,750 men were affected, and that the final result of the changes involved a total increase of $13,415.41, and a total decrease of $8,825, leaving a net increase of $4,590.41 in weekly earnings. These totals would doubtless have been largely increased had definite information been obtainable with regard to the wages of agricultural labourers in Ontario, which were on a higher level than a year ago. The only class which showed a net decrease in earnings was unskilled labour, whose weekly wages, owing to the lower rate paid this year in connection with railway construction operations in western Canada, showed a decline of over 8,000, some 6,000 men being affected by the decrease referred to. On the other hand some 700 labourers in the employ of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and in the neighbourhood of 600 in the employ of different civic corporations had their wages materially increased, though the net result was as stated. The skilled branches, without exception, showed an increase, the most notable being in the building trades, where 3,333 men received a total increase of $7,241.67 in weekly earnings. The changes which briefly contributed to this result were among bricklayers in Montreal, Que. and Toronto, Ont., aggregating 1,100 in number, and among carpenters and joiners

* No reference is included in these returns to early closing arrangements entered into for the summer months only, treatment of the early closing movement during the present year being reserved for a separate article which will be published later. In a number of localities also it was reported that wages were generally on a higher level than in previous years, as for example at Three Rivers, Que., and in the agricultural industry in Ontario, but as definite information was not obtainable in relation thereto, no reference was included in the present table.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1905 BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Number of Work people Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in hours of Employment per week.	Decrease in hours of Employment per week.
		$ cts.	$ cts.		
Mining	12	18 00			
Building	3,333	7,241 67			24
Metal	418	843 20			2
Printing	60				30
Leather	56	53 00			
Railway employees	180	112 50			
Street railway employees	320	244 90			
General transport	1,030	2,745 00			
Miscellaneous	721	919 00			45
Civic employees—					
Police department	54	67 40			
Firemen	198	293 45			
Unskilled labourers	593	327 90			
Others	45	90 00			
Unskilled labourers	6,680		8,825 00		

in Montreal, Que., Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and London, Ont., aggregating 1,345. In the general transport branch a heavy increase was shown, being almost wholly the result of an advance in the scale of 1,000 ship labourers at St. John, N.B., from 35 to 40 cents per hour. Other instances of large numbers of work-people receiving increases in wages during the quarter were among barbers in Toronto, Ont., of whom 600 were affected, conductors and motormen (250) at Ottawa, Ont., sheet metal workers (275) and civic firemen (179) at Toronto, Ont., and telegraphers (180) in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway system east of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed statement of the changes in wages and hours reported during the quarter, according to the several industries and trades affected.

Fishing.—During April the price paid the fishermen on the Fraser river for red spring salmon dropped from 7 to 5 cents per pound, owing to the abundance of the catch.

Mining.—The only change recorded in the table was that by which 12 employees of the British Columbia Copper smelter at Greenwood, B.C., had their wages increased from $2.75 to $3 per day.

A two years' agreement was signed on May 23 between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its employees as represented by the United Miners' Organization of America, district No. 18. The changes in wages involved were of minor importance and were not set forth in the table owing to the difficulty of presenting their exact extent and character in schedule form. The following are the provisions of the new agreement relating to wages and hours:—

Article 6.—That all fixed expenses of the men for house rent, water, light, sanitation and house coal shall remain as heretofore; each ton of coal delivered to the men shall be weighed on a legitimate scale before being delivered, said scale to be subject to the inspection of the inspector of weights and measures.

Article 7.—Any miner failing to earn the minimum rate of three dollars per shift ($3) owing to any abnormal condition of his working place, shall be paid by the company a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum.

Article 11.—The company shall pay the sum of three dollars ($3 per day for all miners taken from contract work to do company work.

Article 13.—The company will pay three dollars ($3) each time the McGinty is moved; one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) each time the Jig or smaller McGinty is moved, and five dollars ($5) each time the bull-wheel is moved. The maximum distance which any of these shall be moved at these prices is twelve feet. The company reserves to itself the right to move the bull-wheel, with other labour than that of contract miners.

Article 14.—One man shall have only one place, and only one shift in such place, the single shift system to be adhered to.

It is understood that this article refers only to gangways, rooms and crosscuts.

Schedule A.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., will pay the following rates for mining and yardage to the underground employees of the Coal Creek mines, effective June 1, 1905:

No. 1 Mine.—Mining rate, 55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $1 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 2 and No. 5 Mines.—Mining rate, 60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $1.50 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $1.50 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 3 Mine.—Mining rate, 60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $2 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $2 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $1 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 9 Mine.—Mining rate, 50 cents per gross ton.

Clod scale.—Twenty cents per lineal yard per inch in thickness; measurements to be taken weekly in middle of stall; yardage to include stowing; average width of stall to be 40 feet.

Yardage rate.—Place with fast rib, $1 per lineal yard. Cutting faces, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Winning place, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Narrow work.—Main and counter levels, 18 feet wide, seven feet high from top of rail, with pack on lower side six feet wide, $15 per lineal yard. Entry stopes or crosscuts, ten feet wide, seven feet high, $10 per lineal yard.

Turning roadways, $5 each.

Cogs.—$1 each three feet square, increasing 33⅓ cents per foot. Filling water, 35 cents per tank.

Schedule B.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., will pay the following rates for mining and yardage to the underground employees of its Michel mines, effective June 1, 1905:

No. 8 Mine.—Mining rate, 55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $1 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $1 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 4 Mine.—Mining rate, 55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $2 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $2 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 5 Mine.—Mining rate, 60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, 10½ feet wide, $2.40 per lineal yard. Levels and parallels 13½ feet wide, $2. Crosscuts between levels, $2 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 3 Mine.—Mining rate, 55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $1.75 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $1.75 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Schedule C.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., will pay the following rates for mining and yardage to the underground employees of Carbonado mines, effective June 1, 1905 :

Nos. 4 and 5 Mines.—Mining rate, 55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage.—Levels and parallels, $1 per lineal yard. Crosscuts between levels, $1 per lineal yard. Room crosscuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Schedule D.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., will pay the following rates for timbering, tracklaying, chutes, brushing and dockage, and shift men, to their employees at all mines, effective June 1, 1905 :

Timbering.—$1 per set, with lagging and centre post when required. All timber and lagging will be delivered by the company as near the working place as possible, and thereafter handled, framed and set by the miner.

Tracklaying.—Tracks with 16-lb. rails to be laid by miners in levels and parallels and in rooms and inclines to be laid by miners after one length of rail from frog and switch is laid by company. In rooms a rate of 15 cents a lineal yard for single tracks and a rate of 30 cents per lineal yard for double Y track, will be paid for all track laid by miners. Company to deliver all materials as near the working place as possible, and thereafter to be handled by miners.

Chutes.—Company will build first section of chutes, miners to build thereafter and will be paid a rate of 30 cents per lineal yard for all chutes built. Company to deliver all material to foot of chutes.

Brushing.—Six feet wide, 5 cents per inch in depth per lineal yard. Twelve feet wide, 10 cents per inch in depth per lineal yard.

Dockage.—Twenty-eight lbs. to be added to the tare of all mine cars to offset refuse matter in coal, all cars to be confiscated when containing an excessive quantity of refuse with suspension to follow continued repetition.

Shift-men underground.—In this schedule the rate named is to be understood as representing a working rate of eight hours except as otherwise designated :

Fire boss	$3 50
Shot lighters	3 00
Brattice men	3 00
Brattice men helpers	2 50
Timber men	3 00
Timber men helpers	2 50
Driver boss	3 00
Drivers	2 50
Tracklayers	3 00
Tracklayers' helpers	2 50
Miners, in wet places	3 50
Motormen	2 75
Motormen helpers	2 50
Hoist men	2 75
Rope riders	2 50
Couplers	2 50
Pushers	2 50
Labourers	2 50
Timber handlers	2 75
Swith boys	$1.25 to 1 50
Door boys	1 00
Pumpmen	2 50

Shift-men above ground.

Head dumper (10 hours)	$2 50
Slate pickers (10 hours)	2 00
Slate pickers, boys (10 hours)	1 25
Car oiler (10 hours)	2 00
Car oiler, boys (10 hours)	1 50
Tally boy (10 hours)	1 25
Teamsters (10 hours)	2 50
Blacksmith (10 hours)	3 50
Blacksmith helpers (10 hours)	2 50
Mine carpenter (10 hours)	3 50
Mine carpenters' helpers (10 hours)	2 50
Power house engineers (8 hours)	3 00
Power house engineers (12 hours)	3 50
Fan men (12 hours)	2 50
Hoist men (8 hours)	2 75
Box car loader engineer (10 hours)	3 00
Tipple engineer (10 hours)	3 00
Electric locomotive engineer (8 hours)	2 75
Electric locomotive engineer helper (8 hrs.)	2 50
Firemen (8 hours)	2 50
1. R. R. car handler (10 hours)	2 25
All other outside labourers (10 hours)	2 00

Schedule E.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., will pay the following rate to its coke oven employees, effective June 1, 1905 :

Levelling and drawing (6½ ton charge per oven)	$1 00
Levelling and drawing (5 ton charge per oven)	0 80
Loading (when 200 tons or less a month loaded) per ton	0 16
Loading (when over 200 tons a month loaded) per ton	0 17

All charges to be large or small at discretion of coke superintendent.

Locomotive engineer (10 hours)	$3 00
Larry men (10 hours))	2 00
Plasterers (10 hours)	2 00
Carters and cleaners (10 hours)	2 00

On June 1 an Act passed at the recent session of the British Columbia legislature prohibiting the employment of underground miners for more than eight hours out of twenty-four came into effect.* About 2,500 workmen on Vancouver Island were affected.

Building trades.—The record of changes for the quarter reached a total of 29, divided among the several classes as follows: Bricklayers, 4; masons, 2; bricklayers and masons, 4; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 1; stonecutters, 3; carpenters, 7; lathers, 1; painters, 2, and plumbers, 4. In each case the change represented an increase in wages, being combined in two cases, viz.: among stonecutters at Sherbrooke, Que., and St. Hyacinthe, Que., with a reduction in the hours of labour. There was also one instance, namely, among plumbers at St. Thomas, Ont., of an

* For the exact terms of the Act, see *Labour Gazette* for May, 1905., page 1234. For statement with regard to the lockout of coal miners at Nanaimo, arising out of the application of the Act, see *Labour Gazette* for July, 1905, page 95.

increase in wages being combined with an increase in hours of 1 per week, involved in a change from a 9-hour per day system to a schedule of 10 hours per day, with a 5-hour day on Saturday. From the standpoint of numbers affected, the chief changes were among bricklayers at Toronto (700), and Montreal (400); carpenters at Montreal (800); carpenters at London (300), Niagara Falls (135), and St. Catharines (110). Detailed information as to the several changes is as follows:—

Bricklayers (15) employed at the works of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at *Sydney Mines, N.S.*, were granted an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour dating from April 15, on demand of the men. At *St. Hyacinthe, Que.*, 46 bricklayers had their wages increased, dating from June 12, from 25 to 30 cents per hour. At *Montreal, Que.*, 400 bricklayers were increased from 40 to 45 cents* per hour on June 1, the 9-hour day remaining unchanged. The increase among this class at *Toronto* affected 700 workmen, and was from 45 to 47 cents per hour for the current year, it being stipulated that the rate would be 50 cents per hour during 1906 and 1907, hours remaining as formerly, namely, 8 per day, with 5 hours on Saturday. Masons (49) at *St. Hyacinthe, Que.*, received an increase of $1 per week on June 15, at the request of the men, and at *Quebec*, though no change in the union rate for stone masons was reported, a number of contractors paid higher rates owing to the prevailing scarcity of men. Bricklayers and masons (78) at *Beauport, Que.*, had their wages increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour during April. At *Ottawa*, 70 bricklayers and masons had their wages increased from 42 to 45 cents per hour, with a 9-hour day on May 1, after negotiations, the men having requested 45 cents with an 8-hour day, or 50 cents per hour with a 9-hour day. At *Guelph, Ont.*, an increase from $3.25 to $3.60 for a 9-hour day, affecting 35 bricklayers and masons, went into effect on April 1. At *St. Thomas, Ont.*, an increase of 1 cent per hour, namely, from 37 to 38 cents was obtained by 20 masons on May 1, and at *Kingston, Ont.*, 60 masons, bricklayers and plasterers had their wages advanced from 33⅓ to 37 cents per hour, the demand for an increase in the latter case having been made prior to the commencement of the working season; no reply having been received the men, on the opening of the season refused to work until an agreement to their demand had been signed. No loss of time occurred, but a number of workmen left the city for other points.

Three increases among stonecutters, viz.: At *Quebec, Que.* (60), *Sherbrooke, Que.* (18) and *St. Hyacinthe, Que.* (26) went into effect on the request of the men. At the first point the increase was from 25 to 30 cents per hour, and was granted on April 19. In the second from 30 to 36 cents per hour, being granted on May 20, and in the third from $3 to $3.50, being granted on June 19. The increase in wages in the last two instances was accompanied by a decrease in hours of from 10 to 9 per day.

Among *carpenters* the chief increases were at *Montreal* (400), *London, Ont.* (300), *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, (135), and St. *Catharines, Ont.* (110), the three last dating from the opening week in May, and the first from the month of June. At *Montreal, Que.*, the increase was from 22½ to 25 cents to a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour, with a 9-hour day, and was obtained in some cases on the demand of the employees and in others after a strike* At *London, Ont.*, the increase was from a scale of 23-25 cents to one of 25-30 cents per hour; at *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, from 28 to 30 cents, and at *St. Catharines, Ont.*, from 25-27½ cents to 27-30 cents per hour. At *London, Ont.*, the new schedule was the result of a compromise, the men having requested an increase of 10 per cent. The variation in scale at this point and at *St. Catharines*, represent differing degrees of skill in the workmen. Other increases, among carpenters, at *Kingston* went into effect on June 1, at *Welland* on May 1, and at *Galt*, on April 1, the increases being from $2.25 to $2.50 per day, from 20 to 21-23 cents per hour, and from 20 to 23 cents per hour respectively.

One change was reported to the department among *lathers*, viz., at *Toronto* (75) being affected, and the increase being from a rate of $2.65-$2.75 to a rate of $2.75-$3 per day, according to ability. The change was dated from May 1, the hours remaining as formerly, namely, 44 per week.

Among *painters* the two changes reported were at *Coaticooke, Que.* (12), and *Hamilton, Ont.* (80), the increase amounting to from 15 to 25 cents per day from May 1 in the former and to 2½ cents per hour in the latter from April 1. At *Que-*

* Several employers were reported as paying 40 cents per hour.

* For a statement with regard to the circumstances of the strike, see the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1905, page 97. At the close of the month of June several of the largest employers had still refused to sign an agreement.

bec, Que., also a few good men in certain of the shops were increased from 17½ to 20 cents per hour.

Four increases among *plumbers* were reported during the period, viz., at *Niagara Falls, Ont.* (10; *Brantford, Ont.* (17); *St. Thomas, Ont.* (4), and *New Westminster B.C.* (8). At *Niagara Falls* the increase was from 25 to 27 cents per hour, dating from April 3; at *Brantford*, from 27½ to 30 cents per hour, dating from June 20; at *St. Thomas*, from 25 to 27 cents per hour, dating from May 1, and at *New Westminster*, from $4 to $4.50 per day, dating from May 1. At *Toronto*, plumbers were working under a union agreement at wages ranging from 35 to 40 cents per hour, with an eight-hour day, but in individual cases a higher rate was being paid.

Metal trades.—At *St. Hyacinthe, Que.*, 14 iron moulders employed in two establishments had their wages increased by from 15 to 25 cents per day, dating from June 5. At *Peterborough, Ont.*, a ten per cent increase among sheet metal workers went into effect in one shop. At *Toronto, Ont.*, an agreement for one year was signed between sheet metal workers and their employers, taking effect on May 1, whereby an increase of 2½ cents per hour was granted. Twenty-five sheet metal workers at *London, Ont.*, had their hours reduced by one per week, quitting work at four instead of five on Saturdays. the men had demanded a nine-hour day, but accepted the above arrangement. At *Winnipeg, Man.*, inside electric workers, to the number of 100, in the employ of nine contractors, had their wages raised 5 cents per hour on June 1, after a strike. A new schedule was also obtained by sheet metal workers at *Vancouver, B.C.*, the rate being $3.25 per eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime till 10 p.m., and double time from 10 p.m. till 7 a.m. and on Sundays and legal holidays.

Printing and allied trades.—Employees of job printing offices at Ottawa, Ont., to the number of 60, had their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day on June 1, in accordance with a three-year agreement signed two years ago. The government printing bureau and newspaper offices were not affected by the change.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers at St. Hyacinthe, Que., had their wages increased on June 10, fifty receiving an increase from $6 to $7 per week, and six an increase from $8 to $8.50 per week.

Railway employees.—Under a two-years' agreement, which became effective on June 1, telegraphers to the number of 180 in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway system on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers received an increase of $2.50 per month in minimum rates of wages. The change was granted as a result of a conference between representatives of the company and of the men, held June 14 to 16, after intermittent negotiations between the company and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers extending over a period of nearly two years, during the course of which the questions at issue between the parties were referred under the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903.* The following is a statement of the minimum salaries per month before and after the change:—

CHANGES IN WAGES AMONG GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

	On Main Lines.		On Branch Lines.	
	Prior to Change.	Present Rate.	Prior to Change.	Present Rate.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agent and telegrapher with dwelling, fuel and light ...	40 00	42 50	39 50	37 00
Agent and telegrapher without dwelling, fuel and light.	45 00	47 50	42 00	44 50
Telegraphers.	40 00	42 50	37 00	39 50
Relieving telegraphers or telegraphers relieving agents.		70 00		76 00

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of $ more than his regular salary.

* An account of the origin of this dispute, its reference under the Railway Disputes Act, 1903, and the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee and of the Board of Arbitrators, was published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for August, September, October, November, 1904, and January and February, 1905, at pages 168, 266, 366, 500, 627, 747, and 88 respectively. The text of the award of the arbitrators was given in full in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1905, at page 974.

Other clauses of the new schedule affecting wages and hours were as follows:—

12. If telegraphers are required to attend switch or semaphore lamps they will receive $4 per month for six or less such lights and 50 cents per month for each additional switch or semaphore light at such station. Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules.

13. Telegraphers will not be required to work on Sundays or the following legal holidays, viz., New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, except when necessary to protect the company's interest.

14. Company's dwellings occupied by telegraphers will be kept in good repair at the company's expense.

15. Present arrangements of permitting telegraphers to accept commissions from express and telegraph companies doing business on the Grand Trunk premises will be continued.

16. At offices where one or two telegraphers are employed, twelve consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At offices where more than two telegraphers are employed, ten consecutive hours, including meal hours, will constitute a day's work.

A reasonable time will be granted for noon day meal between 11 a.m and 2 p.m., or any other time when requested; failing to be granted such time, one hour overtime will be allowed.

17. Overtime will be computed pro rata on stated salary, but in no case less than 25 cents per hour.

A telegrapher will not be required, except in cases of emergency, to be on duty so as not to leave him eight consecutive hours off duty in the twenty-four.

In computing overtime, less than thirty minutes will not be counted; thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes will be considered an hour; special or emergency calls and up to one hour's service in connection therewith will be paid at 45 cents per call; after one hour overtime rate to apply.

A telegrapher required to attend a regular scheduled train on main lines within three hours after his regular hours of duty will be allowed one hour overtime.

18. This article with its subsections applies to branch lines only.

(1.) Where a telegrapher is required to attend a regular schedule passenger train, mixed or way-freight train, and in order to do so is required to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours, he will receive the following sums per month to be added to his salary:—

If required to meet such train within 1 hour	$3 00
If required to meet such train after 1 and within 2 hours	4 00
If required to meet such train after 2 hours and within 3 hours	5 00
If required to meet such train after 3 hours and within 4 hours	6 00

Fractions of an hour to be computed as in article 17.

(2.) An employee whose salary, including receipts from all sources during the preceding year exceeds $60 per month will not be entitled to the additional allowances provided for by this rule.

(3.) The extra pay provided for by this rule is to compensate telegraphers for the inconvenience of their twelve hours duty not being consecutive, and is not otherwise to interfere with the allowance for overtime under article 17.

During May a new schedule of wages for *trainmen* went into effect on the Buffalo division of the Père Marquette Railway. The changes in rates involved were of minor importance.

Commercial telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Port Arthur, Ont., received a new schedule during May. According to a statement received from the company, no changes were involved except in individual instances. The volume of business handled was taken as the governing factor in determining the wages rate.

Employees of the Grand Trunk Railway car shops at *London, Ont.*, to the number of about 400, had their hours increased from 9 to 10 during the first five days of the week, on April 1, with a corresponding increase in pay. Employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company of the same class, numbering 300, at *St. Thomas, Ont.*, had their hours increased from a schedule of 9 per day to one of 10 hours per day on the first five days of the week, with a 5-hour day on Saturdays, with corresponding increase of pay.

Street car employees.—Conductors and motormen in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company, to the number of 250, and of the Hull and Aylmer Electric Railway Company to the number of 50, received substantial increases in wages, dating in the first case from May 1 and in the second from June 1. In the former case the change amounted to an increase of 10 cents per day for employees who had been more than two years in the service of the company, this being granted at the request of the men; in the second case the wages of the employees over four years in the service were increased from 15 to 17 cents per hour, employees of three years' standing being increased from 15 to 16 cents per hour. At St. Thomas, Ont., also, 20 street car employees had their wages increased, dating from June 1, 11 of the men being advanced from 15 to 16 cents per hour and 9 from 13 to 15 cents per hour.

General transport.—At Peterborough, Ont., 30 teamsters had their wages increased from $3 to $3.25 per 9-hour day, the employees of the municipality having petitioned the council for the advanced rate. Ship labourers at St. John, N.B., aggregating approximately 1,000 in number, had their wages increased from 35 to 40 cents per hour, except on coasting ves-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR,

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took place.	Particulars of Change.
Mining—				
Smelter employees	Greenwood, B.C.	12	Apr.	Wages increased from $2.75 to $3 per day.
Building trades—				
a Bricklayers	Sydney Mines, N.S.	15	" 15	Wages increased from 40c. to 45c. per hour.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	46	June 12	Wages increased from 25c. to 30c. per hour.
"	Montreal, Que.	400	" 1	Wages increased from 40c. to 45c. per hour.
"	Toronto, Ont.	700	May 1	Wages increased from 45c. to 47½-50c. per hour.
Masons	Quebec.	60	"	Wages increased from 20c. to 25c. per hour.
"	St. Hyacinth, Que.	49	June 15	Wages increased from $17 to $18 per week.
Bricklayers and Masons	Beauport, Que.	78	Apr.	Wages increased from 25c. to 30c. per hour.
" "	Ottawa, Ont.	70	May 1	Wages increased from 42c. to 45c. per hour.
" "	Guelph, Ont.	35	Apr. 1	Wages increased from $3.25 to $3.60 per 9 hour day.
" "	St. Thomas, Ont.	20	May 1	Wages increased from 37c. to 38c. per hour.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	Kingston, Ont.	60	" 1	Wages increased from 33½c. to 37c. per hour.
Stonecutters	Quebec, Que.	60	April 19	Wages increased from 25c. to 30c. per hour.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	18	May 20	Wages increased from 30c. to 36c. per hour and hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	26	June 19	Wages increased from $3 to $3.50 per day and hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	800	" 3	Wages increased from 22½c. to 30c. per hour.
Carpenters and joiners	Kingston, Ont.	85	" 1	Wages increased from $2.25 to $2.50 per day.
" "	Niagara Falls, Ont.	135	May 1	Wages increased from 28c. to 30c. per hour.
" "	Welland, Ont.	20	" 1	Wages increased from 20c. to 23c. per hour.
" "	St. Catherines, Ont.	110	" 3	Wages increased from 25-27½c. to 27½-30c. per hour.
Carpenters	Galt, Ont.	40	Apr. 1	Wages increased from 20c. to 21-23c. per hour.
"	London, Ont.	300	May 1	Wages increased from 23-28c. to 25-30c. per hour.
Lathers	Toronto, Ont.	75	May 1	Wages increased from $2.65-$2.85 to $2.75-$3.00 per day of 8 hours.
Painters	Coaticook, Que.	12	" 1	Wages increased 15-25c. per day.
Painters, decorators and paperhangers.	Hamilton, Ont.	80	April 1	*Wages increased from 25 to 27½c an hour.

a In employ of Nova Scotia Steel Company.
b A number of employers were paying 50 cents per hour.
c An agreement for 3 years was signed, 47 cents to be the rate for the first year and 50 for the remaining 2 years.
d For statement with regard to this strike see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1905, p. 97.
*Grainers were increased from 35c. to 37c. an hour.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Statistical Tables, Series E., No. 11.

CANADA, DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1905.

Estimated rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Change in Wages per Head per Week.		Change in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before Change.	After Change.	Before Change.	After Change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			
16 50	18 00	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men.
24 00	27 00	60	60	3 00	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
15 00	18 00	60	60	3 00	.....	.....	.....	"
*b*21 60	24 30	54	54	2 70	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men.
*c*24 25	25 15	45	45	0 90	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations.
12 00	15 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
17 00	18 00	60	60	1 00	.....	.....	.....	"
13 50	16 20	54	54	2 70	.....	.....	.....	On demand of union.
21 00	22 50	50	50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations, the men asking 45c. per 8 hour day or 50c. per 9 hour day.
19 50	21 60	54	54	2 10	.....	.....	.....	On demand of union.
19 98	20 52	54	54	0 54	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
18 00	20 00	54	54	2 00	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men.
3 50 15 00	16 20	54 60	54	2 70	.....	6		On request of men.
18 00	19 44	59	54	1 44	.....	5		On demand of men.
18 00	21 00	60	54	3 00	.....	6		On request of men.
12 15	16 20	54	54	4 05	.....	.....	.....	*d*On demand of men, and after a strike.
13 50	15 00	.....	...	1 50	.....	.....	.....	After threatened strike and negotiations. The men also demanded an 8 hour day on Saturdays with 9 hour's pay.
15 12	16 20	54	54	1 08	.....	.....	.....	On demand of union.
10 80	12 45	54	54	1 65	.....	.....	.....	"
2 50 14 25	14 25 15 00	50	50	1 75	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men after conferences.
11 00	11 55-12 65	55	55	0 55 1 65	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
50-13 85	12 50 14 85	50	50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men for 10 per cent increase.
4 52 15 62	15 18-16 94	44	440	66-1 32	.....	.....	.....	Compromise on demand of union.
8 10-12 00	9 00-13 50	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men.
13 50	14 85	59	59	1 35	.....	.....	.....	On demand of union.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
Building Trades– Con.				
Plumbers	Niagara Falls, Ont.	10	" 3	Wages increased from 25 to 27½c. per hour.
"	Brantford, Ont.	17	June 20	*b* Wages increased from 27½c to 30c. per hour.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	4	May 1	Wages increased 2½c. per hour and hours changed from 9 hours per day to 10 hours per day with a a 5 hour day on Saturdays.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	8	" 1	Wages increased from $4 to $4.50 per day of 8 hours.
Metal Trades–				
Moulders	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	*c*14	June 5	Wages increased 15 25c. per day.
Steel metal workers	Peterborough, Ont.	4	July 3	Wages increased 4 per cent.
" "	Toronto, Ont.	275	May 1	Wages increased from 25c. to 28½c. per hour for inside work; on outside work the minimum is 30c.
" "	London, Ont.	25	April 15	Hours reduced 1 per week.
d Electrical workers	Winnipeg, Man.	100	June 1	Wages increased 5c. per hour from scale of 25, 30 and 35c. per hour.
Printing Trades–				
Employees of job printing offices.	Ottawa, Ont.	60	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
Leather Trades–				
Tanners and curriers	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	50	" 20	Wages increased from $6 to $7 per week.
" "	"	6	" 20	Wages increased from $8 to $8.50 per week.
Railway Employees–				
Telegraphers	G.T.R. system east of St. Clair river.	180	" 1	Minimum salaries increased $2.50 per month.
Street Railway Employees–				
Conductors and motormen.	Hull, Que.	50	" 1	Wages of employees over 4 years in the service increased from 15 to 17c. per hour; employees of 3 years standing were increased from 15c. to 16c. per hour.
" "	Ottawa, Ont.	250	May 1	Wages of employees over 2 years in service increased 10c. per day.
" "	St. Thomas, Ont.	20	June 1	11 men increased from 15c. to 16c. per hour. 9 men increased from 13c. to 15c. per hour.

b For full terms of agreement see report of Brantford correspondent in July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.
c Two establishments affected. *d* Inside. *e* See statement in accompanying article.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR—*Continued.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			
13 50	14 85	54	54	1 35				" "
13 60	14 85			1 25				Compromise on demand of union for 37½c. per hour.
13 50	14 85	54	55	1 35		1		On demand of men.
24 00	27 00			3 00				Compromise on demand of men for $4.80 per day.
9 00	9 90-10 50	60	60	0 90-1 50				On request of men.
9 00-10 50	9 90-11 55	54	54	0 90-1 05				Granted by an arbitration committee.
12 50	14 25-15 00	50	50	1 75-2 50				By an agreement for one year between the Sheet Metal Workers Employees Association and the Sheet Metal Workers Union. One firm employing 15 men did not sign agreement until after a strike ending May 20.
		59	58					Compromise on demand of men for a 9 hour day. Arrangement to last for one year.
13 50-18 90	16 20-21 60	54	54	2 70				After a strike.
		54	48				6	Under terms of a three year agreement signed in 1903.
6 00	7 00	59	59	1 00				On request of men.
8 00	8 50	59	59	0 50				"
c	c	c	c					After 18 months' intermittent negotiations between men and company during which time an arbitration was conducted under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903. The men demanded in addition to an increase in minimum salaries, an annual vacation with pay and an improved Sunday schedule.
10 50	11 20-11 90	70	70	0 70-1 40				On request of men.
11 75	12 45	60	60	0 70				On request of men.
9 00	9 60	60	60	0 60				
7 80	9 00	60	60	1 20				Voluntarily granted.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
General Transport—				
Teamsters	Peterborough, Ont.	30	May 15.	Minimum wages increased from $3 to $3.25 per day of 9 hours.
Ship labourers	St. John, N.B.	1,000	" 1.	Wages increased from 35c. to 40c. per hour, except on coasting vessels on which the rate remained at $2.50 per day.
Miscellaneous Trades—				
Barbers	Toronto, Ont.	*a* 600	July 1.	Charge for hair cutting raised from 20 to 25c.
Marble-workers	"	46	June 11.	Wages increased as follows :— Polishers from 22 to 25c. per hr. Cutters from 27½ to 30½c. per hr.
Retail clerks	Chatham, Ont.	*c* 50	April —.	Hours reduced by early closing by-law compelling grocery stores to close at 7 p.m. under a penalty of $20.
Employees of match factory —Packers.	Walkerville, Ont.	*d* 25	" —.	Wages reduced from 15 to 13c. per case.
Civic Employees—				
Employees of Police Department, as follows :—				
Policemen	St. John, N.B.	1	May 1.	Wages increased from $1.40 to $1.50 per day.
"	"	3	" 1.	Wages increased from $1.50 to $1.60 per day.
"	"	27	" 1.	Wages increased from $1.60 to $1.75 per day.
Detective	"	1	" 1.	Wages increased from $1.75 to $2 per day.
Sergeants	"	3	" 1.	Wages increased from $1.75 to $2 per day.
Supernumerary sergeants	"	4	" 1.	Wages increased from $1.65 to $1.75 per day.
Janitor	"	1	" 1.	Wages increased from $1.35 to $1.45 per day.
Deputy	"	1	" 1.	Wages increased from $2 to $2.25 per day.
Policemen	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	6	June 7.	Salaries increased from $350 to $450 per year.
Patrolmen	Niagara Falls, Ont.	2	May 1.	Salaries increased from $50 to $55 per month.
Employees of Police Department as follows :—				
Chief	Hamilton, Ont.	1	April 1.	Salary increased from $1,875 to $2,000 per year.
Detective	"	1	" 1.	Salary increased from $857 to $950 per year.
Detectives	"	3	" 1.	Salaries increased from $923 to $1,000 per year.
Civic firemen as follows :—	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	5	June 7.	Salaries increased from $400 to $500 per year.
Chief of Department	Toronto, Ont.	1	Jan. 1.	Salary increased from $2,500 to $3,000 per year.
Deputy chief	"	1	" 1.	Salary increased from $1,600 to $2,000 per year.
Secretary	"	1	" 1.	Salary increased from $1,500 to $1,600 per year.

f These totals represent full weeks earnings; broken time, however, prevails to a considerable extent with this class.

a 225 firms affected. *b* Working hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. In most shops, however, the men have from one to two afternoons off making average hours per week as stated. *c* Including 10 female. *d* Female.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR.—*Continued.*

Estimated Rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Change in Wages per Head per Week.		Change in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before Change.	After Change.	Before Change.	After Change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			
18 00	19 50	54	54	1 50				On request of men to City Council for higher wages on corporation work.
*f*18 90	*f*21 60	54	54	2 70				On demand of men.
11 00	12 50	54	*b* 54	1 50				By agreement between local union No. 376 and Barber's Employer's Association.
11 00	12 50	50	50	1 50				After a strike.
13 75	15 25	50	50	1 50				
		72-78	66				6 12	Law was passed on petition of a majority of the proprietors of grocery stores.
$6-8	$4 6				2 00			By order of employers.
9 80	10 50			0 70				On petition of men to city council.
10 50	11 20			0 70				
11 20	12 25			1 05				
12 25	14 00			1 75				
12 25	14 00			1 75				
10 55	12 25			0 70				
9 45	10 15			0 70				
14 00	15 75			1 75				
7 00	9 00			2 00				On request of men.
12 50	13 75			1 25				A special increase granted on request to oldest men on the force.
37 50	40 00			2 50				Voluntarily acceded.
17 50	19 00			1 50				"
18 50	20 00			1 50				"
8 00	10 00			2 00				On request of men.
50 00	60 00			10 00				By city council on petition of men.
32 00	40 00			8 00				
30 00	32 00			2 00				

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
Miscellaneous Trades—Con.				
Civic firemen as follows:—				
District chiefs	Toronto	3	Jan. 1	Salary increased from $1,200 to $1,300 per year.
Asst. district chiefs	"	2	" 1	Salary increased from $1,000 to to $1,050 per year.
Senior asst. supt. fire telegraph.	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $775 to $850 per year.
Junior asst. supt. fire telegraph.	"	2	" 1	Salary increased from $775 to $800 per year.
Foremen	"	21	" 1	Salary increased from $900 to $1,000 per year.
Engineers of fire engines	"	5	" 1	Salary increased from $800 to $850 per year.
Asst. engineers	"	5	" 1	Salary increased from $725 to $800 per year.
Asst. relief engineer	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $725 to $800 per year.
Firemen (5 yrs. service)	"	103	" 1	Salary increased from $775 to $850 per year.
" (4 ")	"	4	" 1	Salary increased from $700 to $750 per year.
" (3 ")	"	4	" 1	Salary increased from $625 to $650 per year.
Drivers (5 yrs. service)	"	15	" 1	Salary increased from $775 to $850 per year.
" (4 ")	"	7	" 1	Salary increased from $700 to $750 per year.
" (3 ")	"	3	" 1	Salary increased from $625 to $650 per year.
Civic firemen as follows:—				
Permanent firemen	Stratford, Ont	2	May 1	Salary increased from $37.50 to $40 per month.
Chief	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $600 to $700 per year.
Volunteer firemen	"	11	June 1	Salary increased from $80 to $90 per year.
Civic employees as follows:—				
Caretakers	Hamilton, Ont	2*	May 1	Salary increased from $1,200 to $1,400 per year.
Engineer,	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $700 to $800 per year.
Relief Officer	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $600 to $660 per year.
Building Inspector	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $840 to $900 per year.
Caretakers	"	2*	" 1	Salary increased from $709 to $900 per year.
Assessors	"	3	" 1	Salary increased from $900 to $1,100 per year.
Board of Works Clerk	"	1	" 1	Salary increased from $1,200 to $1,300 per year.
Treasurer	Victoria, B.C.	1	" —	Salary increased from $150 to $166.66 per month.
Auditor	"	1	" —	Salary increased from $80 to $90 per month.
Clerk	"	1	" —	Salary increased from $120 to $125 per month.
Assessor	"	1	" —	Salary increased from $125 to $130 per month.
Asst. City Engineer	"	1	" —	Salary increased from $85 to $90 per month.
Chief of Police	"	1	" —	Salary increased from $125 to $135 per month.
Supt. Electric Lighting System.	"	1	" —	Salary increased from $115 to $120 per month.

* Husband and wife.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR.—*Continued.*

Estimated rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Changes in Wages per Head per Week.		Changes in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before Change.	After Change.	Before Change.	After Change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
24 00	26 00			2 00				
20 00	21 00			1 00				
15 50	17 00			1 50				
15 50	16 00			0 50				
18 00	20 00			2 00				
16 00	17 00			1 00				
14 50	16 00			1 50				
14 50	16 00			1 50				
15 50	17 00			1 50				
14 00	15 00			1 00				
12 50	13 00			0 50				
15 50	17 00			1 50				
14 00	15 00			1 00				
12 50	13 00			0 50				
9 37½	10 00			0 62½				By city council on petition of men.
12 00	14 00			2 00				
1 60	1 80			0 20				
								On petition.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
Miscellaneous Trades—Con.				
Teamsters	Waterloo, Ont	25	July 1	Wages increased from $3 to $3.25 per day.
Hospital Employees	Hamilton, Ont	2	April 1	Salary of medical superintendent increased from $1,200 to $1,500, and of head nurse from $600 to $900.
Labourers‡	Halifax, N.S.	180	May –	Wages increased from 14c. to 16c. per hour.
Labourers*	Niagara Falls, Ont.	3	June 27	Wages increased from $1.50 to $1.75 per day.
Labourers	Waterloo, Ont.	40	July 1	Wages increased from $1.50 to $1.60 per day.
Labourers	Berlin, Ont.	350	May 1	Wages increased from 17½c. to 18c. per hour for first-class men; from 16c. to 16½c. per hour for second-class men; and from 15½c. to 16c. per hour for third-class men.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourers†	Brantford, Ont.	30	June 22	Wages increased from $1.45 to $1.50 per day.
Labourers‖	Western Canada	6,000	May –	Wages decreased from $1.75 to $1.50 per day.
Labourers in employ of Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	Sydney, N.S	700	June –	Wages increased from 13c. and 13½c. to 14c. per hour.

‡ Transient employees of council.
* In city cemetery.
† Armenians in employ of malleable iron works.
‖ On railway construction.

sels on which the rate remained as previously, viz., $2.50 per day of 9 hours.

Miscellaneous.—On July 1, 225 master *barbers* in *Toronto, Ont.*, advanced the price charged for hair cutting from 20 to 25 cents. This advance accompanied an increase in wages affecting 600 employees, and amounting to about $1.50 per week. The change was brought about by mutual agreement between local union 376 of the Barbers' International Union, and the local Barbers Employers' Association. Marble *workers* (46) in the employ of 11 firms in *Toronto, Ont.*, had their wages increased on June 11, polishers being advanced from 22 to 25 cents per hour, and cutters from 27½ to 30½ cents per hour. The increase was granted as the result of a strike of local union No. 12 of the Marble Workers' International Union. *Retail clerks* in grocery stores at *Chatham, Ont.*, to the number of 50, including 10 female clerks, benefited by an early closing by-law passed during April, under which all grocery stores must be closed at seven p.m. except on Saturdays and days preceding a public holiday. The by-law was passed on the petition of a majority of the proprietors of grocery stores in the city. The penalty imposed for non-compliance is $20. At *Walkerville, Ont.*, piece-work prices paid to 25 female employees (packers) in the local match factory were reduced from 15 to 13 cents per case.

Civic employees.—* The wages of employees of the *police departments* at *St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Niagara Falls, Ont.*, and *Hamilton, Ont.*, were increased. At St. John the number affected was 40 (†) and the change dated from May.

* An increase in the salaries of different officers and employees of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police force was authorized by Act of Parliament during May. A statement of the increases in the wages granted appeared in the June 1, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 1356. No definite arrangement as to the carrying out of the new statute had been made up to July 1.

† See table for details as to classes of employees included under this title.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR.—*Concluded.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			
18 00	19 50	60	60	1 50	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations between Union and Town Council.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	
7 56	8 64	54	54	1 08	.....	.....	.....	
9 00	10 50	54	54	1 50	.....	.....	.....	After a strike, men being discharged and their places filled at increased rate.
9 00	9 60	60	60	0 60	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations between Union and Town Council.
9 20 9 50	9 50-10 80	59	59	0 30	.....	.....	.....	On petition of Federal Labor Union to City Council.
8 70	9 00	.....	.....	0 30	.....	.....	.....	
10 50	9 00	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	
7 80-8 10	8 40	60	60	30 60	.....	.....	.....	Voluntarily granted by company.

The order of the council with regard to the change was passed on September 7, 1904, and was as follows:—

In Common Council, 7th September, 1904. Ordered that commencing from the 1st day of May next, the pay of the policemen be as follows:—

	Per day.
For the first year	$1 50
After the first year and during the second	1 60
After two years	1 75
For the 4 sergeants and detective	2 00
Supernumerary sergeants	1 75
Deputy chief of police	2 25

The regulation of the council which this replaced was dated June 14, 1901, and was as follows:—

'Policemen on appointment shall, during their first three years of service, receive $1.40 per day; after the first three years of their appointment, and during the second three years of their service, receive $1.50 per day; after six years service, $1.60 per day.

Sergeants, $1.75 per day; detective, $1.75 per day; supernumerary sergeants, $1.65 per day; deputy chief of police, $2 per day.'

At St. Hyacinthe 6 employees were affected and the increase amounted to $2 per week, being granted on the request of the men on June 7. Two policemen had their wages increased $5 per month at Niagara Falls on May 1. At Hamilton 4 detectives had their wages increased by $2.50 per week in April. At Toronto, a rearrangement of certain police duties during May, by voluntary act of the executive, in order to relieve the men on station, resulted in a slight reduction in hours to 6 constables.

Civic firemen at *St. Hyacinthe, Que., Toronto, Ont.,* and *Stratford, Ont.,* had their wages increased, 5 men being employed at the first place, 179 at the second, and 14 at the third. At St. Hyacinthe the increase amounted to $100 per year, and was granted at the request of the men, to date from June 7. Full details in regard to the changes at Toronto will be found in the table,* in which it will be seen that the increases ranged from 50 cents to $10 per week, amounting in the majority of cases to $1.50 per week. Salaries are paid the department on the 1st and 16th of each month. By way of showing the amount of the increase in the payroll involved by the change, it was stated by the chief of the department that the pay-sheet for the first half of the month of

* See also *Labour Gazette* for May, p. 1163.

January, 1905, amounted to $6,557.13, and for the first half of the month of July to $7,244.91, no increase in membership having gone into effect during the interval. At Stratford the change consisted of an increase in the salary of the chief of the department from $600 to $700 per year, and in the wages of 2 permanent firemen from $37.50 to $40 per month. Volunteer firemen were increased from 80 to 90 cents per hour. In the case of the permanent staff the increase was dated from May 1, and for the volunteer staff from January 1. An increased schedule for volunteer firemen also went into effect on April 1, at Dundas, Ont. The rate previously was 50 cents per hour at any time of the day or night; this was changed to a rate of 75 cents for the first hour and 30 cents for each subsequent hour between 5 a.m. and 10 p.m., and $1 for the first hour and 30 cents for each subsequent hour between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., with an allowance of 50 cents for false alarms.

Increases in wages affecting city *caretakers, relief officers, assessors, engineers, auditor, treasurer,* &c., went into effect at *Hamilton, Ont.,* and *Victoria, B.C.;* full details with regard to these are set forth in the accompanying table.

Labourers in the employ of the civic corporations were increased at *Halifax, N.S. Niagara Falls, Ont., Waterloo, Ont.,* and *Berlin, Ont.* At *Halifax* 180 transient employees of the Works Department of the city council had their wages increased from 14 to 16 cents per hour in May; at *Niagara Falls,* the number affected was 3 and the increase amounted to 25 cents per day; at *Waterloo* 40 employees were increased from $1.50 to $1.60 per day on July 1, after negotiations between the union and the town council, and at *Berlin* 350 labourers were increased by one-half cent per hour on May 1, on the request of the local Federal Labour Union. Corporation teamsters at *Waterloo* to the number of 25 were increased from $3 to $3.25 per day after negotiations with the town council.

Unskilled labour.—In addition to the unskilled labourers employed by the civic corporations above mentioned, other changes affecting large numbers of this class took place. At *Sydney, N.S.,* about 700 labourers in the employ of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, had their wages increased by 6-7 per cent. The action was voluntary on the part of the company. In *Western Canada,* however, the wages paid to labourers on railway construction work were lower than last year, remaining at $1.50 per day, whereas a year ago $1.75 was the prevailing rate throughout the season. At *Brantford, Ont.,* 30 labourers had their wages increased from $1.45 to $1.50 per day.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

ARRIVALS of immigrants continued on a heavy scale during July and were distributed, as in preceding months, for the most part in Western Canada, though a number remained in Ontario, finding employment chiefly on farms through the agency of the Employment Bureau of the Ontario Department of Colonization at Toronto.

With the closing of the fiscal year of the Dominion on June 30, much interest was shown in the statistics of immigration collected by the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, relating to the number of immigrants arriving during that period as compared with the preceding year. The total number of arrivals was stated to be 145,591, being 15,935 in excess of the returns for 1903-04, which in turn were slightly in excess of the year 1902-03, returns for the latter being up to that date the highest ever recorded in Canada, viz., 129,364, or 62,000 in excess of the returns for 1901-02. The entire increase during the past year was in arrivals by ocean ports, and among these the increase was chiefly in immigrants from the British Isles, arrivals from the United States having slightly declined. Details with regard to these and other features of the year's record will be found below.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during June, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JUNE.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants	6,819	2,819	2,644	12,282
Returned Canadians	327	105	61	493
Tourists	103	83	11	197
Totals	7,259	3,007	2,716	12,972

A summary of arrivals proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the fiscal year 1904-05, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-05.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December	1,733	617	443	2,793
January	1,793	427	354	2,574
February	2,348	483	422	3,253
March	5,677	1,221	1,044	7,942
April	11,818	2,290	2,352	16,460
May	14,750	4,008	3,668	22,426
June	6,819	2,819	2,644	12,282
Totals	63,236	20,232	18,580	102,048

During the previous fiscal year a total of 85,160 arrivals were reported, making an increase for the fiscal year of 1904-05 amounting to 16,888.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal during June, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JUNE, 1905.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	112	858	970
St. John		1	1
Quebec	7,511	3,116	10,627
Montreal	21	663	684
Totals	7,644	4,638	12,282

Corresponding returns for June, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JUNE, 1904.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	460	1,474	1,934
St. John			
Quebec	6,317	2,315	8,632
Montreal	64	605	669
Totals	6,841	4,394	11,235

Immigration from the United States during the fiscal year 1904-05, as compared with 1903-04, was as follows:—

—	1903-4.	1904-5.
Through Montreal—		
July	241	186
August	206	217
September	121	162
October	170	196
November	118	126
December	99	114
January	100	93
February	124	106
March	367	164
April	345	219
May	373	87
June	232	152
Totals	2,496	1,822
Through Winnipeg and Outports—		
July	2,940	2,549
August	2,760	2,496
September	2,932	2,083
October	2,978	2,094
November	2,289	2,567
December	1,113	1,289
January	770	820
February	733	676
March	3,019	4,225
April	5,066	5,923
May	4,810	3,717
June	3,856	3,617
Total	33,266	32,056
Customs entries	7,479	7,781
Lake St. John District	1,114	1,076
Rainy River District	500	381
Montreal Colonization Society	114	275
Temiscamingue District	202	152
Totals	45,171	43,543

The total immigration from the United States during the fiscal year 1904-05, as compared with the preceding year, it will be seen, shows a decrease of 1,628. Taking into account the increase in immigration by ocean ports shown above, a net increase of 15,935 in the total number of immigrants into Canada is shown for the year.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended June 30, 1905, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JUNE.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	6,998	5,808
Scotch	1,854	1,825
Irish	368	268
Total of British origin	9,220	7,901
Foreign	3,645	2,784
Nationality not distinguished	6	3
Totals	12,871	10,688

For the six months ending June 30, 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	39,299	30,584
Scotch	8,314	7,611
Irish	1,933	1,472
Total of British origin	49,546	39,667
Foreign	14,134	12,970
Nationality not distinguished	17	23
Totals	63,697	52,660

Homestead Entries During June, 1905.

The following statement published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in June, 1905, as compared with June, 1904:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING JUNE, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	171	150	21	
Battleford	899	316	583	
Brandon	21	34		13
Calgary	177	248		71
Dauphin	38	38		
Edmonton	256	297		41
Kamloops	11	26		15
Lethbridge	188	344		156
Minnedosa	30	18	12	
New Westminster	3	7		4
Prince Albert	220	230		10
Regina	1,303	1,006	297	
Red Deer	275	196	79	
Winnipeg	65	75		10
Yorkton	518	615		97
Totals	4,175	3,600	992	417

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in June, 1905, as compared with June, 1904, of 575.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, as compared with the fiscal year 1903-4, is as follows:—

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase	Decrease.
July	3,011	3,438		427
August	2,360	2,288	72	
September	2,015	1,845	170	
October	2,015	1,958	57	
November	2,642	2,406	236	
December	1,902	1,570	332	
	1905.	1904.		
January	1,407	1,240	167	
February	1,169	1,128	41	
March	2,426	1,330	1,096	
April	3,781	2,322	1,459	
May	3,916	2,948	968	
June	4,175	3,600	575	
Totals	30,819	26,073	5,173	427

It will be seen that the net increase during the last twelve months amounted to 4,746.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia during June, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING JUNE.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	651
" Quebec	65
" Nova Scotia	24
" New Brunswick	29
" Prince Edward Island	14
" Manitoba	315
" North-west Territories	80
" British Columbia	10
Persons who had previous entry	329
Canadians returned from United States	82
Americans	1,100
Newfoundlanders	
English	673
Scotch	169
Irish	62
French	46
Belgians	7
Swiss	3
Italians	1
Roumanians	3
Greeks	
Syrians	3
Germans	85
Austro-Hungarians	202
Hollanders	7

Statement Showing Nationalities of Homesteaders During June—*Con.*

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Danes (other than Icelanders)	7
Icelanders	42
Swedo-Norwegians	93
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	61
Mennonites	.....
Doukhobors	.....
Chinese	1
New Zealanders	1
Total	4,175
Representing 10,436 souls.	

Of the total of 1,182 entries made in June by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 449 were from Dakota, 258 from Minnesota, 94 from the State of Washington, 56 from Kansas, 50 from Wisconsin, 42 from Michigan, 38 from Montana, 29 from Illinois, 23 from Oregon and 22 from Idaho.

Lands Patented in June, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of June, 1905, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads	18	2,639·07
British Columbia sales	3	643·50
Commutation grants	1	103·30
Homesteads	818	129,390·41
Manitoba Act grants	.....	.....
Military homesteads	1	320·00
Mineral rights	4	840·00
North-west Half-breed grants	21	4,124·40
Parish sales	4	164·27
Quit-claim special grants	3	.....
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	18	11,430·56
Canadian Northern Ry. Co	14	2,402·66
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	140	707,595·04
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants (Souris' Branch)	37	151,476·50
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds	2	19·58
Manitoba and North-western Ry.	6	22,201·53
Manitoba South-western Col. Ry.	31	27,543·26
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	27	10,894·92

Lands Patented in June, 1905—*Con.*

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
Sales	25	3,060·03
School lands sales	9	1,374·42
Special grants	12	303·06
Yukon Territory sales	3	240·00
Yukon Territory special	....	.....
Totals	1,197	1,076,763·51

In June, 1904, the number of patents issued was 784, covering an area of 398,099·82, representing an increase of 413 in the number of patents issued and of 678,663·69 in the acreage covered in June, 1905.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of June, and from the beginning of the calendar year to June 30, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

Land Sales of Canada Northwest Land Company.

	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		$ cts.
June, 1905	13,033·57	87,088 02
June, 1904	7,038·41	47,097 62
Increase, 1905	5,995·16	39,990 40
From Jan. 1 to June 31, '05	44,461·95	299,695 03
" " '04	24,057·73	157,223 84
Increase, 1905	20,404·73	142,471 19

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Western Canada during June, 1905, as compared with June, 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF C.P.R. CO. DURING JUNE, 1904-05.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increases or Decreases.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Price
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Manitoba	3,344·78	2,737·12	17,945 93	14,012 18	5 37	5 12	Inc. 607·66	Inc. 3,933 75
Assiniboia	45,449·30	16,705·37	235,116 09	80,280 12	5 17	4 81	Dec. 28,743·93	Inc. 154,835 97
Saskatchewan	6,649·32	4,430·26	37,085 35	24,970 24	5 58	5 64	Inc. 2,219·06	Inc. 12,115 11
Alberta	10,963·25	135,936·89	55,645 49	608,258 87	5 08	4 47	Dec. 124,973·63	Dec. 552,613 38
Totals	66,406·65	159,809·64	345,792 86	727,521 41	5 20	4 55	Inc. 93,402 99	Inc. 381,728 55
Vancouver sales were as follows			39,964 00	114,900 00			74,936·00	

Notes.

A heavy influx of settlers from the United States into the *Nicola* and *Similkameen valleys*, B.C., was reported.

Steerage rates from Glasgow to Canada by the Allan and Donaldson lines were reduced from $26.50 to $17.50.

A proposition to send 1,000 girls to Canada from Scotland for *domestic service* was under discussion. A small community of *Doukhobors*, numbering about 150 people, was stated to be preparing to come to Canada.

An exploring party to report on the region to be traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia, with special reference to the availability of the *Bulkley Valley* for colonization purposes was sent out by the government of British Columbia.*

Officers of the *Self-help Emigration Society* of the *East End Emigration Society* and of the *Daily Telegraph*, London, paid visits to a number of persons sent out to Canada under their auspices. Very favourable reports as to the condition of the immigrants were stated to have been received.

About 2,000 men, being almost entirely settlers, were employed by the Ontario Department of Public Works in the building of *colonization roads* in Northern Ontario, the sum of $175,000 being expended on the work this year. Of this amount about $20,000 will be spent in the Temiscamingue district, $8,000 being required for bridges.

The following statistics of immigration were recently declared by the *Ontario Bureau of Colonization* for the first six months of the different years stated: 1901, 1,289; 1902, 2,729; 1903, 6,578; 1904, 8,043, and 1905, 18,089. A large percentage of the immigrants this year have been taken charge of by friends or relatives. Some 6,030 tickets were issued to farm labourers, and 1,400 certificates issued for special immigration rates on the railways, the remainder of the immigrants having resources of their own.

*See report of Victoria correspondent in present issue.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

THERE were a few more trade disputes in Canada during July than in the previous month, but none of the new disputes of the month were of sufficient magnitude to cause a serious disturbance of industrial conditions, the only locality in which a great depression was felt on account of labour troubles being Nanaimo, B.C., where a dispute affecting coal miners begun in June continued throughout the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—During the month of July, there were in existence in Canada 20 trade disputes, of which 8 began prior to the beginning of the month and 12 after. There was an increase of 4 compared with the previous month and the same number as in July, 1904. There were about 50 establishments and 735 employees directly affected, and 1,776 employees indirectly affected by new disputes. Including those that were in existence before the beginning of the month, there were in all approximately 119 firms and 4,512 employees affected directly and indirectly by trade disputes during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month

was 57,775 working days, compared with 48,584 in June, and 46,500 in July, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Mining	3
Building trades	2
Metal trades	3
Clothing trades	1
Printing and allied trades	1
Miscellaneous trades	2

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages	6
For shorter hours	1
Against employment of particular persons	2
Against suspension of employees	2
Against conditions of employment.	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 20 disputes that were in existence during the month, definite settlements were effected in 8 cases, and in one the employer ceased to be affected, leaving 14 still unsettled at the close of the month. There were 4 disputes settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, and 4 disputes ended without negotiations, in two of which the strikers resumed work on the employers' terms, in one the demand of the strikers was granted, and in one the places of the strikers were filled. One dispute was settled through the friendly mediation of the department under the Conciliation Act.

Results of disputes.—Of the 9 disputes which were terminated during the month, 4 resulted in favour of the employers, and 2 in favour of the employees. In one dispute a compromise was effected, and in the remaining 3 the particulars of the settlement were not reported to the Department.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The disputes in existence during July, which commenced before the beginning of the month, involved electric railway employees at Cornwall, Ont., coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., plumbers at Ottawa, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., carpenters at Montreal, Que., machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company from Montreal, Que., to Sarnia, Ont., and bakers and lithographers at Toronto, Ont.

An account of the settlement of the strike of electric railway employees at Cornwall, Ont., which was effected by the friendly mediation of the department under the Conciliation Act, is given in a special article in the present number of the *Gazette*.

A brief account of the other disputes mentioned above is given below.

Dispute of Coal Miners at Nanaimo, B.C.

A dispute between the Western Fuel Company and coal miners, which began on June 1, continued throughout July. An account of the cause of this dispute and its progress during the month of June is given in the July number of the *Labour Gazette*.

On July 1 there were about 500 men out of work on account of the dispute, but on July 15 their numbers were increased by the closing of the machine and blacksmith shops belonging to the company. The retail trade of Nanaimo was seriously affected by the closing of the mine, and other industries in the district were also depressed on account of it.

On July 13 the Honourable H. R. Emmerson, Acting Minister of Labour, offered the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, by sending the following telegram to the secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union and to the manager of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo:—

Government greatly regrets to learn of serious situation at mines of Western Fuel Company. Will be pleased to send Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, to Nanaimo, to lend friendly offices of the Department of Labour, with a view to effecting a settlement of existing difficulties under Conciliation Act, if intervention under Act acceptable to parties.

To this telegram, the company replied by wire on the same day as follows:—

To your telegram to even date, the only question at issue between the coal company and some of its late employees is the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. To this the coal company has repeatedly stated it is not disposed to accede. The coal company while appreciating the interest of the department in the matter feels that the question of recognition of a union is not a question to be arbitrated and that nothing will result from intervention.

Subsequently, a letter accepting the good offices of the department was received by the Acting Minister of Labour from the secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union.

In view of the nature of the reply received from the company, it was deemed

* See the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1905, page 95.

expedient, before any further steps were taken under the Act, to communicate again with the men, informing them of the reply sent by the company, and to ascertain from them whether in view of this reply they deemed further intervention under the Act desirable. Accordingly, the Acting Minister of Labour sent a communication to the secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union, in which the reply of the company to the department's offer of intervention was quoted. In this communication, the acting minister stated that he would be pleased to hear from the secretary as to whether, as viewed by the members of his organization, the sole question at issue was as mentioned in the statement of the company, and whether the members of his union concurred in the opinion therein expressed that 'nothing will result from intervention.' A reply by wire was requested. No acknowledgment, however, had been received at the end of the month.

A strike of plumbers at Ottawa, Ont., which began on June 24, and affected about fifteen firms and seventeen employees, was terminated on July 18, when the agreement presented by the journeymen was accepted by the master plumbers. The principal features of the agreement, which was given in full in the July number of the *Labour Gazette*, were an increase in the minimum rate of wages from 27½ to 30 cents per hour, and a half holiday on Saturday afternoon.

A strike of carpenters at Montreal, which began on June 27, owing to the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement involving an increase of the minimum wage from 22½ to 30 cents per hour, continued throughout the month. At the beginning of July there were about 12 firms and 500 employees affected by the dispute, but as other master carpenters were approached by the union the numbers increased until there were about 15 firms and 625 men involved. In the course of the month a number of employers signed the agreement, and by the end of July the number of strikers was reduced to about 250 men.

The strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which began on May 8, owing to the refusal of the company to grant their demand for an increase in wages continued throughout July, but the company succeeded in replacing a number of the strikers in various localities where the strike was in progress. About 500 men were directly affected by this dispute at the beginning of the month.

A strike of 75 lithographers, employees of 5 firms at Toronto, which began on June 7th, was terminated about July 5th, a verbal understanding having been reached with regard to recognition of the Lithographers' Union, which was the matter in dispute.

The situation with regard to the strikes of plumbers at Vancouver, B.C., and bakers at Toronto, Ont., remained unchanged.

A dispute between the Iron Moulders' Union and the Sawyer-Massey Company at Hamilton, Ont., which began on January 9th, was settled about July 8th, and the strikers returned to work. As mentioned in the May and June numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, the company claimed to have filled the places of the strikers about April 1st. The terms of the settlement of the dispute, which involved a rearrangement of piece-work prices, were not reported to the Department.

New Disputes.

The only dispute of great magnitude which began during the month was a strike of coal mine boys at Springhill, N.S. However, it only lasted four days, and had therefore no serious effect on industrial conditions. Next in importance was a strike of iron moulders at London, Ont. The other disputes of the month were not of sufficient magnitude or duration to be appreciably felt by any persons beyond those directly involved. A brief account of the disputes is given below.

The mines of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill, N.S., were closed on July 7 and 8 and again on July 13 and 14, owing to a strike of the boys employed in the mine. The cause of the dispute was the suspension of a trapper boy, who was alleged to have left his trap door without orders. The other boys, to the number of 150, thereupon declared a strike. Owing to their absence, the miners, to the number of 1,600, were unable to proceed with their work. A committee of the boys waited upon the company and requested the reinstatement of their comrade, but this was refused. On July 9 the company promised to make an investigation with regard to the boy who was suspended, and work was resumed pending the inquiry. No result having been reached, however, the boys again declared a strike on July 13. Two days later they once more returned to work. The company has issued a warrant against the suspended boy on a charge of conspiracy and had promised to reinstate him no mat

ter what the result of the trial might be. On July 15 the boy was acquitted, and no further trouble occurred with regard to this matter.

On July 24, a strike of iron moulders employed by the McClary Manufacturing Company took place at London, Ont. On Saturday, July 22, they had attended a picnic of union moulders without the consent of the superintendent, and when they returned to work, half their number were suspended for two weeks. The rest of the moulders then refused to work unless all were taken back. The strike was still in existence at the end of the month. A further demand was made by the strikers, that a committee of the men be consulted in the fixing of the prices on all work.

About 98 moulders were at first involved in the dispute. They were afterwards joined by all the third year apprentices, only the first and second year apprentices remaining at work. The mounters and polishers employed by the company were indirectly affected by the dispute. At the end of the month there were about 200 men idle, including those both directly and indirectly affected.

On July 7 a strike of garment pressers took place in Toronto, which affected about 19 establishments and 74 employees, 46 of whom were men. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand of the Garment Workers' Union, of which 42 of the strikers were members, for an increase in wages of from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. The 4 non-unionists and 28 women workers who took part in the strike went out in sympathy with the unionists. Most of the employers agreed to the demand of the strikers in the course of the month, and at the end of July there were only two shops and eight employees affected by the dispute.

On July 9 a strike was declared by 9 machine printers employed by the Menzie Wall Paper Company of Toronto, which caused the factory to close down, throwing about 41 other persons out of employment. The cause of the dispute was the employment of an apprentice in a manner contrary to the rules of the Machine Printers' and Colour Mixers' Union. No settlement of the dispute was effected during the month, but the secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour was called upon by the men to act as mediator in the matter. On July 31, an action was brought in court against the company by the union, on the charge of the importation of five men from New York to take the place of the strikers.

On July 13 iron moulders employed by the Charles Fawcett Manufacturing Company, and the Enterprise Foundry Company of Sackville, N.B., demanded an advance of 10 per cent on the scale of piecework prices. The demand was refused, and on the 17th both foundries were shut down. On July 24 a conference was held between representatives of the employers and the union, but no settlement was reached. No change in the situation was reported at the end of the month. About 67 men were affected directly and 70 indirectly by this dispute.

On July 1 a strike was declared at Halifax, N.S., involving about 17 iron moulders employed in the foundry of Hillis & Sons, Limited. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the firm to grant a demand for an increase in minimum wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. A conference was held after the demand had been made, when the employers offered the men a minimum of $2.35 per day, but their offer was refused. No settlement of the dispute was reached during the month.

On July 4 strikes of asbestos miners and of asbestos mill hands took place at Thetford Mines, Que. The Bell Asbestos Company had recently increased the wages of their miners from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, and the wages of their mill hands from $1.25 to $1.35 per day. The miners employed by the Johnston Asbestos Company then declared a strike because no increase had been granted to them, and at the same time the mill hands of the Bell Asbestos Company stopped work because they had not received the increase in wages granted to the miners. On July 6 work was resumed by all the strikers on the terms of their respective employers. About 200 men were involved altogether in these strikes.

A strike of 17 broom makers employed by the firm of H. W. Nelson & Company, of Toronto, Ont., was declared on July 6. The cause of the dispute was the employment of helpers to run machines, who had served no apprenticeship as required by the rules of the Broom Makers' Union. The company claimed that no communication had been received from the strikers either before or since they had stopped work. No settlement of the dispute took place, but at the end of the month the firm claimed to have filled the places of the strikers.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 55.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.													
Mining—													
Coal miners	Nanaimo, B.C.	Objection of men to new conditions proposed following the passage of an 8 hour law.	1	.....	550	.....	50	.....	June	1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building Trades—													
Plumbers	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for increase in wages	7	19	10	.....	45	.....	May	1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages and shorter hours.	15	...	79	.....	....	....	June	24	July 18	Men's demands granted.
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from 22½ to 30 cts. per hour.	15	.....	625	...	...	.....	"	27	.....	No settlement reported, about 250 men were still out at end of month, the increase having been granted to the others.
Metal Trades—													
Machinists	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages	1	1	500	...	...	.....	May	8	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but places of some strikers were filled.
Printing and Allied Trades—													
Lithographers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for recognition of union	6	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	June	7	July 5	Work resumed, a verbal understanding having been reached.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—													
Bakers	"	Demand for limitation of number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen.	3	...	45	...	.....	.....	"	3	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Transport—													
Electric railway employees.	Cornwall, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages	1	....	22	.....	..	...	"	28	July 3	Settled by friendly mediation of the department. No change in wages.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Mining—													
Asbestos miners	Thetf'rd Mines Que.	Demand for increase in wages	1		200				July	4	July	6	Work resumed, no increase in wages.
Asbestos mill hands.	"	Demand for increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per day.	1		200				July	4	July	6	Work resumed, no increase in wages.
Coal mine boys	Springhill, N.S	Objection to suspension of an employee.	1		150		1600		"	7	"	9	Work resumed, employee reinstated.
									"	14	"	16	
Building Trades—													
Stonecutters	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Objection to working on stone that was partly machine dressed.	1		26				"	12	July	14	Work resumed, settlement effected, particulars not known.
Plasterers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from 33½ to 40 cents per hour.	20		85				"	24			No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—													
Iron moulders	London, Ont.	Objections to a fortnight's suspension owing to absence from work.	1		98		102		"	24			No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Sackville, N.B.	Demand for an increase of 10 p.c. in piece work prices.	2		671		70		"	15			No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for an increase in minimum wages from $2 to $2.50 per day.	1		17				"	1			No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing Trades—													
Garment pressers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour.	19		46	28	5	28	"	7			Increase in wages granted to all but 8 employees, only 2 shops affected at end of month.
Printing and Allied Trades—													
Wall paper printers	"	Objection to employment of an apprentice.	1		9		41		"	14			No settlement reported at end of month.
Miscellaneous Trades—													
Broommakers	"	Objection to employment of helpers who had not served an apprenticeship.	1		17				"	6			No settlement reported at end of month, but employers claimed that places of strikers were filled.
Brickmakers	Ottawa East, Ont.	Demand 9 hour instead of 10 hour day.	1		20				"	19	July	20	No change in hours, but wages increased from 25 to 35 per cent.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

On July 19 a strike of 20 brickmakers took place at Ottawa East, Ont., owing to a refusal of the employers to grant a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour working day. On July 20 the men returned to work, the employers having granted an increase in their wages amounting to from 25 to 35 per cent, in place of a nine-hour day.

On July 24 a strike of plasterers took place at Montreal. Que., involving about 20 firms and 85 men. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 33½ to 40 cents per hour. No settlement was effected during the month.

Minor Industrial Disturbances.

On July 14, a few men employed by the British Columbia Copper Company to wheel ore to one of their blast furnaces at their smelter at Greenwood, B.C., refused to bring ore to a new employee whom the company had engaged as head feeder. As the trouble happened at midnight, the company found it impossible to employ a new force quickly enough to prevent stopping the blast furnaces, and the plant was therefore closed down. The smelter remained closed until July 17, as there was some delay in obtaining new men. The affair could not be classified as a strike or lockout, but it resulted in a loss of 214 working days to the employees and of about $1,500 to the company.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of July, and which have been reported to the department.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY, 1905

DURING the month of July, 1905, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ ct.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	291
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	45
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post, marking and stamping ink and wooden boxes	662
Making and repairing post office scales.	436
Supplying mail bags	309
Repairing mail bags	905
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	215
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' boxes	72
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	16
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	7,398

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1905.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 312 individual work-people in Canada during the month of July were reported to the department. Of these, 111 were killed and 201 seriously injured. In addition accidents to 36 workmen were reported which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which had not been received before July. Of this number, 14 were killed. Including these, the number of fatal accidents during July was 67 more than in June, and the number of serious accidents was 59 in excess of June.

Out of 245 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 29 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 153 were between 21 and 45, and 11 were over 45 years of age; the remaining 52 were over 21 years old, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	28	25	53
Fishing and hunting	2		2
Lumbering	8	12	20
Mining	10	7	17
Building trades	4	28	32
Metal trades	8	30	38
Woodworking trades		15	15
Printing and allied trades		2	2
Clothing trades		3	3
Textile trades	1	3	4
Food and tobacco preparation	2	8	10
Railway service	16	17	33
Navigation	4	9	13
General transport	8	10	18
Civic employees		4	4
Miscellaneous	12	13	25
Unskilled labour	8	15	23
Total	111	201	312

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The greatest disasters of the month were an explosion in the works of the Dominion Cartridge Company at Brownsburg, Que., an explosion near a mine at Bankhead, Alta., the drowning of three Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors in Lake Manitou, Man., an explosion of a boiler in the Riordan Paper Mills at Hawkesbury, Ont., the killing of two farmers while raising a barn in the township of Flos, Ont., and the drowning of two fishermen off the mouth of the Courtney river, B.C.

Explosion in Cartridge Factory at Brownsburg, Que.

On July 14 six employees of the Dominion Cartridge Company were at work in the detonator room of the factory, at Brownsburg, Que., which is in an isolated building at some distance from the main buildings, when a detonating plane exploded, producing a flash that caused the explosion of all the other detonators, and completely wrecked the room. Four of the workmen were killed outright and the other two seriously injured. The deputy coroner of the district was informed of the fatality, but after investigation did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Explosion Near Mine at Bankhead, Alta.

On the afternoon of July 24 four men were engaged in blasting rock near a tunnel running from the Bankhead mine to the railroad. One of them had occasion to leave the spot for a short time; on his return, when about 200 feet away, a terrible explosion took place, and his three fellow workmen were blown to pieces. An inquest was held on the same night, and a verdict rendered, 'that the said workmen came to their deaths by a premature explosion of powder, the cause of the explosion being unknown.'

Drowning Accident at Lake Manitou, Man.

On July 10 a divisional engineer of the Transcontinental Railway and three of his men left Kenora, Man., in a canoe for their camp on Clear lake, 20 miles east. On reaching Lake Manitou a heavy wind arose, upsetting the canoe about a quarter of a mile from shore. The four clung to the upturned boat, but after two hours three of them sank from exhaustion, only one being able to make his way to the shore.

Explosion of Boiler in Paper Mills at Hawkesbury, Ont.

On the afternoon of July 14 two workmen were at work in the top floor of the digester room at the Riordan Paper Mills at Hawkesbury, Ont. A fellow workman, whose duty was to empty the digester when the pulp is properly cooked, notified them that he had opened the door at the bottom of the digester, and they immediately proceeded to remove the lid, which is bolted down, in order to get it ready for filling again. Several bolts had been partly unscrewed, and one of the men was gently raising the lid, when his fellow workman, presumably for the purpose of hurrying the work, broke off a bolt. By a fatal coincidence the digester choked and an explosion occurred, the two men being scalded so badly that they died the following day at the Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal, to which they had been taken. A coroner's jury found that the accident was due to one of the workmen failing to exercise necessary precaution in removing the lid.

Fatal Accident While Barn Raising in Flos Township, Ont.

On July 3 a number of farmers were raising a barn in the Township of Flos, about 12 miles from Barrie, Ont., when a bent collapsed, and the entire structure fell to the ground. One of those engaged in the work had his back broken and died instantly; another died two hours afterwards. Other members of the party received slight injuries.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Fillmore, N.W.T..	July 2	1			Struck by lightning while ploughing
"	Kincardine, Ont	" 2	1			While flooring barn fell to cement floor of basement.
Farmers	Flos, Ont	" 3	2			While raising a barn a bent collapsed and entire structure fell to ground killing both.
Farmer	Danville, Que	" 8		1	Body injured	Thrown from load of bark he was carting.
"	Westboro', Ont	" 11	1			Gored by a bull.
"	Beauceville, Que	" 17	1			Thrown from rig by runaway horse.
"	Brompton Falls, Que	" 11	1			His vehicle struck by Montreal express.
"	North Ridge, Ont	" 10		1	Ribs crushed and body badly slashed.	Team drawing mowing machine ran away, throwing victim on the knives.
"	Mansonville, Que	" 13		1	Severely wounded	Thrown from seat and fell in front of a horse rake, being dragged a considerable distance.
"	Sanford, Man	" 17	1			Struck by lightning.
"	New Glasgow, N.S	" 11	1			Accidental discharge of revolver.
"	Rosehill, Man.	" 13	1			While doing road work horses ran away throwing him from scraper and causing death from injuries inflicted.
"	Yorkton, N.W.T	" 13	1			Smothered by gas while digging well.
"	Sanford, Man	" 15	1			Struck by lightning.
"	Montcerf, Que	" 15	1			While digging well was smothered by cave-in of earth.
"	Kingsey Falls, Que.	" 6	1			Thrown from a wagon.
"	Danville, Que	" 8		1	Serious internal injuries	" "
"	Brompton, Que.	" 10	1			Fell while leading cow and broke his neck.
"	Brompton Falls, Que.	" 11		1	Three ribs and leg broken	Struck by an engine.
"	Tweed, Ont	" 18	1			Overcome by heat in a hay field.
"	Chelsea, Que	" 18		1	Two legs broken	Run over by a heavily laden wagon.
"	Fairmount, Man	" 18	1			Died on 18th from kick of horse received on 15th.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 21		1	Bodily injuries	Collision between rig he was driving and electric car.
"	Laprairie, Que	" 24	1			Fell from load of hay and wheels passed over his head.
"	Rimouski, Que	" 24	1			Kicked by a horse.
"	Waterville, Que	" 16		1	Injury to head	Thrown from a wagon.
"	Belmont, Ont	" 17		1	Leg injured	Kicked by a horse.
"	"	" 17		1	Injury to spine	While operating a mowing machine horse ran away throwing him to ground.
"	Beloeil, Que	" 25	1			Collision of his rig with a train.
"	Fulton, Ont.	" 3		1	Concussion of brain	Fell from a vehicle; horse ran away.
"	Puslinch, Ont	" 11		1	Four ribs broken	Fell from a vehicle; horse ran away while drawing water.
"	Willow Creek, N.W.T	" 25	1			Trampled to death by range cattle.
"	North Hatley, Que	" 22		1	Arm broken	Fell to ground from a load of hay.

"	Finch Tp., Ont.	"	28		1	Two ribs broken, lung pierced.	Gored by a bull.
"	Markham, Ont.	"	16		1	Arm and leg broken	Struck by falling timber at a barn raising.
"	Humberstone, Ont.	"	19		1	Legs injured	Kicked by horse.
"	Pont Rouge, Que	"	21	1			Killed by train while crossing track with team.
"	Smith, Ont.	"	24		1	Internal injuries	Fell from load of hay.
"	Pelee Island, Ont.	"	31	1			Fell in front of portable saw, splitting his head.
Farmer's son	Brooklin, Ont.	"	27	1			Thrown down by runaway team and skull fractured.
"	Minesing, Ont	"	6		1	Concussion of brain; probably fatal.	Wind storm threw down barn in which he was and beam fell on his head.
Farm hand	Powell, Ont.	"	16	1			Neck broken by being thrown from load of hay due to horses running away.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	10		1	Part of foot cut off	Cut by a mowing machine.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	21	1			Run over by a binder.
"	"	"	19	1			Fell from beam in barn to floor, 20 feet, breaking his neck.
"	Marden, Ont.	"	20		1	Skull fractured.	Struck by a hay fork.
"	Huntingdon, Que.	"	3		1	Fractured skull and broken jaw.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Chatham, Ont	"	5	1			Drowned in Thames by upsetting of boat.
"	Grimsby, Ont	"	6	1			Struck in abdomen by broken whiffletree.
"	Alloa, Ont	"	20		1	Shoulder, arm, &c., broken.	Rope on hay fork broke and he fell 26 feet.
"	Eglington, Ont	"	29		1	Leg injured	Hurt by a mowing machine.
Stock breeder	Guelph Tp., Ont.	"	29		1	Injured internally	Kicked by a horse.
Rancher	Kamloops, B.C.	"	26	1			Struck on head by a mowing machine.
Market gardener	Jackson Park, Ont	"	21		1	Ribs broken	Fell from a load of hay.
Fishing—							
Fishermen	Off mouth of Courtney river, Vancouver Isl'd.	"	2	2			Fell off raft from which they were fishing and were drowned.
Lumbering —							
Saw-mill hand	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	5		1	Face and abdomen lacerated	Clothing caught in shafting
" "	Barke's Falls, Ont	"	27	1			Struck in abdomen by slab from saw.
" "	Notre Dame des Anges, Q	"	10		1	Lost three fingers.	Contact with circular saw.
" "	Ottawa, Ont	"	13	1			Caught in endless chain and drawn into saw-dust incinerator and burnt to death.
" "	Three Rivers, Que	"	22		1	Dangerously injured.	Struck by a board from saw.
" "	Ridgeway, Ont.	"	4		1	Hand badly cut	Fell on saw.
" "	Mack's Mills, Que.	"	3		1	Injured on head.	Struck by part of emery wheel which bursted.
" "	Vancouver, B.C.	"	20		1	Face badly cut	While tighting bolt wrench he was using caught in wheel and flew back striking him in the face.
" "	Milltown, N.B.	"	10		1	Lost fingers of left hand	Fell against a rotary saw.
Saw-mill owner	Spalding, Que.	"	19	1			Fell on a circular saw which decapitated him.
Logger	Malcolm Island, B.C	"	14		1	Leg broken.	Log fell on it.
"	Valdeg Island B.C	"	5	1			Drowned.
"	Slocan Junction, B.C.	"	14	1		Died from exposure	Lost in the woods, body found near Slocan junction.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	13		1	Leg broken	Log fell on it.
"	Nicolet, Que.	"	19	1			Drowned while driving logs.
Pulp mill employee's	Hawkesbury, Ont.	"	13	2			Died from scalds due to boiler explosion.
Shingle sawyer	Deseronto, Ont.	"	3		1	Leg broken	Hurt while repairing a steam nigger.
"	"	"	14		1	Fingers cut to bone	Caught in machinery.
"	Price, Que.	"	13		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with saw.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Mining —						
Miner	Frank, N.W.T.	July 11	1			Killed by falling coal.
"	Sandon, B.C.	" 10	1			Killed by a premature explosion.
"	Frank, N.W.T.	" 15	1			Crushed to death under 100 tons of coal from bursting of coal shute.
"	"	" 15	1			Killed by premature explosion of dynamite.
"	Otter Flat, B.C.	" 15	1			Thrown from a horse.
"	Banff, N.W.T.	" 25	3			Killed by explosion of dynamite in Bank Head Mine.
"	St. Eugene Mine, B.C.	" 5		1	Leg broken	Struck by falling rock.
"	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 10		1	Back and leg broken	Struck by fall of top coal.
"	Cumberland, B.C.	" 18		1	Burned on neck and hands.	By powder ignited by gas.
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 29	1		Neck broken	Struck by falling coal.
"	North Sydney, N.S.	" 27	1			Crushed to death between beam and coal box.
Smelter employee	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15		1	Legs burned	Upsetting of hot metal.
"	"	" 15		1	Eyes burned	" "
Asbestos mill employee	Black Lake, Que.	" 19		1	Lost right hand	Caught in drying machine.
Building —						
Stonemason	Montreal, Que.	" 13		1	Leg broken	Heavy stone fell on him.
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 17		1	Skull fractured	Heavy stone fell on head.
Roofer.	Quebec, Que.	" 5		1	Broken arm and ribs	Fell from roof to yard.
Bricklayer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 18		1	Scalp injured	Struck by falling brick.
Carpenter	Three Rivers, Que.	" 3	1			Fell from scaffolding.
"	Becancour, Que.	" 12		1	Internal injuries	Scaffolding gave away.
"	"	" 12		1	Leg injured	" "
"	Clarksville, Ont.	" 13		1	Leg broken	Fell from building.
" foreman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15		1	Left arm broken	Scaffolding gave away.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 17		1	Severley bruised	Fell 14 feet from building.
"	London, Ont.	" 17		1	Both wrists broken	Fell from 3 story.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 18	1			Fell 150 feet.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 19		1	Leg broken	Fell from a ladder.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 19		1	Ribs broken	Fell from a building.
"	Douro, Ont.	" 19		1	Internally injured	Fell 18 feet from scaffold.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 17		1	Back strained	Fell off beam.
"	"	" 22		1	Injured internally	Fell off building.
"	"	" 26	1			Scaffold broke, fell 20 feet.
"	"	" 26		1	Back broken	Scaffold broke, fell 20 feet.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 26		1	Both legs and wrist broken	Fall from a gallery.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 18		1	Prostration	From sunstroke.
				1	Knee badly hurt	Struck against timber.

"	Amherst, N.S.	"	25		1	Spine injured	Fell 26 feet from building.
Plasterer	Saints Anges, Que	"	12		1	Lost an ear and jaw broken	Struck by falling scantling.
Painter	St. Thomas, Ont	"	12	1			Run over by train.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	1		1	Wrist bone broken	Scaffolding gave way, fell 10 feet.
"	"	"	1		1	Body bruised	" " "
"	Hillsburg, Ont	"	11		1	Both arms broken and spine hurt	Fell from a ladder.
"	Welland, Ont	"	21		1	Foot badly hurt	Fell from scaffold.
Whitewasher	Toronto, Ont	"	22		1	Injured internally	Fell 25 feet.
Builders' labourer	"	"	28		1	Arm broken	Fell from scaffold 34 feet.
"	Ottawa, Ont	"	31		1	Seriously injured internally	Fell from scaffold.
Metal Trades—							
Structural iron worker	North Battleford, N.W.T	"	6	1			Fell from a bridge.
" "	" "	"	6	1			Pulley from steam pile driver fell on him.
" "	" "	"	6		1	Jawbone broken	Fell from a bridge.
" "	" "	"	6		1	Finger smashed	Struck with a hammer.
Bridge worker	Montreal, Que	"	12		1	Spine broken	Fell from a bridge.
Iron workers	"	"	6		2	Badly scalded	Steam pipe burst.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	14		1	Foot crushed	Struck by falling iron.
"	"	"	17		1	Severely injured	Fell from platform.
"	"	"	10		1	Badly burned in face and hands.	Explosion of resin mill in foundry.
"	"	"	10		1	Arm and side bruised	Fall from a ladder.
"	Beauharnois, Que.	"	20		1	Nose broken and face hurt	Struck by iron handle used to open furnace door.
Machinist	Owen Sound, Ont	"	5	1			Section of iron smokestack fell on him.
"	London, Ont.	"	12		1	Foot badly crushed	Struck by heavy steam hammer.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	12		1	Right leg broken	Fell in a shop.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	11		1	Finger badly crushed	Caught in gearing of a machine.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	14		1	Lost finger	Caught in gearing.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	"	15		1	Foot crushed	Struck by falling iron.
"	Sutton Junction, Que	"	24		1	Severely injured	Struck by piece of emery wheel.
"	Montreal, Que	"	11		1	Lost finger of left hand	Caught in machinery.
"	Stratford, Ont	"	24		1	Hand badly cut	By hub of wheel in motion.
"	Toronto Junction, Ont	"	19		1	Finger badly crushed	By punch press.
"	Halifax, N.S.	"	30	1			Died while undergoing operation of removing splinter from eye, received while at work in Amherst.
Electrical worker	Peterborough, Ont	"	3		1	Hand badly cut	While operating punch press.
"	Victoria, B.C.	"	14		1	Hip broken	Fell from telegraph pole.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	27		1	Lost two fingers	Cut by power shears.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	4		1	Right hand burned	Contact with live wire.
"	Quebec, Que	"	8	1			Electrocuted by falling on a switch.
"	Lachine, Que	"	10	1			Touched a live wire.
"	Kingston, Ont.	"	12		1	Burned about body	Touched a live wire while repairing alarm.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	21	1			Came in contact with live wire and fell from pole to ground. Died on July 30 from injuries.
"	Warsaw, Ont.	"	26		1	Foot cut	Cut with axe while dressing stick of timber.
Blacksmith	Brompton Falls, Que.	"	11	1			Struck by engine at crossing.
Castor factory employee	Woodstock, Ont	"	31		1	Loss of second finger right hand.	Caught in punch.
Oiler	Peterborough, Ont	"	28		1	Injuries to body	While oiling whirled round a shaft.
Sheet metal worker	London, Ont.	"	11		1	Foot and ankle crushed	Foot slipped under steam hammer.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Metal Trades—Con.						
Sheet metalworkers	Toronto, Ont	July 11		1	Loss of tip of finger	Hurt by cutting machine.
"	"	" 24		1	Fingers crushed	While perforating lantern rings in press.
"	"	" 17		1	First right finger injured	While forming lantern hinges.
"	Oshawa, Ont	" 14		1	Hand crushed	Caught between iron rollers.
"	Belleville, Ont	" 10		1	Lost 4 fingers right hand	Caught in draw press.
Employee of bicycle factory	Toronto, Ont	" 13		1	Hand crushed	Caught in machinery.
Woodworking:—						
Woodworker	St. Thomas, Ont	" 10		1	Right foot crushed	While trying to board a train slipped.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 3		1	Three fingers taken off	Caught in machinery.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 5		1	Dangerously injured	Clothing caught in revolving shaft.
"	Bobcaygeon, Ont	" 21		1	Loss of three fingers	Caught in machinery.
"	Chatham, Ont	" 7		1	Loss of index and middle finger	" "
"	Toronto, Ont	" 13		1	Hand badly cut	Contact with circular saw.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 21		1	Lost four fingers	Contact with saw.
"	Plevna, Ont	" 14		1	Loss of thumb and 2 fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	Preston, Ont	" 14		1	Lost fingers	Contact with rip saw.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 4		1	Lost fingers	" "
"	Hanover, Ont	" 17		1	2 fingers badly cut	Contact with knives on dada machine.
"	Deseronto, Ont	" 27		1	Lost an arm	Fell on bandsaw.
Carriagemaker	Brantford, Ont	" 4		1	Three fingers cut off	Caught in machinery.
"	Kingston, Ont	" 28		1	Loss of thumb and 2 fingers	Caught in planer.
Organworker	Woodstock, Ont	" 19		1	Lost part of thumb	Cut by circular saw.
Mechanical supt. organ fact'y.	Clinton, Ont	" 22		1	Skull fractured	While adjusting belt on motor, the motor was torn from its fastenings and struck him on forehead.
Printing and Allied Trades:						
Pressman	Quebec, Que	" 14		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught in cylinder of press.
Lithographer	Toronto, Ont	" 12		1	Right leg broken	Struck by a falling lithographic stone.
Clothing:—						
Boot and shoe worker	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 3		1	Loss of 1 finger and injury to another.	Caught in machinery.
Seamstress	Quebec, Que	" 22		1	Finger crushed	Caught in a machine.
Garmentworker	Toronto, Ont	" 11		1	Foot crushed	Hurt on a hoist.
Textile:—						
Carding mill owner	St. Ephrem, Que	" 3		1	Hand mangled	While cleaning machinery hand got caught in cogs.
Cotton factory hand	Hamilton, Ont	" 7		1	Loss of end of finger	Caught in spinning frame.
" "	"	" 19		1	Hand bruised and burnt	While cleaning loom in motion.
	Montreal, Que	" 17	1			Fell to ground while washing a window.

Food and Tobacco—						
Cigar maker	Gananoque, Ont.	" 1		1	Loss of foot	Fell while trying to board a train which passed over his foot.
Pickle factory hand	Montreal, Que	" 6		1	Probably fatally burnt	Explosion of gas in factory.
Baker	Peterborough, Ont	" 11		1	Loss of finger	While oiling machinery hand slipped.
Butcher	Roch Island, Que.	" 18		1	Injury to knee	Cut by knife while removing a hide.
Canning factory hand	Picton, Ont.	" 17		1	Arm wrenched off below elbow.	Caught in belting.
Grocer	Montreal, Que	" 3		1	Legs injured	Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
Grocer's clerk	Guelph, Ont	" 19		1	Head and arm badly cut	While serving customer fell into cellar.
Biscuit factory hand	London, Ont	" 14		1	Foot crushed	Caught between floor and elevator.
Milk dealer	Peterborough, Ont	" 3	1			Fell from wagon, horses ran away.
"	Smith Township, Ont.	" 10	1		Fatally injured	" "
Navigation—						
Yacht-hand	Montreal, Que	" 5		1	Palms of hands burned to a crisp, one of them permanently crippled.	To prevent himself from falling from a mast seized hold of electric wire.
Captain	Cornwall, Ont	" 10		1	Leg broken	Caught in rope while tieing vessel to wharf.
Deckhand	Walkerville, Ont.	" 11	1			While scrubbing side of vessel, fell overboard and was drowned.
"	Napanee, Ont.	" 22	1			Tripped, fell into river and was drowned.
Sailor	Hamilton, Ont	" 10	1			Struck by a broken spar, which fell across him pining him to the deck.
"	"	" 28		1	Body severely crushed	Steel rail fell on him while working on board ship.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 19		1	Lost two fingers of right hand.	While working on board ship.
C.P.R. foreman on ss.	"	" 12		1	Contusions about head, probably fatal.	Stick of timber fell on him.
C. N. foreman on dock	Fort William, Ont	" 27		1	Body severely injured	Fell 32 ft. into hole of ss. Toronto.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que	" 12	1		Skull crushed	Arm of derrick broke and fell on him.
"	"	" 21		1	Lost finger	Caught between coal bucket and ship.
"	Quebec, Que	" 19		1	Finger torn off	Jammed in coal shute.
"	Montreal, Que	" 24		1	Arm broken	Heavy box of merchandize fell on it.
Fireman on ss. Toronto	Kingston, Ont	" 28	1			Run over by train.
Railway Service—						
Engineer	Kincorth, N.W.T	" 1		1	Probably fatally scalded	Explosion of a boiler
"	Pilot Butte, N.W.T.	" 6	1			Killed in a collision.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 7		1	Several ribs fractured	Fell from an engine.
"	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 8		1		Killed in a collision.
"	Nickel Lake, Man	" 16		1	Body scalded	Engine ran into mud slide and was derailed.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6		1	Several ribs broken	Fell while alighting from engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	" 20		1	Back and side injured	Struck by a plank projecting from passing train.
"	Princeton, Ont.	" 20		1	Badly scalded	Explosion of boiler.
"	Cowley, N.W.T	" 18	1			Derailing of engine.
Fireman	Kincorth, N.W.T.	" 1		1	Probably fatally scalded	Hurt by explosion of boiler.
"	Pilot Butte, N.W.T.	" 6	1			Killed in a collision.
"	St. Remi, Que.	" 16		1	Right leg severely bruised	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Rocky Inlet, Man.	" 16		1	Body scalded	Engine ran into mud slide and was derailed.
"	Princeton, Ont	" 20		1	Probably fatally injured	Hurt by explosion of boiler.
"	Grenfell, Man	" 23	1			Fell from tender, one wheel ran over his body.
Conductor	Allan's Bridge, Ont	" 18		1	Head injured	In wreck of freight train which broke in two, both sections afterwards colliding.
Agent	Chatham, Ont	" 20		1	Probably fatally injured	Hand car he was driving collided with fast freight.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Railway Service—Con.						
Brakeman	Kincorth, N W.T	July 1		1	Leg broken	Hurt by explosion of a boiler.
"	"	" 1		1	Injured internally	"
"	Pilot Butte, N W.T	" 6	1		Arm dislocated	Collision with gravel train.
"	Coteau, Que	" 10	1			Fell between cars on moving train.
"	Hagersville, Ont	" 13	1			Struck by train.
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 17		1	Head and body severely injured.	Fell from top of box car while shunting.
"	Princeton, Ont	" 20	1			Explosion of boiler.
"	Montreal, Que	" 25	1			Run over by train while coupling cars.
"	Beleil, Que	" 24		1	Loss of right foot	Foot caught in frog and run over.
"	Peterboro', Ont	" 22		1	Hand smashed	Caught between cars while coupling.
"	Petrolea, Ont	" 1	1			" "
Car repairer	Windsor, Ont	" 1				Stepped from behind a train in front of a yard engine and run over.
"	Winnipeg, M					
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 13		1	Sunstroke	When working at round-house.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 10		1	Leg smashed	By tender car wheel, bone splintered.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 17		1	Cut artery in wrist	
Engine cleaner	Sutton, Que	" 5		1	Head injured and ankle sprained.	Fell under an engine in round house.
Railway work	St. Thomas, Q	" 23		1	Sprained back and internal injuries.	Train ran off track.
Porters	"	" 23		5	More or less injured	"
Construction labourer	Tottenham, Ont	" 27	1			Buried under a gravel train due to falling off trestle.
"	"	" 27		3	Probably fatally injured	" " "
Sectionman	Toronto Junction, Ont	" 19		1	Lost left leg	Fell beneath a car.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 20	1			Struck by a train.
"	Joncquieres, Que	" 24		1	Loss of sight feared	Premature explosion of blast.
Yard foreman	Hamilton, Ont	" 30	1			Fell on switch, train ran over him.
Yardmaster	Point Tupper, N.S	" 28	1			Foot caught in frog, run over by train.
Yardman	Toronto, Ont	" 2		1	Scalp wound	Struck by coal falling from engine.
"	Toronto Junction, Ont	" 13		1	Finger lost	Hurt when coupling cars.
General transport						
Delivery man	Hamilton, Ont	" 3	1			Fell head-foremost from wagon to pavement, injuring spine.
Street car conductor	"	" 11	1		Back of head seriously injured.	Fell from car in motion.
	[illegible] Ont	" 6	1		Internal injuries	Fell from car while collecting fares.

						Head injured	Fell off car in motion.
Motorman	Ottawa, Ont.	"	5		1	Leg broken	Hurt in a collision with another street car.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	10		1	"	Hurt in a collision.
"	London, Ont	"	7	1		"	Hurt in a collision between electric cars.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	21		1	Both legs broken	Saw live wire and jumped from car to avoid it.
Teamster	Brompton Falls, Ont.	"	11		1	Internally injured	Struck by engine at crossing.
"	"	"	17	1			Walked out on pole to fix lines and fell between horses and was run over.
"	St. John, N B.	"	17		1	Severely bruised	Thrown from lime wagon by collision with street car.
"	Kipp, N.W.T.	"	17	1			Drowned with team while crossing stream.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	25	1			Struck by a train when crossing tracks.
"	"	3	3	1			Fell from wagon on head.
"	"	"	13	1			Struck by an iron bar on his head.
"	"	"	26	1			Struck by engine when crossing tracks.
Messenger boy	St. John, N B	"	13		1	Head injured	Thrown from bicycle while delivering telegram.
Elevator boy	Toronto, Ont.	"	11		1	Foot crushed	Caught between elevator and landing.
Civic Employees—							
Captain of firemen	Montreal, Que	"	7		1	Shoulder badly hurt.	On way to fire his wagon collided with a street car and he was thrown to the ground.
Fireman	Kingston, Ont	"	11		1	Hand badly burnt	Caught hold of live wire.
"	Quebec, Que	"	27		1	Left arm broken	Fell through sky-light at a fire.
Civic policeman	Montreal, Que	"	9		1	Leg and foot lacerated.	Fell while trying to jump on a hook and ladder truck on its way to a fire.
Unskilled Labour—							
Labourer	"	"	4		1	Left arm broken	Struck by a street car.
"	"	"	4		1	Right arm broken	" "
"	"	"	4		1	Left arm broken	Fell from a street car.
"	"	"	7		1	Arm broken	Collision between street cars.
"	"	"	8	1			Struck by railway train.
"	Winnipeg, Man	"	11		1	Leg and arm broken, &c.	Run over by street car.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	6		1	Foot crushed.	While handling some shafting with pulleys the foot was caught and crushed.
"	Lac du Bonnet, Man	"	13		1	Foot blown off	While drilling rock struck unexploded charge.
"	" "	"	13		1	Arm broken and scalp wound.	" "
"	Montreal, Que.	"	15		1	Knee fracture and internal injury.	Premature explosion of dynamite.
"	"	"	15		1	Forehead and face burned	" "
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	13		1	Badly bruised and strained	Lumber fell on him.
"	Fulford, Que	"	14	1			Drowned in Yamaska river.
"	Guelph, Ont	"	18		1	Three ribs broken	Fell while going into new building.
"	Quebec, Que	"	8		1	Back broken	Fell from a roof.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	19		1	Eye injured	Stone flew from blast.
"	Stratford, Ont	"	25		1	Several ribs broken	Cave in of earth while digging sewer.
"	Hyde Park, Ont	May	22	1			Struck on head by long handle.
"	New Toronto, Ont.	"	24	2			Bodies found on track apparently struck by train.
"	Montreal, Que	"	31	1			Stone rolled off plank and struck him.
"	Cross	June	17	1			Struck by train.
"	St. Henri, Que	"	29	1			Fell off cars.
Miscellaneous—							
Employee in brick yard	Montreal, Que	July	5		1	Lost an arm	Caught in machinery.
" "	Campbellville, Ont	"	10	1			Fell while trying to board train and was run over.
" "	Edmonton, N.W.T.	"	18	1			Clothes caught in shafting.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Miscellaneous—Con.						
Soapmaker	Toronto, Ont.	July 12	...	1	Body and legs scalded	Hurt by upsetting of pail of hot soap.
Stableman	"	" 5	...	1	Arm badly crushed	Caught in cog wheels of a feed cutter.
Lock tender, Welland Canal	Merritton, Stn., Ont.	" 25	1	...	...	Run over by a train.
Divisional engineer, Transcontinental survey	Lake Manitou, Man.	" 10	1	...	...	Drowned by upsetting of canoe.
Member of survey party	Temiscamingue Stn., Ont.	" 28	...	1	...	Lost in woods ; insane when found.
Assistant engineers	" "	" 28	2	...	...	Drowned by upsetting of canoe.
Soap factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	...	1	Severely scalded	Spilled pot of hot soap over himself.
Powder mill employees	Brownsburg, Que.	" 14	4	...	...	Explosion of detonator plane.
" "	"	" 14	...	2	Severe bodily injuries	" "
" "	Northfield, B.C.	" 21	...	1	Lost a hand	Caught in gearing.
Granite worker	Stanstead, Que.	" 24	1	...	...	Struck by a train.
Night watchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 15	...	1	Leg amputated	Fell off train, broke leg which had to be amputated.
Paper mill employee	Merritton, Ont.	" 5	...	1	Leg broken	Caught in machinery.
Cement factory employee	Kincardine, Ont.	" 25	1	...	...	Fell from scaffold in oiling room to cement floor, 16 feet.
" "	Hanover, Ont.	" 17	...	1	Eyes injured	While operating cement conveyer quantity of cement struck him in face.
Domestic	Peterboro, Ont.	" 3	...	1	Eye seriously injured	While at work, struck her eye on a sharp instrument.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JULY.

Farmer	Pelham, Ont.	June 26	...	1	Ribs broken and shock	Thrown from rig in runaway.
Sawmill hand	Fort Coulonge, Que.	" 20	1	...	...	Fell head first on circular saw.
Assistant in smelter	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 3	...	1	Leg and ankle broken	Fell between cars on charging floor of smelter.
Miner	Old Ironsides Mine, B.C.	" 27	1	...	...	Struck by falling ore when drilling.
Cement works employee	Marlbank, Ont.	" 27	...	1	Lost right leg	Collision between motor and cars.
" "	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 30	1	...	...	Thrown from tower 70 feet high to ground while stringing a new cable.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 30	...	1	Foot crushed	Heavy box of merchandise fell on it.
Cotton mill employee	Valleyfield, Que.	" 30	...	1	Both legs broken	By falling of an elevator.
" "	"	" 30	...	1	Internally injured	" "
Electrical worker	Peterboro', Ont.	June 25	...	1	Foot crushed	By fall on it of big casting.
Harvest machine worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 13	...	1	Wrist sprained	Handling heavy piece of wood.
Sheet metal worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 15	...	1	Finger crushed	While forming saucepan covers on piers.
Carriage worker	Barrie, Ont.	" 27	...	1	Loss of thumb and finger	Contact with saw.
Teamster	Orchard's Corner, N.S.	" 30	1	...	...	Team ran away, wheels of wagon laden with birch passed over his body.

"	Lucknow, Ont	"	29	1		Ran into side of train.
Packinghouse employee	Hull, Que	"	30		1	Leg terribly lacerated, and amputation probably necessary. Crushed by an iron hook.
Painter	Thetford Mines, Que	"	30		1	Back broken. Fell from scaffolding 40 feet.
Carpenter	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	26		1	Badly bruised and shocked. Scaffolding broke.
Painter	Hamilton, Ont	"	30		1	Internally injured. Scaffold collapsed, fell 10 ft. to hard pavement.
Locomotive fireman	Belleville, Ont	"	30	1		In run-off, crushed to death under engine.
"	Frank, N.W.T	"	30		1	Badly scalded. In run-off.
"	"	"	28	1		Engine run into rock slide and turned over.
Railway conductor	Windsor, Ont	"	5		1	Left hand badly injured. Caught between cars.
"	"	"	5		1	Right hand injured. " "
Brakeman	Edwards	"	4		1	Scalp wound. Injured by air-brake.
"	Montrose	"	13		1	Sprained wrist and hand. Fell off top of car.
"	Pt. St. Charles, Que	"	22	1		Fell off cars.
Sectionman	Barrie, Ont	May	28	1		Fell off a flat car and run over.
Yardman	Hamilton, Ont	June	5	1		Caught between box car and stone wall.
Railway employee	Atipokan, B.C	"	15		1	Wrist broken. Hand slipped in fly-wheel.
"	Brigham, Jct	"	18	1		Struck by train.
Employee in car shop	Winnipeg, Man	"	1	1		Caught between cars.
Wiper	"	"	9		1	Foot crushed. Foot caught between rail and run over.
Express messenger	Fernie, B.C	"	6	1		Run over by cars.
Water boy	Strathroy, Ont	"	19	1		Fell between cars.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 28 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture reported as having occurred during July, as compared with 9 in the previous month and 17 in July, 1904. Nine men were killed by falling from vehicles, 4 while working with harvesting machinery, 3 were struck by lightning, 2 killed while barn raising, 2 by kicks from horses, 2 by being crushed to death while excavating wells, 3 by falls, 1 was gored by a bull, 1 was trampled to death by cattle and 1 was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver while the victim was shooting rats in a barn. The serious injuries numbered 25.

Fishing and hunting.—Only one disaster took place among fishermen, by which two Chinese were drowned off the mouth of Courtenay river, B.C.

Lumbering.—There were 8 fatalities in the lumbering industry, compared with 10 in the previous month and 5 in July, 1904. There were 2 men drowned while driving logs, 2 killed by a boiler explosion in a pulp mill, 1 by wood flying from a saw, 1 by falling on a circular saw, 1 died from exposure having lost his way in the woods, and 1 was killed by becoming entangled in an endless chain and drawn into a sawdust incinerator. There were 12 serious injuries.

Mining.—There were 10 fatalities during July, as compared with 2 in June and 1 in July, 1904; there was, however, a diminution from 29 to 7 in the number of non-fatal accidents. As mentioned above, there were 3 deaths due to the premature explosion of a blast at Bankhead, Alta. In addition to these 2 other deaths were due to premature explosions, 3 to falls of coal, 1 by being thrown from a horse, and 1 by being crushed to death between a beam and a coal box.

Building trades.—Four fatal accidents occurred in the building trades, being a decrease of 1 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 3 as compared with July, 1904. All these fatalities were due to falls from scaffolds. Non-fatal accidents numbered 28, being chiefly caused by falls or falling material.

Metal trades.—There were eight fatal accidents in July, as against 6 in June and 4 in July, 1904. Three electrical workers were killed by coming in contact with live wires. A structural iron worker was killed by falling from a bridge at North Battleford, another by a pulley from a steam pile driver falling on him. A section of smoke stack fell on a machinist at Owen Sound, Ont., and killed him. A blacksmith at Brompton Falls, Que., was struck by an engine at a crossing and killed, and a machinist at Halifax, N.S., died while undergoing an operation for the removal of a splinter from his eye.

Woodworking trades.—There were no fatal accidents reported among those engaged in woodworking trades. There were none also in the previous month, or in July of last year. There were, however, 15 serious accidents, of which 14 involved injuries to arms and legs. In the remaining case dangerous bodily injuries were received through clothing catching in a revolving shaft.

Printing and allied trades.—There were only two accidents among these crafts, a lithographer in Toronto, Ont., having his leg broken by a lithographic stone falling on it, and another one having two fingers crushed by being caught in the cylinder of a press.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades there were no fatal accidents, there having been none in the preceding month and none in July, 1904. Two injuries were caused by machinery and one by an elevator hoist.

Textile trades.—There was 1 fatality in these trades, a cotton factory hand in Montreal, Que., having fallen to the ground while washing a top story window. There were no fatal accidents in these trades in June last nor in July of last year. There were 3 serious accidents also, a carding mill owner at St. Ephrem, Que., getting his hand mangled by being caught in some machinery he was cleaning, and others receiving injuries to their hands in connection with looms and spinning machines.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were 2 fatal accidents among persons engaged in the preparation of food and tobacco, as against none in the preceding month and none in July of last year. A mill dealer at Peterborough, Ont., and another one at Smith Township, Ont., were thrown from their wagons and were killed. In addition to the above there were 8 serious accidents, a pickle factory hand was probably fatally burned by the explosion of gas in the factory where he was working, a canning factory hand at Picton, Ont., had his arm wrenched off below elbow by

getting it caught in belting; a cigar maker at Gananoque, Ont., lost his foot by being run over by a train; a baker while oiling machinery lost a finger; while removing a hide a butcher was cut on the knee; a grocer's clerk while serving a customer fell into a cellar and cut his head and arm badly, and a grocer in Montreal, Que., had his legs injured by being struck by a train when crossing the track.

Railway service.—In the railway service there were 16 fatal accidents, compared with 12 in the month of June and 26 in July, 1904. Two engineers were killed in collisions and 1 by the derailing of an engine; one firemen was killed in a collision and another fell from a tender, the wheels of which passed over him. One brakeman was killed in a collision, 1 fell between the cars of a moving train and was run over, 1 was struck by a train and killed, 1 was killed by the explosion of a boiler and 2 were killed while coupling cars. A car repairer stepped from behind a train and was run over by a yard engine; 1 construction hand was crushed to death under gravel from a train which had been derailed by the collapse of a trestle; a section man was killed by being struck by a train and a yard master and yard foreman got their feet caught in frogs and were run over.

Navigation.—There were 4 fatalities among those engaged in navigation, compared with 6 in the previous month. Two deck hands fell from vessels on which they were engaged and were drowned. A sailor was crushed to death by a spar breaking and falling across him. At Montreal, Que., the arm of a derrick broke and killed a longshoreman; and a fireman on the ss. *Toronto* was run over by a train.

General transport.—Among persons engaged in general transport 8 were fatally injured during July, compared with 1 in June and 10 in the corresponding month last year. A delivery man at Hamilton, Ont., fell from his wagon to the pavement and was killed; a motorman at London, Ont., was killed in a collision between two electric cars; a teamster at Hamilton, Ont., walked out on the wagon pole to adjust reins, fell between the horses and was run over and killed; a teamster at Dipn N.W.T., was drowned while crossing a stream with his team; two teamsters were killed by being struck by trains at street crossings in Toronto, Ont., 1 was killed by a fall from his wagon and a teamster in Toronto was killed by being struck by an iron bar on the head.

Civic employees.—Four civic employees were injured during the month, but none of them fatally. A captain of firemen had his shoulder badly hurt by being thrown from a fire wagon on his way to a fire; a fireman at Kingston, Ont., had his hand severely burnt by catching hold of a live wire, and another fireman at Quebec, Que. fell through a skylight while at a fire and broke his arm, and a policeman in Montreal, Que., had his leg and foot lacerated by falling when trying to jump on a hook and ladder truck on its way to a fire.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were 12 deaths from accidents among persons engaged in miscellaneous trades, being 9 more than in the preceding month and 7 more than in July, 1904. Four employees in a cartridge factory were killed by the explosion of a detonator plane; 3 transcontinental surveyors were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe, an employee in a brick yard, a lock tender, and a granite worker were struck and run over by trains; a brick manufacturer's clothes got caught in shafting and he was instantly killed, a cement factory employee working on a scaffold in the factory fell to the cement floor 16 feet and was killed.

Unskilled labour.—There were 8 fatalities to unskilled labourers during the month, compared with 2 in May and 1 in July, 1904. Five were killed by being run over by trains, one by falling off cars in motion, one by being stuck on the head, and one was drowned in the Yamaska river.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1905.

Nova Scotia—

Shelburne: Fishermen.

Ontario—

Fort William: Printers.

British Columbia—

Fernie: Journeymen tailors.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING JULY, 1905.

THE following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, which received the signature of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Alterations to drill hall at Toronto, Ont.; contractors, Wickett Bros., Toronto, Ont.; date of contract, July 14, 1905; amount of contract, $16,787.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonemasons	$0 45 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 45 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	0 25 " 8 "
Stonecutters	0 48 " 8 "
Carpenters	0 30 " 8 "
Joiners	0 30 " 8 "
Stair builders	0 30 " 8 "
Plasterers	0 43 " 8 "
Painters and glaziers	0 30 " 8 "
Plumbers	0 35 " 8 "
Steamfitters	0 35 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	0 27½ " 9 "
Electrical wirers	0 27½ " 8 "
Slaters	0 30 " 9 "
Lathers	0 43 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	0 20 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 31 " 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0 45 " 9 "

Building of breakwater at Rustico Harbour, P.E.I.; contractor, Geo. Matheson; date of contract July 4, 1905; amount of contract, $13,275.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter	$2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1 50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	1 50 " 10 "
" helpers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	2 75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "

Department of Marine and Fisheries.*

Construction of two wooden dwelling houses for the lightkeeper on Brier Island, N.S.: date of contract, May 3, 1905; amount of contract, $3,150.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$1 50
Painters	1 50
Masons	2 50
Bricklayers	2 50
Labourers	1 25

* This contract received the signatures o both parties during the month of June.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions, of which mention is made in this article, will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING February there were issued in Canada 570 patents. Among these new inventions there were 38 relating to agricultural industries, 2 to fishing, 5 to the lumbering industry, 6 to mining, 21 to railway construction, 39 to building and 117 to metal trades. The electrical patents numbered 22, those relating to woodworking and furnishing were 22, in the textile industries there were 4, in the clothing trades 19, in the industries relating to the preparation of food 14, in th printing and allied trades there were and in the leather trades 3. There wer 16 inventions concerning railways, and 3 concerning other means of transport There were also about 67 patents relatin to various miscellaneous industries. Th remaining patents were of slight industri importance.

The inventions relating to *agricultu* included among others 4 harrows, ploughs, 3 mowing machines, 2 cultivator 2 fertilizer distributors, 2 binders, el vators for ensilage, hay and grain, a ha press, a clod crusher, a fruit picker, a ha tedder and a straw cutter.

The patents relating to the *fishing* industry comprised a hook and a machine for dressing fish, and the inventions concerning *lumbering* comprised a log loader, a log turner for saw mills.

The *mining* inventions consisted of 2 drilling machines, apparatus for extracting minerals from ores, a magnetic separator, a machine for crushing ore, and an ore smelting process.

The new inventions of use in *railway* construction included among others excavating apparatus, grading machines, rails, a metallic tie, a cattle guard, a railway screw spike, 2 switches, one of which provided a foot guard, a bridle rod and a tramway.

Patents relating to the *building trades* included 10 tools, among which was one for use in framing roofs, 6 doors, 2 windows, 2 door latches, 3 window fasteners, a bricklaying machine, a brick press, plaster for walls, and a machine for making metal lathing. There were also patented three kinds of building material, of which one, composed of cinders, sand, barytes, cement, lime and water formed an artificial stone. There was a patent for a fire-proof paint consisting of carbide of silicon, silicate of sodium and calcium carbonate.

Among the many patents relating to various *metal trades* there were 13 pumps, 7 inventions concerning systems of heating and plumbing, 10 concerning the manufacture of iron and steel, 7 engines, 6 boilers, 2 steam turbines, 5 lubricators, 6 bearings, 5 locks in addition to 2 nut locks, 4 tools, a power hammer, 3 clutches and 2 condensers. A method was patented for treating pieces of mica to prepare them for adhesive union with other articles, which consisted in applying an adhesive substance to the pieces and heating them individually.

The *electrical* inventions included, among others, 5 relating to systems of lighting, 2 to wiring, a method of amplifying electrical variations, a system of automatic telegraphy, and a system of wireless telegraphy and telephony. There were also patented a battery, a switch, an insulator, an electrical motor and a conductor.

The inventions in the *woodworking and furnishing trades* comprised 9 relating to the manufacture of musical instruments, 9 articles of furniture, apparatus for grinding wood, and 2 wood preserving compounds, one of which consisting of aluminum sulphate mixed with oxalic acid was also fire proof.

The inventions relating to *printing* and *allied trades* comprised 3 printing machines, a printing frame, a machine for impressing and drying stereotype matrices, a machine for cleaning printers' rollers, and process for etching and photo-lithography.

The inventions in the textile trades consisted of a woven fabric, a machine for cleaning cotton, a spinning machine, and a loom. In the *clothing* trades there were 5 patents concerned with the manufacture of boots and shoes, 5 with the laundry business, 2 sewing machines and 7 articles of clothing and accessories.

Among the patents relating to *food preparation* there were processes for brewing beer and making beer wort, a coffee mill and apparatus for making coffee, a food preservative, a case for packing eggs, 2 dish cleaners, and a machine for moulding pastry.

The inventions in the *leather trades* comprised a process of tanning, an apparatus for degreasing leather, wool, &c., and a horse collar.

The railway patents included 4 cars, 2 rail sanders, and air brake, a car coupler, a fire box for locomotives, a snow plough, a relief valve for locomotive cylinders, and a mail bag catcher. There was patented a safety appliance for railways consisting of a clamping device in combination with a rail supporting a signal, actuated automatically by means of a torpedo exposed to the contact of a wheel passing over the track. Another safety device was an engineer's alarm consisting of auxiliary rails in combination with the track rails, connected with white and red signal lights, the white being changed to red by means of electricity on the approach of a train.

The inventions relating to other means of *transport* included 6 dump cars, 4 bicycle patents, 4 brakes, 5 motor vehicles, 4 sleighs, 4 traction engines, 2 dredges and a speed governor for ship propellors.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were 20 business utilities, including typewriters, loose leaf binders and calculating machines. There were also patents for 10 systems of lighting, not electrical, 8 water wheels, motors and turbines, 5 relating to the manufacture of gas as well as 3 acetylene gas generators, 2 to the manufacture of paper, and 2 to the manufacture of peat fuel. A process was patented for making twine out of twisted paper, by impregnating it with a softened insoluble glutinous material and oiling it. There were also patented a process for the manufacture of pulp, and machines for making paper boxes and paste board.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during July, 1905:—

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, 1904.

The fifth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, covering the year ended December 31, 1904, was issued during the month of July. The bureau, as in previous years, was chiefly engaged in the collection of various industrial and labour statistics, and in the work of conciliation and mediation in trade disputes. The following is a brief synopsis of the more important material presented in the report.

A circular communication was sent out by the bureau in May, 1904, to the clerks of 750 incorporated municipalities throughout the province, requesting a return giving detailed information as to industries recently established, or openings for new enterprises. The replies received from 560 clerks of municipalities are printed in condensed form in the report, with the object of illustrating recent industrial tendencies and of affording a practical guide to business expansion.

The report contains a directory of 227 labour organizations from which returns were received on request, giving details as to membership, earnings, working hours, conditions of employment and other subjects. In addition to the directory, a detailed statement as to the condition of labour organizations by towns and cities is printed, with remarks and suggestions received from a number of unions. A table is added, showing the average wages and hours of labour per week of organized and unorganized workmen in several localities.

The report contains a statement with regard to the cases in which the services of the bureau have been requested in the settlement of strikes under the amendment to the Trades Disputes Act of 1904. The law was called into action on eight occasions during 1904, bringing the total number of interventions up to twenty-three since the establishment of the bureau. The secretary of the bureau, it was stated, had also acted in the capacity of adviser in a number of other cases in which disputes were averted or adjusted. It was stated that the principle of conciliation was fast becoming the chief factor in trade disputes. Statistics published in the *Labour Gazette* with regard to trade disputes in Canada during 1904 are also quoted in the report, together with statistics relating to strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain.

An investigation was conducted by the bureau as in previous years with the object of showing the relative percentage of the cost of labour to the gross value of the product in Ontario manufacturing establishments. Returns in this connection were received from 174 establishments, in which 11,103 persons were employed. The gross value of the product of these establishments was estimated at $25,714,296, and the amount paid in wages at $4,400,626, representing annual average earnings per individual of $382.56, or a daily average wage of $1.39. The per cent of labour cost of production shown was 17·15, or a decrease of 7·85, as compared with 1903, 5·9 as compared with 1902, and 4·54 as compared with 1901.

Other features of the report are, a list of national and international labour organizations; a list of bureaus of labour statistics; statistics collected by the Labour Department of the United States on cost of living in the United States; Ontario legal decisions affecting labour as reported in the *Labour Gazette* during 1904, and a chronology and synopsis of the labour laws of Ontario.

Technical Education in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1904, Part II. Toronto, King's Printer, 1905, pages 332.

Part II of the 1904 report of the Ontario Minister of Education contains, among other matter, the annual report of the Inspector of Manual Training and Technical Education for the province. Considerable progress, it is stated, was made during the year in this branch of education, though much remains to be done before the subjects are generally adopted and efficiently taught. Four years ago, for example, there was not a single manual training school or household science department in the province; to-day there are over 30 schools in which manual training, and 18 in which household science are taught, under the supervision of the department. The chief difficulties in the way of further extension of these branches

of instruction are stated to be the necessarily expensive equipment, the providing of suitable accommodation, and the scarcity of qualified teachers, the last of which is considered by the inspector to be the greatest obstacle of all, the situation in this respect being dealt with at some length. The subject of the curriculum at present in use is also discussed. The art schools of the province were stated to require serious attention, the number having dwindled to three, none of which was reported as in a satisfactory state, chiefly owing to the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the work. The necessity which exists for the establishment of a system of evening classes, especially in the more populous centres of the province, is pointed out, the old mechanics' institutes having completely disappeared, and nothing having been done to fill the place they occupied. The organization of these classes, it was stated, should present no insuperable difficulty. The inspector deals at some length with certain tendencies which should be guarded against by teachers of manual training, such as the tendency to regard the product rather than the pupil as the first consideration, the tendency to allow ornament to overshadow sound construction, the failure to develop individuality, etc. With regard to purely technical education, it was reported that little had been done for workmen and artisans, and the establishment of at least one good school for this class was recommended. An outline of the courses taught in the Central Higher Grade School, Leeds, England, and the Manual Training School, Philadelphia, is given in this connection. The development of the manual arts in the various normal schools and at the Normal College during the year was stated to be gratifying, the equipment being for the most part adequate.

Inspection of Liquor Licenses

Report of the Inspector of Liquor Licenses for 1904. Toronto, King's Printer, 1905, pages 139.

From the latest reports and schedules representing the operation of the liquor license law of Ontario, a decrease in the number of licenses granted from 3,023 to 2,974, as compared with the previous year, is shown. The revenue derived therefrom by the province also declined from $304,789.59 to $304,677.70. The fines collected during the year amounted to $20,465, as compared with $16,559 in 1902-3. The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1900 inclusive, are as follows:—

From	1876 to 1880	inclusive..	3,812
"	1881 to 1885	" ..	4,016
"	1886 to 1890	" ..	4,311
"	1891 to 1895	" ..	2,703
"	1896 to 1900	" ..	1,920

Forestry in Ontario.

Report of the Director of Forestry for the Province of Ontario, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, pages 85.

The annual report of the Director of Forestry for Ontario for 1903 contains, in addition to a general summary of the progress of forestry in Ontario during the previous decade, a review of the work done in protecting forest reserves during the two preceding years, and reference to the further additions made to the permanent Crown forest areas and the forest reserve systems. A number of recommendations as to reforestration form an important part of the report. The establishment of a system of municipal forest reserves is suggested, in view more particularly of the opening up of large districts of new Ontario for agricultural settlement, settlers clearing timber from the lands in question with little thought for future requirements. The director's recommendations in this connection are stated as follows:—

As a preliminary and experimental measure looking toward the creation of small municipal reserves in settled districts possessing considerable areas of non-agricultural or inferior land, I would suggest that the Assessment Act be amended so as to allow townships to hold, in perpetuity, lots purchased at tax sales. If it were considered advisable, the power to hold such lands for a longer period than seven years might be restricted to such areas as the municipal council might by by-law set apart as forest reserves, subject to such regulations regarding their management as might from time to time be enacted by the provincial administration. The small value attaching to such waste and partially denuded areas as the abandoned clearings which are sold for taxes, enables the community to reclaim at trifling expense a large portion of the territory which should never have been allowed to pass into the hands of private owners, and the communities more especially interested ought to be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented to restore to useful production by reforestation such lands as have proven unfit for agricultural development.

The report continues:—

Having in view the disastrous results of wholesale deforestation in the portions of the province already fully settled, and also bearing in mind the need for securing an adequate local supply of timber and fuel for the future population of the arable regions of New Ontario, it seems desirable that before any new township is thrown open for settlement, the surveyors be instructed to report as to rough and non-agricultural land embraced within its boundaries with a view to withdrawing such areas from settlement, and retaining them as

timber reserves. The surveyors, in addition to considering the nature and quality of the soil, should also be instructed to have special regard to the location of such non-arable or poor lands as regards streams and water courses, as an important factor in deciding whether such land should be reserved or thrown open for occupation.

A scheme for the establishment of reserves in old townships is also outlined. The report further contains a number of special articles on farm forestry by Mr. C. W. Nash, together with the complete text of the lectures on forestry delivered by Mr. B. E. Fernow, LL.D., director of the New York State College of Forestry, delivered at the School of Mining, Kingston, Ont., January 26-30, 1903.

The delay in the appearance of the report was on account of the disastrous fire in Toronto during May, 1904.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The twenty-sixth report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1904. Toront, King's Printer ; pages, 86.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held at Guelph, Ont., on December 5 and 6, 1904. The annual report of the union gives the full text of several papers read at this meeting, including the secretary's report and the president's address. According to the former, the co-operative experimental work of the union was more extensive in 1904 than in any previous year, the number of experimenters having increased from 12 in 1886 to about 4,700 in 1904, 4,500 farmers alone conducting experiments on their farms during the year. A paper on co-operative experiments with grain, root, forage and A. Zavitz, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, was also printed. A list of the co-operative experiments in agriculture conducted in 1904 is given, including experiments with grain, root, forage and culinary crops, and with autumn sown crops, fertilizers, &c. Co-operative experiments with small fruits and poultry are also dealt with separately, and a report given of discussions on how to farm successfully with as little help as possible. Economical methods of increasing yields per acre, foods and fodders available to Ontario farmers, &c. Other special articles contained in the report deal with the selection of seed corn, farm forestry for Ontario, &c.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

Annual report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1905. Toronto, King's Printer ; pages, 104.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held at Toronto on February 14-16, the convention extending over three instead of two days as formerly. Much interest was manifested by delegates in an exhibit of gambling devices seized during the autumn of 1904 at agricultural exhibitions. The report contains the president's address, the report of the superintendent of agricultural societies, constitution and by-laws of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, addresses and papers by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, the president of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and others.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Old Age Pensions.

Old age pensions, Part III. of the annual report for 1905 of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labour for 1905 ; pages, 107 to 150.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labour published in its annual report for 1900, an article on 'insurance of workingmen,' which gave a general review of the subject, including insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and death; school children's mutual aid societies; employers' private pension funds; civil retirement pension societies, combined insurance and building loan funds, &c. The present bulletin contains a condensation of the contents of this previous publication, with the object of affording means for the studying of the various provisions made for old age insurance in different European countries before suggesting a plan for adoption in Massachusetts. A number of statistical tables are also given, setting forth the cost per capita of supporting paupers and dependent poor people in various municipalities throughout the state, city and town, expenditure for charity, taxation and proportional expenditures for charity, &c. A succinct account is added of old age pension systems in operation in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand and Australia, together with a section in which the question, 'Why old age pensions are needed,' is discussed.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Federation of Trade Unions' Report.

Sixth annual report and balance sheet of the General Federation of Trade Unions, office 168-170 Temple Avenue, London, E.C., pages 65.

The question of tariff reform in Great Britain, in its relation to the principles of trade unionism, is dealt with in the opening paragraphs of this report. Other subjects referred to are as follows: Unemployment, the organization of international committees, the International Socialists' Congress, the International Trade Union Conference, trade disputes and conciliation, and the financial position of the federation. Under the last heading it is stated that the total income of the federation during 1904, was £29,282, as compared with £31,311 in the previous year. The expenditure was only £8,508, bringing the reserve fund on March 31, 1905, up to £119,656. In a series of appendices to the report, the debate in the House of Commons on the trade unions and trade disputes bill is quoted, together with the first international report of the trade union movement, 1903, in which connection the formation of unions in Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, Austria, Hungary and Servia are dealt with at length.

Railway Accidents.

Returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ending December 31, 1904: Part II. Reports on accidents. London, Eng., Darling & Son, pages 189.

The full reports of inspecting officers, assistant inspecting officers and sub-inspectors on the different accidents occurring during the final quarter of 1904 are included in this report. The accidents numbered 15 in all, affecting 12 railway companies.

Mining Inspection of the Durham District.

Reports of H.M. Inspector of Mines for the Durham district, No. 4, to H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the year 1904. London, Darling & Son, pages 63.

The total number of persons employed in and about coal mines in the Durham district during 1904 was 91,291, being an increase of 999 on the previous year. The total quantity of coal raised was 30,225,348 tons, a decrease of 27,585 tons on the previous year. There were 106 fatal accidents resulting in the death of 107 persons, being an increase of 1 accident and a decrease of 1 death, as compared with the previous year. Fifty-four of the fatal accidents were from falls of roof and side. In the metalliferous mines in the same district 972 persons, as compared with 1,078 in the previous year, were employed. The total quantity of minerals raised being 112,111 tons, an increase of 7,442 tons. Six fatal accidents causing seven deaths occurred, all of them due to falls of ground. In the quarries of the district, 3,389 men were employed, a decrease of 2 on the previous year. The total output of mineral was 2,621,222 tons, an increase of 33,637 tons. Five fatal accidents occurred, 3 of which were caused by blasting and 2 by falls of ground.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Operations of the Department of Labour, Belgium.

L'Office du Travail de 1895 à 1905. Notice publiée à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle et Internationale de Liége en 1905; Bruxelles, A. Lesigne, imprimerie, rue de la Charité 27, 1905; pages 247.

The proceedings of the Department of Labour, of Belgium, during the ten years which have elapsed since its organization in 1895, have been set forth in a separate volume published on the occasion of the Universal and International Exposition which is being held at Liége in the present year. The volume also includes a number of statistical tables illustrating industrial progress in Belgium during the past ten years, the distribution of industry among the several provinces of the kingdom, tendencies in wages and hours, activity of employment, etc. Separate chapters are devoted to the inspection of industrial establishments, precautions against industrial accidents, proceedings of mutual benefit and provident societies, organization of trade unions, and the labour legislation of Belgium.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Decision Reversed re Attachment of Union Funds.

In the July number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to the case of the Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, International Association, where the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin reversing the order of the Master in Chambers was noted at some length.* This case has again been made the subject of judicial interpretation, inasmuch as an appeal was taken from the judgment of Anglin J. to a divisional court, which latter has now rendered judgment reversing the judgment of Anglin J., and restoring that of the Master in Chambers. Meredith C. J. states in his judgment that the point at issue is not whether the property of the union may be taken to satisfy a debt, but whether this money in the bank to the credit of all the members of the union may be taken to pay costs in a suit in which only certain members of the union were defendant, although for the purposes of the action these men were made representatives of the whole association. The association is not incorporated, and therefore cannot be sued as a body. He further added as follows: 'I am unable to understand how A., B. and C. being defendants, and an order having been made that they shall represent all other members of a class, an order that the defendants shall pay money, whether it be for damages or costs, without more, can be enforced by execution or process of the nature of execution against the property of any one but A., B. and C. In other words, how an order that A., B. and C. shall pay money can be treated as an order that they and the other members of a class for which they have been authorized to defend shall pay it.'

(Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. Meredith, C. J., and Britton & Teetzel, J. J., July 4, 1905.)

* See page 116.

Responsibility of Representative of Union.

A decision of importance to officers of trades unions was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Teetzel, sitting in Osgoode Hall.

The case arose out of the following facts: B., a contractor of Preston, undertook to do the brickwork of a certain house being built in Berlin for a resident there. The foundation was laid by non-union labour and by the regulations of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union its members were bound under penalties not to lay union brick on non-union foundations. R., the secretary of the union, came on the premises and induced B.'s men to stop work, whereupon B. instituted proceedings in damages against R., and has now been awarded $50 damages and costs. The case, which has been pending for some time past, has now been decided along the reasoning of the House of Lords in the recent Glamorgan Coal Company's case. The principal feature of interest in the case was the decision that malice is not a necessary element in the charge in order to make the union official liable, it being held that though he may act in the best of good faith, he is not justified in interfering between a contractor and the men in his employ.

(Branch vs. Roth, Toronto, Ont., July, 1905; Teetzel, J.)

Alien Labour Case.

The first case in Ottawa under the Alien Labour Law was terminated on May 9 last in favour of the prosecution. The facts involved are as follows: Mr. B., District Manager of the Ottawa branch of the International Harvester Company, was charged with assisting in the unlawful importation of certain men into Canada under contract. The accused was more specifically charged with contracting with these Americans—the contract being made in the United States—and employing them to work in Ottawa, and paying their expenses in transportation. Of the five charges laid, two were dismissed, and two others were disposed of on the ground that the contract had been entered into more than six months before the institution of proceedings, and consequently the court had no jurisdiction. The fifth charge was sustained, however, and the accused fined

$100 and costs or one month in jail. It is understood that an appeal will be taken from this decision.

(Spittal vs. Breckenridge, O'Keefe, P.M., Ottawa, May 9, 1905.)

In Montreal a case is proceeding under the Alien Labour Law against the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, the charge being that of employing two American citizens. The engagement is said to have taken place in April and August, 1904, and a preliminary objection raised by the defence was that the complaint was too late, as not having been made within six months of the alleged offence. The objection was dismissed by the recorder of Montreal on July 7, and a writ of prohibition applied for.

(Robidoux vs. Montreal Harbour Commissioners; Weir, Recorder.)

Privy Council Decision re Alien Labour Act.

During July, the application made by the government of Canada to the Privy Council of Great Britain for special leave to appeal from the recent decision of Mr. Justice Anglin in the Père Marquette Alien Labour case* was heard before their Lordships and the application granted. The question, owing to the expiry of the time limit named in the Act for prosecution, will be an academic one only, to determine the power of the Dominion to enforce legislation for the deportation of aliens, and the costs will be borne by the Dominion.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Alien Labour Case.

On the 12th day of June, at the city of Sydney, the Cape Breton Electric Company was convicted before Wm. R. Hearn for having assisted the importation and immigration of one A. F. Townsend, an alien and foreigner, from the United States into Canada under an agreement to perform service or labour in Canada made previous to his importation, Townsend residing in the United States at the time the agreement or contract was made. For this offence the Cape Breton Electric Company was fined $200, and $10.70 costs to be paid to the informant, George Lowe. The magistrate, in giving his decision, ordered that if the sum was not paid immediately, the same was to be levied by distress and sale of the chattels of the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited.

On the 22nd day of June, the Cape Breton Electric Company was convicted before the same magistrate for the importation of one A. J. Beemis, and a similar penalty of $200 was imposed, and the sum of $10.25 for costs. The case aroused considerable interest in view of the attitude assumed by Beemis, who was reported to have made very offensive statements on being served with the summons.

There were in all 4 prosecutions against the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, for violation of the Alien Labour Law, and two convictions, the fines being $200 in each case. The informant was Mr. George Lowe. On July 5, an application was made through the solicitors of Mr. G. Lowe, to the Receiver General of Canada for 50 per cent of the fines imposed, which fines, according to the Alien Labour Act, must be paid to the credit of the Receiver General, and any part, not exceeding 50 per cent, paid, if the Attorney General authorizes the same, to the informant. The request of the solicitors for 50 per cent was referred, on July 11, to the Honourable the Minister of Labour, who recommended that it be granted. The fine of $200 was paid in only one of the above cases. An appeal was taken from the decision in the others. Pending the appeal, no payment will be made.

(Rex vs. Cape Breton Electric Company, Sydney, N.S., July 1905.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Hours of Labour in Collieries.

A peculiar feature in the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia was recently discovered in the case of the King vs. Harry Carroll before the justices of the peace at Ladysmith, B.C. The union charged Carroll with working in the Wellington Colliery Company's extension mines over eight hours in one day in violation of the Act. Counsel for the accused raised the preliminary objection that the court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the section under which the charge was laid while stating that no man should work underground over eight hours in one day did not provide that the act of working overtime was an offence against the Act. It was contended for the prosecution that the violation of any section was an offence against the Act. Reference was made to a case

* See report of this case in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*, p. 73.

decided in 1897, R. vs. Little, which was a prosecution for employing a Chinamen in violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The accused was first tried by two justices of the peace and fined. The case then came before a higher court, and Drake, J., ruled, on account of an omission in the section similar to the one in the section presently in question, that the justices had no jurisdiction.

After consultation, the justices in the present case decided that they had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the charge.

(Rex vs. Carroll, Ladysmith, June 7, 1905.)

UNITED STATES DECISION.

Discharge of Non-union Workmen.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently handed down a decision of peculiar interest, affirming an award of $1,500 granted by a lower court as damages against an officer of a trade union for procuring the discharge of a non-union workman. The discharge of the plaintiff was demanded and secured by a labour leader in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into by a shoe manufacturer of Haverhill with the Boot and Shoe Makers' Union to employ only union men in good standing. Under this agreement the discharge of the plaintiff was demanded and made, whereupon the plaintiff sued the officer of the union which made the demand, and secured a judgment for $1,500. In rendering the decision of the Supreme Court, Knowlton, C. J., said:

'The atempt to force all labourers to combine in unions is against the policy of the law, because it aims at monopoly. It, therefore, does not justify causing the discharge by his employer of an individual labourer working under contract. It is easy to see that for different reasons an act which can be done in legitimate competition by one or two or three persons, each proceeding independently, might take an entirely different character both in its nature and its purpose if done by hundreds in combination. We have no desire to put obstacles in the way of employees who are seeking by combination to obtain better conditions for themselves and their families. We have no doubt that labouring men have derived and may hereafter derive advantages from organization. We only say that under correct rules of law and with a proper regard for the rights of individuals, labour unions cannot be permitted to drive men out of employment because they choose to work independently.'

(July, 1905, Supreme Court, Mass.)

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations of other records of matters of concern to labour is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was more active during August than in any previous month of the present year. As compared with the corresponding period of 1904, also, the general condition of the labour market was much more favourable, especially in Ontario and the eastern provinces. This buoyant tone was the result largely of the heavy return from the grain crops in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and of the assurance that the crop yield in western Canada would largely exceed that of any previous year. Harvesting operations were general during the latter half of the month, employing many thousands of men; the fishing season on the Fraser river, B.C., was at its height; the demand for men for the winter lumber camps in eastern Canada was keen; mining was very active in both the coal and metalliferous branches; and building operations were on a more extensive scale in the larger cities than ever previously recorded. Civic improvement works also provided employment for large numbers. In addition, railway construction operations were actively under way, and with the turning of the first sod in the construction of the National Transcontinental Line, and the projection of additional branch lines by operating companies, a period of unprecedented activity was inaugurated, the effect of which was immediately felt upon general industrial and trade conditions, more particularly in the manufacturing industry and among retailers in western Canada. The opening of the fall fair season also stimulated trade and employment in many localities. The above conditions were general in their effect throughout the Dominion,* the cities of Halifax and Nanaimo alone reporting conditions approximating to dullness.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the department during August:—

Agriculture.—The wages of skilled farm labourers advanced with the beginning of harvesting operations, as high as $45 per month with board being offered in western Canada.

Fishing.—The price paid per fish during the closing week of the sock-eye run on the Fraser river, B.C., was advanced from 10 to 15-25 cents.

Metal trades.—Sheet metal workers (150), at Winnipeg, Man., had their wages

* See reports of local correspondents in present issue.

increased from 32½ to 36¼ cents per hour, under the terms of a new agreement which went into effect on August 1. The agreement also called for a Saturday afternoon holiday during June, July and August, with a 9-hour day throughout the year and an 8-hour day on Saturdays, but only two firms out of 30 affected have adopted the new schedule of hours.

Printing and allied trades.—On August 1 a new scale of prices for compositors employed in book, job and newspaper offices at St. John, N.B., went into effect. The change was granted as the result of a circular communication addressed by the St. John Typographical Union on June 1 to the employing printers of the city, and amounted in the majority of cases to about $2 per week, viz., an increase from $10 to $12 in minimum wages. About 40 men in all were affected.

Railway employees.—Painters, carpenters, machinists and cabinet makers to the number of 35, employed in the Grand Trunk Railway car shops at London, Ont., had their wages raised 1 cent per hour, dating from July 1. The men were formerly receiving from 16 to 19 cents per hour and were the most efficient of the staff. Sixty maintenance-of-way men in the employ of of the Quebec Southern Railway Company had their wages increased by 10 cents per day.

Civic employees.—Ward foremen had their wages increased at Vancouver, B.C., from 27 to 33⅓ cents per hour, the latter rate to continue in force until October 1.

Miscellaneous.—A number of instances were reported of school teachers receiving substantial increases in salary for the coming year. Final action in the matter of the proposed increase by barbers at Toronto in hair cutting rates, from 20 to 25 cents, had not yet been taken, the majority of the shops having returned to the old rate.

Unskilled labour.—The rate paid to unskilled labour in Winnipeg, Man., was advanced from 17½ to 20 cents per hour during August, experienced men finding no difficulty in getting from 22½ to 25 cents per hour.

Cost of Living.

Among staple commodities considerably higher in price at many points during August than at the same time last year, mention may be made of butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, and meats of various kinds. An advance of from 10 to 15 per cent in the wholesale price of leather also took place during the opening week of the month, owing to the prevailing scarcity of hides, causing boot and shoe manufacturers to withhold purchases, thus immediately affecting a numerous class of workpeople. In addition, the following resolution was adopted at the organization meeting of the Wholesale Shoemen's Association of Canada, held at Quebec on August 23: 'That owing to the cost of raw material necessary in the manufacture of boots and shoes it is absolutely necessary that the price of the goods be increased.' The rise in price of linseed oil in the United States also affected the paint, oil and linoleum trades in Canada. Lemons were stated to be 100 per cent higher than at the same time last year, and wool 75 per cent higher. The price of British Columbia shingles also recently advanced 5 cents per thousand. Flour on the other hand dropped 50 cents per barrel at several points owing to the abundant wheat yield in Ontario and western Canada. Potatoes also showed a decline in certain localities.

Interruptions to Industry.

There were six more trade disputes in existence during August than in August last year, and there was an increase of 21,200 in the number of working days lost. Compared with July, there was one dispute less, and a decrease of about 800 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during August the following as reported in the press of the Dominion may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Business portion of Belmont, loss $30,000; warehouse at Halifax

loss $5,000; saw-mills at Newville, loss $50,000; barn and crop, Onslow, loss $3,000; washing plant, Dominion Coal Co., at Port Morien, loss $100,000.

New Brunswick.—Saw-mill and lumber at Fredericton, loss $85,000, 100 hands thrown out of employment; store and stock at Hawkshaw, loss $8,000; barns and farm-house at Long's Creek, loss $5,000; barn and crop at St. Stephen, loss $3,000.

Quebec.—Barn and farm-house at Beauport, loss $1,500; saw-mill at Bromptonville, loss $3,000; barns at Compton, loss $2,500; barns at Cookshire, loss $1,700; boot and shoe store at Hull, loss $7,000; hardware store at Lachine; business portion of Lambton, loss $200,000; saw-mills and lumber at Metabetchouan, loss $500,000; warehouse and stock of flour at Montreal, loss $170,000; hardware warehouse at Montreal, loss $75,000; tea warehouse at Montreal, loss $10,000; engine works at Montreal, loss $2,500; joiner's shop and tannery at Quebec, loss $11,000; foundry at Quebec; corset factory at Quebec, loss $15,000; stores at St. Scholastique, loss $14,000; stores at Ste. Eulalie, loss $20,000, and saw-mill at St. Mathias, loss $4,500.

Ontario.—Barns and crop at Bowmanville; barns, &c., at Bradford, loss $5,000; flour mill and stock at Brantford, loss $7,500; saw-mill at Brinsley, loss $6,000; barn and crop at Brockville, loss $3,000; chair factory at Chesley, loss $37,000; barns and contents at Delhi, loss $3,500; cheese factory at Colborne, loss $3,500; barn and crop in Eramosa Tp., loss $3,000; piano factory at Hamilton, loss $20,000; barn and crop at Holland Landing, loss $2,000; barn at Lynedoch, loss $3,500; stores, &c., Listowel, loss $20,000; box factory at London, loss $45,000; boarding house at Fort William, loss $3,000; grist mill at Maxville, loss $5,000; cheese box factory at Monkland; stone crushing and concrete plant at Niagara Falls; cooper shop and coal shed at Niagara on the Lake, loss $3,000; wharf and ticket office at Lake Temiscamingue; barn and contents at Rodney, loss $2,000; barn, &c., at North Monaghan, loss $5,000; machinery company's plant at Point Edward, loss $125,000; boiler and engine house at Port Arthur; knitting factory at St. Catharines, loss $5,500; barn and contents at Sunderland, loss $2,000; pumping station at Shysler's Point, and saw-mill at Waterford.

North-west Territories.—Flour mill at Prince Albert, loss $25,000.

British Columbia.—Business blocks at Fernie, loss $35,000; bath house at Harrison Hot Springs, loss $3,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during August in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The month was an exceedingly busy one, *harvesting* being in progress throughout the Dominion. In Ontario and the eastern provinces the grain crops had been for the most part gathered by the end of the month, and *threshing* was in progress in many localities. Reports from almost every section were of exceptionally heavy yields of wheat, oats, barley and peas, weather conditions during the ripening and harvesting season having been most favourable, except in certain sections of New Brunswick and Quebec, where the season was late in opening and drought caused premature heading. The *root crop*, with the exception of potatoes in a few localities, also promised a heavy yield, sugar beets presenting an especially favourable showing. Corn and tobacco, though somewhat damaged by wet weather early in the season, made good growth, and the hay crop was reported the heaviest in years. With regard to western Canada, government, railway and other official crop reports continued most favourable, and a total wheat yield largely in excess of any previous year was regarded as assured at the close of the month, the majority of estimates placing it in the vicinity of 90,000,000 bushels. Weather conditions were generally very favourable for ripening and harvesting, though some damage to standing grain from rain and hail storms was reported in the first half of the month. Cutting became general in the third week of the month, little or no rust being reported, and by the end of the month it was

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2 quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Sawmilling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Busy.	Active.	.....	Very busy	Very busy	.....	Active.
Halifax	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Dull.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy.	Quiet	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.	Very busy	Busy.
Three Rivers	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Sherbrooke	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Hyacinthe	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Montreal	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Very bu
Hull	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Very bu
Kingston	Busy.	Dull.	Quite.	Very busy	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville	Busy.	Dull.	Quiet.	Very busy	Very busy	Active.	Very bu
Peterborough	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Niagara Falls	Very busy	Dull.	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
St. Catharines	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active
Hamilton	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Quiet.	Very bu
Brantford	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active
Berlin	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Stratford	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
London	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.
Chatham	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Active
Windsor	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Very bu
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Very busy	Active.	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very bu
Brandon	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
North-west Territories—							
Calgary	Very busy	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active
British Columbia—							
Nelson	Very busy	.....	Active.	Busy.	.....	Active.	Active
New Westminster	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Vancouver	Busy.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Activ
Victoria	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	.....	Activ
Nanaimo	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	*a* Busy.	.....	.....	Quiet

a Except in coal miners at Nanaimo. *b* Moulders dull. *c* Owing to strike of moulders. Electri workers quiet. *h* Cigarmakers very busy. *i* Cigarmakers dull. *j* Clerks quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 21.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To-bacco Prepara-tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis-cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active.	....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
*b*Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Very busy	Busy.	Active.
Active.	.....	Dull.	Active.	Busy.	.....	Busy.	....	Busy.
.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	....	Busy.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	*e* Very busy	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	*j* Active.	Active.
Active.	Active	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Very busy	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	....	Quiet.	Active.
Active.	*d*Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
c Dull.	Busy.	Busy.	*f* Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy.
Active.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	*g*Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Very busy.	Very busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Very busy	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.	Dull.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	*h*Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Dull.	Quiet.	*i* Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Quiet.	Quiet.	.....	Quiet.	.....	.....	Dull.	.....	Quiet.

workers very busy. *d* Woodcarvers quiet. *e* Shoe workers dull. *f* Tailors quiet. *g* Boot and shoe

estimated that fully 45 per cent of the crops were out of danger. Some embarrassment was caused by a scarcity of *farm labour*, though a number of special harvesters' excursions from eastern Canada were conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and were largely patronized. In Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, also, partly in consequence of the exodus of farm labour to the west, and in spite of the heavy influx of immigrants during the present year, a scarcity of labour for the harvest season was experienced in many localities, and co-operative methods were resorted to by farmers to a greater extent than in any previous year.

The favourable condition of the pastures and the high prices for butter and cheese obtaining in the British market made *dairying* very active and prosperous, the export of these products being greatly in advance of last year.

The *fruit* outlook was regarded as much less promising than in the opening weeks of the season. Apples, according to the latest information received, will be light both in Ontario and Nova Scotia; peaches, however, will be an unusually abundant crop. An expert fruit packer was engaged by the Department of Agriculture, Canada, to conduct demonstrations in eastern Canada in the Californian method of packing fruit.

The new clip of *wool* was beginning to move more freely, with prices at 16 to 16½ cents for unwashed and 20 to 25 cents for washed.

The organizing of branches of the recently formed *Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association* in the leading cities and towns throughout the province was begun.

Fishing.

Ravages of dog-fish interfered considerably with fishing operations in the maritime provinces, and caused considerable damage to gear of both deep sea and coast fishing fleets, though average catches were reported by a number of vessels. The herring and mackerel fleets reported on the whole a poor month, though good catches were taken off Lunenburg, Liverpool, Halifax and the Magdalen Islands, and high prices ruled. Favourable reports were also received from the river fisheries of the Annapolis Valley, good catches of salmon and herring being taken. Demonstrations in the curing of herring by the Scotch method were in progress, under the auspices of the Dominion government, and will be carried out at Shediac and at other points on the New Brunswick coast during the autumn. A site for a Dominion fish hatchery was recently selected in the neighbourhood of Windsor, N.S., the building to be 175 x 40 feet, and when equipped with the necessary machinery to cost between $6,000 and $7,000.

On the *Great Lakes* conditions were dull.

Interest centred in British Columbia on the run of sock-eyes on the Fraser river which terminated in the third week of the month when the run of hump-backs began. Official returns with regard to the size of the sock-eye pack had not reached the department at the close of the month; it was estimated, however, that it would be in excess of 700,000 cases, this being the first year in which the total pack in British Columbia has exceeded that of the Puget Sound canneries. The 13 traps off Vancouver Island which were in operation throughout the season reported on the whole successful catches. The price offered was advanced during the closing week of the run from 10 cents, the rate agreed upon at the beginning of the season, to 15-2 cents. On the Skeena river also a heavy pack was reported. Favourable reports were received concerning oyster planting on Barclay Sound and at other points.

Lumbering.

Saw-milling in the Ottawa valley was extremely busy, owing to the abundant supply of logs received from the drives, river drivers not having concluded their operations until early in August, a much late

date than usual. In Quebec also sawmilling was active, but in New Brunswick the mills were approaching the end of the season's run, the supply of timber having been exhausted owing to the dry season and the large number of logs hung up on the drives. Some loss from forest fires was reported in a few localities in Quebec, especially in the lower Chaudiere valley where rain has not fallen for some time. Preparations were actively under way throughout eastern Canada for sending men to the camps. In British Columbia operations were active in the camps and mills of both mountain and coast employers.

Mining.

The *Nova Scotia collieries* were very active in anticipation of the closing of navigation, outputs having been largely increased and development work extensively carried on. *Asbestos mining* in Quebec was also very active, and employment in the metalliferous mines of *eastern Ontario* was busier than in several years. At *Cobalt, Ont.*, very active operations were in progress, additional rich discoveries of silver having been made early in the month, and shipments being estimated to be at the rate of $7,000,000 annually. The installing of an independent ore refinery at this point was under consideration in order to prevent the possible absorption of claims by a combine. The *coal mines* in the North-west Territories, the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island were actively worked except in the vicinity of Nanaimo where a labour dispute was in progress. Very favourable reports were received from the *Rossland* and *Boundary* mining camps, B.C. Statistics with regard to the latter placed the output for the first six months of the year at about 458,000 tons, valued at about $1,000,000. During the year ended June 30, also over 27,871 tons of *lead* were produced in British Columbia, as compared with 18,323 tons in 1904 and 9,044 tons in 1903; 17,000 tons of the product were smelted in British Columbia. It was decided by the Dominion government to conduct an expert investigation into the character and extent of the *zinc* deposits of British Columbia.* Preliminary estimates of the output of the Atlin gold camp for the season were that it would be between $600,000 and $700,000.

Manufacturing.

Marked activity prevailed in industrial establishments, with few exceptions, throughout Canada, the favourable crop returns having greatly strengthened the demand for all classes of manufactured products. Agricultural implement factories and woodworking establishments were particularly busy, and the large iron and steel plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Sydney, N.S., continued to be operated to their utmost capacity.† The boot and shoe trade was almost alone in reporting inactivity, the cause being the unsettled condition of the leather market. In the other leading branches full time with full staffs, and with numerous instances of overtime were worked, while in the large centres, including Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, numerous additional factory buildings were in course of construction, or projected.

An Order in Council was passed by the Dominion government providing that the bounty on steel manufactured in Canada shall not apply to steel rails.

According to statistics collected by the American Iron and Steel Association, the total output of pig iron in Canada was 270,942 tons in 1904, as against 265,418 in the preceding year. The total production of steel ingots and castings was 148,784 tons in 1904, against 181,514 in 1903, a decrease of 32,730 tons. Rolled products, however, increased from 129,516 tons in 1903 to 180,038 tons in 1904. On December 31, 1904, there were 14 complete rolling mills and steel works in Canada; in

* For statement as to the nature and scope of this investigation, see report of Victoria correspondent in the present issue.

† See report of Sydney, N.S., correspondent in present issue.

addition three plants were being built and two plants were projected. The production of iron ore in Canada in 1904 was 312,286 gross tons, as compared with 235,977 gross tons in 1903.

Railway Construction and Employment—General Transport, Etc.

Railway and steamboat employees had a very busy month in connection with the tourist traffic, which was much heavier than last year, especially in western Canada; cab drivers, expressmen, &c., had a very busy month from the same causes. Freight shipments were also heavy both by rail and water, giving abundance of employment to freight handlers, longshoremen, &c., and the continued influx of immigrants increased activity on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The outlook for general railway employment during the coming autumn in view of the heavy yields of agricultural products, was that it would be much more active than in any previous year.

Railway construction operations were very active throughout August. In Quebec and the maritime provinces several local lines and improvements to roadbed were nearing completion; in Ontario good progress was made on the Guelph to Goderich line and on the James bay line. Plans were completed for 12 new stations to be erected on the former, two to cost $40,000 each, three to cost $8,000 each, and seven to cost $6,000 each. Preparations were also under way for beginning work on the tunnel that is to be constructed under the Detroit river at Windsor, Ont. In western Canada, rapid progress was reported on the branch lines under construction for the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway Companies, the latter having reached Edmonton in the closing week of the month. Additional extensions by the same companies during the coming year were announced. A most important event of the month in this connection, however, was the letting of the contract for the first 275 miles of railway west of Portage la Prairie of the National Transcontinental railway, work upon which was immediately begun, the first sod being turned on August 24. Additional rolling stock and locomotives, to be employed in moving the western grain crop, were rapidly under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Thirty ten-wheeled passenger engines and ten compound Mogul locomotives for freight service, were recently added to the equipment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on its western Ontario lines.

The *annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway*, for the fiscal year 1904-05, published during August, showed gross earnings of $50,481,882 and working expenses of $35,006,794, leaving a net profit of $15,475,088, an increase of $1,261,983 as compared with the preceding year.

By a decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners, on the appeal of the Canadian Millers' Association, a reduction in *freight rates* over the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway lines, on grain and grain products shipped from Ontario points for export from Montreal, went into effect.

The 16th annual report of the *Intercolonial Railway employees' Relief and Insurance Association* showed a net surplus for the year ending June 30, 1905, amounting to $13,890.22. Total receipts for the year from all sources amounted to $76,661.27. Fifty-three death claims were assessed during the year amounting to $20,750, 41 being due to natural causes, and 12 to accidental injuries. Fourteen claims for total disability allowance, aggregating $6,250 were assessed and paid.

During the first three month of navigation *wheat shipments* at the port of Montreal fell off considerably, as compared with previous years. Corn, oats, barley, butter and cheese, however, showed an increase. Detailed statistics, as compiled by the Montreal Board of Trade, are as follows:—

	1905.	1904.
Wheat, bushels	2,609,402	4,695,404
Corn, bushels	2,887,660	803,375
Oats, bushels	1,223,617	517,870
Barley, bushels	599,642	138,280
Flour, brls	127,605	331,975
Butter, kegs	178,522	144,290
Cheese, boxes	687,760	677,999

The Trades.

Building.—Employment continued very active, the different classes being busy, with very few local exceptions. The scarcity in the supply of brick which delayed operations at certain points during July was for the most part relieved, and there was little or no unrest affecting employment. The inside trades, including painters, decorators and plumbers, were perhaps the most actively employed, though the large amount of building still unfinished promised an abundance of employment in nearly all localities throughout the balance of the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Employees of iron and metal working establishments were generally active, while electrical workers and linemen had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon factories, furniture factories and other woodworking establishments had a active month. Sash and door factories were very busy. Coopers were busily engaged on fruit barrels, cases, &c.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions varied somewhat according to locality, but were for the most part favourable, bookbinders in particular being active.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were quiet in several localities, the autumn trade not yet having opened, but garment workers were generally active. Employees in boot and shoe factories were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a busy month in connection with the tourist and agricultural fair season, and the larger establishments already began to be active in some localities in anticipation of the Christmas holiday trade. Ice drivers were active. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had on the whole a good month.

Leather.—A fair month was reported by tanners, curriers, trunk and bag makers, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel and restaurant employees were very busy in connection with the tourist and holiday season. Retail clerks and delivery employees were less active, owing to the midsummer lull in trade during the opening weeks of the month, though more active conditions prevailed towards the close. Furriers were becoming active.

Unskilled labour.—Large numbers of labourers were employed in harvesting, railway construction and civic improvement work, the month being a very busy one.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—The total foreign trade of Canada during July, 1905, was $32,659,921, as compared with $32,507,708 last year. Imports showed an increase of about $400,000 during July, 1905, but domestic exports showed a decrease of over $800,000, the decline in the latter being chiefly in fishery and agricultural products. Animals and their products showed a gain, while manufactured products, lumber and minerals were about stationary.

Canadian commercial agents in Great Britain reported openings for cheese, bacon, apples and chilled beef. In the West Indies oats, coffee pulpers and orange box shooks were reported as finding a good market, while in South Africa Canadian sugar, boots and shoes, machinery and box shooks were stated to be finding good openings. In Australasia the outlook for Canadian products was stated to be more favourable than was indicated by recent Australian trade statistics. An increased demand in China for Canadian flour was reported.

Domestic trade.—Midsummer inactivity prevailed during the opening weeks of August; later the very favourable crop returns in Ontario and the eastern provinces and the continuance of optimistic reports with regard to the grain crop of the west, together with the advanced state

of preparations for the beginning of the construction of the National Transcontinental line, caused a decided revival in general trade conditions, and the volume of orders for the autumn trade was large for the season. Especially was this true in dry goods lines, the fall millinery openings in the closing weeks of the month being well patronized. In the maritime provinces, in particular, business has considerably improved since the beginning of the summer season, and the volume of trade for July and August was large. Collections have also shown improvement throughout Canada. The opening of the fall fair season also stimulated retail trade, and the very favourable conditions prevailing in the dairying industry were immediately felt over a wide area. From western retailers heavy orders were received, and in British Columbia the activity of mining and the heavy salmon pack gave a buoyant tone to trade. Canadian securities were on a higher level than in July, Canadian Pacific Railway stock making a new high record. Money was on the whole easy, but showed some tendency to tighten towards the close of the month, as the period of the western crop movement approached.

Insolvencies in Canada during July, according to compilations made by R. G. Dun & Co., were more numerous than last year, numbering 103, but the losses were smaller, aggregating only $777,226, as against $1,040,640 last year. Manufacturing failures were 24 in number and $290,829 in amount.

There were 112 new branches established by the 33 chartered banks operating in Canada during the past fiscal year, as compared with 149 new branches in the preceding 12 months. Canadian banks have now 1,145 branches established in different parts of Canada, 503 new offices having been opened since 1899, or an increase of 78 per cent.

Annual Meetings of Associations, Unions, Etc.

A convention of *manufacturing lumbermen* was held at Ottawa, Ont.

The eighth annual convention of the *Canadian Horticultural Association* was held at Montreal, August 9 to 11.

The 10th annual convention of the *National Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters* of Canada was held at Winnipeg, Man., August 8 to 10. Mr. A. J. Hammond, Winnipeg, was elected president, and Mr. J. A. Gordon, Montreal, secretary.

The annual conference of the *International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen* was held at Toronto, delegates being present from different sections of the United States and Canada. Ottawa was selected as the next place of meeting.

At the annual convention of the *Provincial Educational Association of Nova Scotia*, the subject of teachers' pensions was discussed and approved. A paper was also read advocating a general increase in teachers' salaries.

The *Retail Merchants' Association of Canada* held its annual meeting at Toronto, August 14-15. A resolution was passed advising municipalities not to make contracts with light and power companies before securing rates to be charged to consumers and merchants. The next convention will be held at Ottawa in July, 1906.

The fourth annual convention of the *Canadian Association of Master Bakers* was held at Ottawa, Ont., from August 8 to 10, some 150 delegates being present. Papers were read on the open shop, cost of breadmaking in small bakeries, gluten and other subjects. Mr. George W. Shouldice, Ottawa, was elected president, and Mr. James Acton, Toronto, secretary.

* A reference to the proceedings of the annual convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Toronto during August, will be found under a special heading elsewhere in the present issue.

The *Canadian Association of Steam Engineers* held its 18th annual convention at Chatham, Ont., August 22-23. It was reported that no new branches had been organized during the year, but that good progress was made by existing lodges. The constituting of a sick benefit and of a board of certificate examiners, was recommended and the name of the association changed to Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers. Mr. W. Sweet was elected president and Mr. W. Outhwaite, secretary. Galt was selected as the place of meeting in 1906.

The eleventh annual meeting of the *boards of trade of the maritime provinces* was held at Yarmouth, N.S., August 16-18, 55 delegates being present. The total membership of the boards is now 2,205. The questions of a uniform apple barrel, of municipal ownership, of improved railway service, protection of inland fisheries, etc., were discussed. Resolutions were also passed favouring a union of the maritime provinces, a union of Canada and the British West Indies, and urging the abolition of statute labour in Nova Scotia. Capt. Joseph Reed, of Summerside, P.E.I., was elected president, and Mr. C. M. Creed, Halifax, N.S., secretary. Amherst, N.S., was selected as the next place of meeting.

The annual meeting of the *Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association* was held on August 24. An increase in membership from 308 to 368 was reported, the branch now representing a invested capital in manufactures of $8,000,000. The president in his annual address urged that the association forward as much as possible the movement for the establishment of a technical school giving for a nominal charge competent training for those about to enter into industrial occupations. The bills recently passed by the Quebec legislature imposing a tax on extra-provincial corporations, non-resident commercial travellers were adversely criticised, and the imposing of an equitable realty tax in Montreal advocated. Mr. J. H. Burland, of the Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company, Limited, was elected chairman of the branch for the coming year.

Notes of the Month.

The formal opening of the *Macdonald Consolidated School* at Hillsborough, P.E.I. took place.*

Investigations into the supply of water power available at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora and other points in Ontario, where municipal electric lighting plants are operated by water power, were conducted by the *Hydro-electric Power Commission.*

The transmission line of the *Toronto and Niagara Power Company* from Niagara Falls to Toronto was completed, and the line of the western extension to London, taking in Brantford, Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll and other intervening points located.†

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion government to take into consideration the revision of the present Canadian *tariff*. The Hon. the Minister of Finance, the Hon. the Minister of Customs and the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, constituted the commission, and Mr. John Bain, of the Department of Customs, was appointed secretary.

* See report of Charlottetown correspondet in present issue.

† For statements with regard to progress made in developing and transmitting electric power generated at Niagara Falls, Ont., see reports of Toronto and Niagara Falls correspondents in present issue.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

August was a very busy month in all industries, and the prospects were for a continuation of these conditions. This tended to strengthen the dependent trades and gave tone to business generally.

The steel industry was in a prosperous condition. The daily tonnage of steel made into rods and rails by the Sydney works is now 640 tons. The blast furnaces are

giving good results, the bulk of the output being used in making rails. By the end of August the third furnace was in blast. The combined output of pig iron will be 900 tons per day, 600 tons of which will be basic and 300 tons foundry pig iron. When this occurs it may be found necessary to put all departments on double shift, but at present there is not sufficient steel to keep these running day and night. The demand for steel rails was good, and it was stated that the company have lately received an order for 25,000 tons, to be supplied to the Intercolonial Railway. The Nova Scotia Steel Company is now operating three open hearth furnaces. The Londonderry iron works are keeping up to their record of last month, which was the highest to date.

The coal industry was very active, the large companies doing their utmost to fill their orders during the shipping season. Some of the smaller collieries of Cumberland dependent upon local sales and the Intercolonial Railway were not so active. This usually occurs at this season when the weather is warm. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is opening a new colliery on the Point Aconi areas. Broughton up to the present has more surface than underground work; mine development work, while progressing, is not being pushed very rapidly, owing to the want of a permanent surface plant for hoisting and handling the coal.

Wholesale and retail trade was gradually improving.

Transportation, both by land and water, was active, coal shipments being large. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company brought several cargoes of ore from Sorel, Que., to be used in its blast furnaces. The company has a very large supply of ore and dolomite stored up, and is still adding to it.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay-making season was very wet at the beginning, but ended in excellent weather. It was a good average crop. The grain and potato crop will be good, there being plenty of rain throughout the summer.

Fishing.—Spring fishing was fair, lobsters, herring and cod being nearly an average catch. The summer catches of herring, cod and mackerel were very poor, and may be said to be almost a failure.

Mining.—The mining school examinations for overmen, underground managers and managers were held in the latter part of July. The percentage of successful pupils was lower than for some years back.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were fairly busy, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, buffers, platers, stove mounters and other branches of these trades were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and plate printers were busy.

Clothing trades.—Workers in these trades were all busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers were active.

Leather trades.—All employed in these trades were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railway employees of all classes were busy, and steamboatmen, ship labourers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The condition of the labour market during August has been quiet, labour not being as well employed as is usual at this season of the year. Compared with the preceding month, conditions were about the same. In the building trades conditions were still disappointing, almost every branch being dull, owing to the absence of building. The only employment offered was jobbing work, and even this was limited. Plasterers reported work a little better than the preceding month, but this branch had not its usual activity.

Transportation was active, the tourist traffic giving much employment, while wholesale and retail trade showed up fairly well considering the other unfavourable conditions.

The Halifax Typographical Union has given notice that it intends to inaugurate the 8-hour day, commencing January 1, 1906.

The labour market was free from unrest, and there was no indication that this condition would be changed in the immediate future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The outlook was most favourable, and in every way much more prosperous than last season.

Fishing.—During the past month the local fishermen have secured some mackerel, but the catch was far below the standard, although the price paid was exceptionally good, being as high as 14 cents. Other branches were dull and the conditions generally were unfavourable. One cause of the scarcity is attributed to the presence of dog-fish, which not only prevent other fish from frequenting the coast, but destroy nets and cause great losses generally.

Manufacturing.—The few manufacturing industries reported conditions about normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and builders' labourers were dull. Plasterers reported work a little better than previous month, but were not seasonably active. Painters were not busy. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were normally employed, but stone cutters were not employed up to the standard.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders were still unemployed, owing to the difficulty at Hillis' foundry, Richmond, which employs almost all the moulders in this district. Iron workers, machinists, electrical workers, blacksmiths, shipwrights and horseshoers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers reported conditions fairly good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Among tailors conditions were unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry employees were busy.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboat men were active; teamsters were fairly busy; longshoremen reported conditions fair.

Unskilled labour.—This class was dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during August was practically the same as in July, the building trades being very active in the country, and in the city repairs constituting the most of the work. As the number of carpenters has been reduced within the past few years, demand and supply were well balanced.

Business in general was active, bankers reporting conditions normal, while wholesale and retail merchants had a good month.

There have been no changes in wages or hours, and harmonious relations between employers and employees have remained undisturbed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At the close of the month harvesting was general throughout the province, with promise of grain crops considerably better than last year. Some 700 men left for the west, leaving harvesters scarce on the island, though no serious handicap was felt.

Fishing.—Fishing has been dull during August, though some mackerel were taken on the western sections of the island, and fair catches of cod.

Manufacturing.—The few factories have been doing a fair business under normal conditions. The number of cheese factories in operation is smaller than last year, but the price in August was $11\frac{3}{16}$ cents, the highest since the establishment of the factories on the island.

Railroad construction and employment.—The substructure of the Hillsborough bridge was completed and work was in progress on the last span of the superstructure, the swing span of which will be completed by November. A large force of men were at work on the Montague branch railway and on the enlargements and improvements to the railway wharf at Georgetown. Both works will be completed this fall. The new railway station at Kensington was nearing completion. One steel bridge yet remains to be installed on the Murray Harbour branch railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, painters, decorators and paper hangers were fairly busy. Carpenters, joiners,

lathers, plasterers and plumbers had a good month. Builders' labourers had a fair measure of employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, linemen and blacksmiths were busy. Bicycle workers were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and hotel employees were busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees had steady employment. Freight handlers, steamboatmen and firemen and longshoremen had a good month. Teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fair demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The formal opening of the Macdonald Consolidated School at Hillsborough, the first Macdonald school in the province, took place during August. This school was built and equipped by Sir William C. Macdonald, who will maintain it for three years at his own expense, and at the end of that time will hand it to the people, who may either continue it or revert to the system that was in use in the several districts before the consolidation took place. The building, which will cost when equipped about $18,000, has 6 teachers, and up to the present time 110 pupils. In addition to the ordinary subjects, manual training, nature study and domestic science are taught, according to the best methods extant, a school garden being used in connection with nature study. Six vans are used to convey the children to and from the school, Hillsborough being about five miles from Charlottetown. Sir William Macdonald's plans were carried out by Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G. The scheme for improvement of rural schools in Prince Edward Island also includes the training of five Island teachers in three-month courses each year at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont., in manual training, nature study and domestic science. The expenses of these teachers are borne by the Macdonald fund and by the provincial government. Ten teachers have already taken this course, and another five will leave this term. In addition to the school garden at Hillsborough there are five other school gardens maintained by the Macdonald fund in different sections of the province.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during August continued active, especially in the building trades. Masons and bricklayers have been well employed, new buildings being constructed for the James Pender Company nail works; an addition to the Canadian Bank of Commerce's new building; a new building for the Globe Printing Company adjoining its present stand; improvements to the Intercolonial Railway depot, besides several other new dwellings in various portions of the city.

The erection of a large coal elevator for the Dominion Coal Company was under way by the Fairbanks, Morse Company, of Chicago. It will be completed in about five months, and its two revolving towers will then hoist three tons per minute in relieving vessels of their load. The towers will be 120 feet high, and from each will extend a boom 80 feet in length carrying a bucket on its extremity with a capacity of three tons. The elevator will be worked by a 50 horse-power engine, together with a boiler of 200 horse-power. The whole structure will be 300 feet long and 30 feet wide.

On August 4 the Mowry Nut Lock Company, of St. John, shipped the first carload of their patent nut lock to Sydney.

Plans are being prepared for an annex to Cushing's pulp mill. The structure will be used as a drying house, and a log cutter will be put in.

The transportation companies have been taxed to their utmost capacity in handling the large number of tourists which have visited New Brunswick during the past month. The Street Railway Company were extending their lines into Fairville to supply the residents with electric light. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending August 24 were $5,416,070, and for the corresponding period last year $5,047,410, being

$368,660 greater in 1905 than in 1904. Wholesale and retail dealers complained that business was very quiet, but that prospects seemed bright for the fall trade. During the month of May, St. John Typographical Union, No. 85, issued a circular to employing printers, giving notice that on August 1 the scale would be raised to $2 per day for day work and $14 per week for night work. Foremen $15 per week for day and $18 per week for night work. The increase was granted without difficulty.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Agriculturists reported early in the month that the hay crop would be above the average, and that root and grain crops would be large, but an early frost injured buckwheat in several sections of the province, and the continued dry weather has affected the turnip and potato crops.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was reported to be in good condition down the bay, and the market was well supplied with all kinds of fish.

Lumbering.—The supply of logs on hand was being rapidly exhausted, and it was feared that several of the mills would have to close down. The lumbermen continued to send crews of men to the woods, and were preparing for a large season's cut.

Railroad construction.—Messrs. Brown Brothers have been awarded the contract for improvements on the Central Railway. They will have to the first of August next to finish the work, and the contract price is $85,000. The government engineers on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey have received instructions to commence work locating the line through New Brunswick.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators were busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers reported fair conditions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a good month. Machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and shingle weavers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were quiet, and bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers had fair employment.

Miscellaneous.—Brush and broom makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were very busy. Steamboat men and firemen were well employed. Ship labourers had a dull month, but street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Blackville.—The cheese-making premises of the Blackville Cheese Company was advertised for sale.

Fredericton.—The Aberdeen mills, the property of Donald Fraser and Son, were totally destroyed by fire August 11. The mill was valued at about $30,000 and was insured for $15,000. The lumber was insured for $20,000.

Hopewell Hill.—Warren Downey, of Cape Station, bought 800 acres of timber land, with saw-mill, and the standing timber on a fifty acre lot adjoining, on August 25, for $16,050.

Moncton.—The city council decided on August 22 to purchase land for the so-called Bore Park on the river front for $7,500. P. N. Hamm, formerly of Hamm Bros., St. John, has built a factory for the manufacture of soda biscuits, &c., on Main street. The factory covers an area of 80 x 140 feet and is a two-story building. The oven required 40,000 bricks and eight tons of iron to complete it, and has a capacity of forty barrels a day; twenty-five hands are employed. The barrel factory of the Acadia Sugar Refinery Company is one of the leading industries of Moncton, and employs 50 hands, turning out 1,000 barrels per day.

Sackville.—The Charles Fawcett Company have made some improvements to its foundry recently. The moulding floors have been levelled, the furnace repaired and eight tumbler, or cleansing mills have been constructed.

Tay Settlement.—The large saw-mill owned by Samel McNutt, was totally destroyed by fire on August 9, together with all the machinery and contents. Insurance, $1,500; loss, $4,000.

Perth.—The Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company has closed a fifteen-year contract with the town of Houlton, Maine, for the furnishing of light and power to that town. It is the intention of this company to harness the Aroostook Falls, and it is estimated that 3,000 horse power can be developed.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of August was exceptionally favourable for labour, employment being more active than in July, and the demand exceeding the supply throughout almost the entire month. At the close of the month the prospect was that these conditions would be continued well into September, the boot and shoe and printing trades alone being idle. Carpenters in particular were active and the commencement of the work of repairing the dock wall in the Louise Basin, which will cost about $250,000, gave employment to a large number of men. The contract for a section for the new wharf at the breakwater was also signed, the price being in the neighbourhood of $160,000. This work, however, will probably not be begun until spring, as the section already under construction will scarcely be completed this season. Owing to the influx of visitors and tourists and the visit of the Second Cruiser Squadrón, the price of meat and vegetables has increased by about 10 to 15 per cent. A resolution was passed by the Wholesale Shoemen's Association of Canada to the effect that owing to the increased cost of raw material it would be necessary to advance the price of boots and shoes. The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged high rates charged by the electric light companies, received a communication from the companies offering certain reductions in rates. The reductions were accepted by the city council and the hope expressed that a reduction in the price of gas would also be granted. Prices charged for electric light and current are still indeterminate. Some 50 boys employed at the Dominion arsenal went on strike on August 9; their places were filled on the day following.

Work upon the Quebec bridge is being pushed rapidly, the approaches to the bridge upon the south shore are nearly completed and the bridge work proper from shore to pier is also so far advanced as to permit the circulation of cars loaded with construction material, and the construction of the uprights upon the pier that will connect on shore side with anchorage and on the other support the bridge has commenced. Large numbers of people take a trip up the river in steamboat 'Frontenac' particularly on Sundays to see the bridge. Upon the north shore there has been very little done so far this season, effort being concentrated upon the south shore.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Indications were that the harvest would be bountiful, except on dry lands. Frosts did some damage to the potato and cucumber crops in the neighbourhood of Lake Beauport. Otherwise exceptionally fine ripening and harvesting weather was experienced and farmers were very busy.

Lumbering.—Advertisements appeared in the local newspapers for from 1,000 to 1,500 men to go to the lumber camps at wages of from $26 to $28 per month. A number of labourers left for the Ottawa region where they were engaged to work in the woods for the J. R. Booth Company. A number of saw mills on the south shore of the river were obliged to shut down for some days owing to lack of water.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A very busy month was reported, the demand for carpenters being exceptionally keen. Difficulty in obtaining a supply of stone from the quarries was responsible for some loss of time to masons. Painters, plumbers and builders' labourers, however, had a very good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were very busy and were also machinists and engineers, with overtime prevailing. Iron shipbuilders were fairly active, and boilermakers busy. Electrical workers and linemen had a very good month.

Printing and allied trades.—A large number of printers and pressmen were out of work. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers were dull, but tailors and garment workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and icemen had a very busy month owing to the tourist traffic

and visit of the Second Cruiser Squadron of the British fleet. Cigarmakers reported work plentiful.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, barbers, &c., had a very busy month, the hotels being crowded by tourist traffic.

Transport.—Passenger traffic was very heavy, railway and steamboat lines accommodation being taxed to the utmost. Ship labourers had a quiet month, though conditions were more active than in July. Longshoremen had a busy month, and cab drivers, hackmen, carters, expressmen, &c., had an exceedingly busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Work was very plentiful.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during August was active, being fully up to the standard of the same month last year. All manufacturing concerns reported business active, with the exception of a small woollen mill which was running only five days a week. The demand for labour in all other branches has been good. The building trades have been very active, and the railway companies reported a considerable increase in passenger traffic, as compared with last year. Retail merchants, however, found business somewhat quiet, as is generally the case at the end of the summer season. There has been no unrest among employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished haying, which was a large yield, and many were well through with the grain harvest before the end of the month. Everything points to a splendid yield of all kinds of grain. During the first half of the month a severe electrical storm did much damage to barns and their contents, the loss amounting to many thousands of dollars.

Lumbering.—There was a lull in shipments of lumber to the United States from this section.

Manufacturing.—All branches of the manufacturing industry in Sherbrooke have been well employed, running full time with the exception of one small mill. Conditions in the Lomas woollen mill were by an error reported quiet during July, whereas the only loss of time occurring was through inability to secure a sufficient number of weavers for the looms.

Mining.—Mining was active, especially in the asbestos mines at Thetford, and Black Lake. The Canadian Asbestos Company, with headquarters at Providence, R.I., has decided to open up its property near Breeches Lake on the Intercolonial Railway. A Sherbooke firm has been awarded the contracts for the buildings, and the contract, amounting to $25,000 for machinery, has been given to the Jenckes Machine Company. The total outlay to equip the mine for initial work will amount to $75,000.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Orford Mountain Railway, which will terminate at Windsor Mills, is being rapidly pushed forward towards completion. The murder of an Italian boy while riding home from work alarmed the Italians engaged on the work and about 75 returned to Montreal. The railway companies running to and out of Sherbrooke have been carrying out considerable repairs to tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were well employed. A large number of workmen are now engaged on the new Catholic church. A ten thousand dollar contract has been awarded to Messrs. Simoneau & Dion, for a building to be known as the Monument National. Plumbers were busy and builders' labourers were in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and all branches connected with these trades were working full time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were very busy on inside work, while carriage workers reported business active.

Printing and allied trades.—Business has been very good in all lines.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported a very satisfactory month. Cigar makers had a good month.

Miscellaneous trades.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees reported a busy month.

Transport.—Railway men were fully employed and cab drivers, carters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—The question of granting a bonus of $30,000 and exemption from taxes for a period of 20 years to a woollen factory is creating a good deal of discussion. There is considerable opposition to the bonus by the ratepayers, as they claim that if this is passed the borrowing power of the municipality ($90,000) will be exceeded The factory will employ 150 hands.

During the latter part of the month serious *bush fires* have been reported. So far none have broken out in the immediate vicinity of Sherbooke. At Black Lake the situation was serious for some days, but a rain which fell on the 28th relieved the situation.

A meeting of the *Retail merchants of the Eastern Townships* was held in Sherbrooke on August 17, for the purpose of considering the organization of the 'Eastern Townships Retail Merchants' Association.' It was decided to form the association and the meeting adjourned until September 27 next, when the by-laws and constitution will be adopted.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fairly well employed during August in most departments, especially in agriculture. Haying operations were completed, with little or no rain during cutting, the crop being an exceptionally good one. The oat crop promised well, and many farmers were busy cutting. On the whole all crops were showing well, and farmers will have a very good year.

Building operations were more active than in preceding years, and favourable conditions prevailed in commercial circles. Travellers reported orders very satisfactory owing to the abundant harvest.

There were no industrial disturbances, and no changes reported in hours of labour or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were well employed, but bookbinders were not busy.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors and garment workers were fairly well employed. Glove makers were very busy. Boot and shoe workers were fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice men, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were somewhat quiet, and leather workers and saddlers were not busy.

Miscellaneous. — Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and furriers were well employed. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were very busy.

Transport. — Railroad employees were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were only fairly well employed. Cab drivers, carters, &c., were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class has been well employed. Wages for men unloading coal were 25 cents per hour.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During August the condition of the labour market was fair. Construction was less active than during July, though masons, bricklayers, stonecutters, paperhangers and painters had abundance of employment. In the sash and door factories also work was plentiful, some of these establishments working overtime to catch up with orders. Very satisfactory conditions existed in the iron trades, and the leather trades also worked with full staffs. Leather manufacturers have advanced the price of leather 3 cents a foot owing to the scarcity and high price of hides. This caused a certain amount of embarrassment in the boot and shoe factories, which were not so active as in the preceding month, customers only purchasing for present needs, thus causing rather quiet conditions among the manufacturers.

A roomy building has been erected near the Laframboise skating rink, where the Agricultural Society of the County of St. Hyacinthe holds its exhibition each year. This building will shelter exhibitors. The exhibition of 1905 will be held on September 7, and the question of the organization of an exhibition company with a large capital, which could furnish greater attractions, thereby bringing into the city a larger number of visitors, was under discussion.

The provision market was well attended. Fruit was abundant, the price of farm produce continued high, with a good demand.

Farm labourers received good remuneration for their labour. The work on the

military riding school was progressing rapidly, the foundation walls being built several feet above ground and in certain places being 6 feet thick. This building furnishes plenty of work to all branches of the building trades. Agricultural implement factories were very active, working full time with full staffs. The Casavant & Brothers organ factory had sufficient orders to keep its employees busy all the time. This firm entertains most friendly relations with its men; as a proof of it, the Messrs. Casavant invited their employees and their families to a picnic during August, the outing being a pronounced success in further cementing the cordial relations existing between employers and employees. The French *liqueur* company did considerable work on the property purchased by it, and everything indicated that the works would be soon in operation. Cigar manufacturers worked steadily, with plenty of orders ahead. The Emporium Cigar Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent per annum on its paid-up capital.

Retail trade was comparatively quiet during the month, owing to farmers being busy garnering their crops. This condition will cease after the harvest is over. Wholesale trade also suffered somewhat from this same cause. Banks reported a good month, with easy collections. There have been no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages.

A strike occurred during the month among section men on the Quebec Southern Railway. Five sections, those of Sabrevois, Iberville, Rougemont, Ste. Angèle and St. Damase, all in Quebec, struck for an increase in wages. The workmen made known their demands to the superintendent, who promised that he would bring them to the attention of the company. Without waiting for a further answer, however, the men quit work on August 3. The superintendent thereupon replaced the men on August 5, and the foremen were also discharged. On August 8 the company gave its answer to the men's demand by granting a general increase of 10 cents per day to all the sectionmen of the Quebec Southern Railway. Apart from this difficulty relations between employers and employees were excellent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month has been a very busy one, the farmers after having gathered in their hay commenced harvesting their other crops, and as weather conditions were most favourable the work proceeded rapidly. The abundance of the crops has caused a good demand for farm labour at remunerative wages. The fruit crop was abundant, and the good quality of the product made trading very profitable. Dairy products brought high prices. On Saturday, August 27, 1,207 packages of butter were sold for 22 cents and 22½ cents per pound, and 904 boxes of cheese were sold at 10⅜ and 10 9-16 cents for white, and 10⅝ cents for coloured. Butter on the local market sold the same day at from 25 to 26 cents per pound and eggs at from 16 to 18 cents per dozen. There is a great abundance of vegetables, but the prices remained firm. Celery brought 5 to 10 cents, tomatoes 10 to 15 cents per dozen, cabbages from 3 to 8 cents each, green beans 5 cents per quart and others 15 cents; by the bushel, $2.40. Prices of potatoes have decreased since last month. In the last week of the month they were sold for 50 cents per bushel. Altogether the month has been an excellent one for agriculture, and if the weather continues favourable, farmers as a class will be very prosperous, as will also farm labourers, who were very scarce and received high wages.

Manufacturing.—Manufactories were active during the month, and with the exception of boot and shoe factories have all run with full staffs. The Penman Manufacturing Company was not so busy in August as in July, but anticipates a better month in September. The boot and shoe factories were not very active, there being a good deal of lost time, but the employees hope that conditions will improve after the harvest is garnered. Sash and door factories have been exceptionally busy, that of L. P. Morin & Sons being obliged to work overtime to catch up with orders. Messrs. Casavant Bros., organ manufacturers, and other manufactories had a good month. The Eastern Township Corset Company reported quiet conditions during the first two weeks of August, but has since been running full time with a full staff, and September promises well.

The following is a detailed report of the operations of the Ames, Holden Company, Limited, as furnished to the city council by a committee of aldermen, under the presidency of Mayor E. St. Jacques, who were named to inquire whether the Ames, Holden Company, who were operating in Ste. Hyacinthe the establishment formerly belonging to Messrs. Seguin, Lalime & Co., had fulfilled its pledges towards the city in accordance with regulation No. 96. The committee reported that on August 2 they made a minute examination of the company's books and found that a sum of $60,-

865 had been disbursed by the company in wages to its workmen during the 11 months ended April 30 last, that an average of 225 hands were employed in the said factory, that they examined the pay-lists for three weeks, viz., the weeks ending October 30, 1904, January 18, 1905, and March 29, 1905; that the first showed a payment of the sum of $1,471.84, the second of $1,418.81, and the third $1,770.35 in salary. It was ascertained that in the said time the factory had turned out 414,661 pairs of footwear. This report was considered very satisfactory by the council. Compared with last year's returns the following figures are shown:—

Average of wages paid :—	1904.	1905.
Monthly	$5,400	5,533
Yearly	64,800	66,400
Average of hands employed, number	200	225
Pairs of boots and shoes sold during 12 months	323,405	414,661

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fully employed. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters had a fair month. Lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers were active. Stonecutters were very busy, as were also builders' labourers, but the demand is equal to the supply.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, moulders, iron workers and helpers had a good month, as had also electrical workers and linemen. Jewellers had a fairly active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers reported favourable conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very active with much overtime. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—These trades were fully occupied. The Eastern Clothing Company had an excellent month with sufficient orders to keep its employees constantly employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported great activity. Butchers and ice cutters had plenty of work. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a prosperous month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had an excellent month, with many orders. Saddlers and leather workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and d livery employees, hotel, restaurant and lau dry employees had a busy month, but th supply equalled the demand.

Transport.—Transportation was activ railway employees of all kinds, cab an hack drivers and teamsters had a bu month.

Unskilled labour.—Although this cla was very numerous, it was well employe but there was no demand for new me As the autumn season advances work f this class of labour will slacken som what.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRIC

Messrs. Gustav Audet and T. J. Griffith correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKE

Labour in nearly all branches was in a tive demand throughout August, boot wor ers and a number of employees in indu trial establishments being the only class complaining of short time. The buildi trades continued very busy, advertisemen appearing in the press for carpenters a plasterers.

The Western Canada Flour Compa has contracts with Mr. James Stewart Co., Pittsburg, to erect 6 large concre buildings to cost between $550,000 a $600,000. The mill proper is to have capacity of 500 barrels per day and t grain elevator of 5,000,000 bushels. Thr thousand tons of steel in addition to t concrete will be required for the buil ings.

Real estate transfers during the fir six months of the year were 1,446 in nu ber, and amounted to $8,254,606. Duri the first six months of 1904 the number transfers was 1,124 and the value of t transfers amounted to $5,838,245.

The strike of the carpenters was st unsettled at the close of the month, thou only about 100 men were still on strik the balance being employed for the mo part either by contractors who have a ceded to the men's demands or on o jobs, at 30 cents per hour. With a view the settlement of the strike the Arc bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruche placed himself in communication with t building section of the Trades a Labour Council and the Builders' Exchan during August. An interview was he between the Archbishop and the Carpe ters' and Plasterers' Unions, at whi it was proposed that a permanent boa of arbitration and conciliation to

mposed of the Archbishop, a Protestant ergyman and a committee, be appointed r the purpose of settling differences that ight arise from time to time between em- oyers and employees. The proposition as approved by the building section of e Trades and Labour Council and by the uncil, but the Builders' Exchange would ly agree to it, 'provided that the arbitra- on is between the employers and the rking men at large through their author- ed representatives, but not through any ficials or representatives of labour nions.' Only a few plasterers remained strike, the greater number having found ployment with union employers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were gener- ly very active.

Railway construction and employment. -Extensive repairs to the street railway nes on the busy thoroughfares of the city ere in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, rpenters and joiners were very busy, and asterers were in demand. The other anches were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, ma- inists, metal polishers and brass workers ere active. Electrical workers and line- en were busy. Favourable conditions re reported by the remaining branches.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— ctive conditions prevailed.

Printing and allied trades. — These ades were all well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment rkers were well employed, except in a w branches. Boot and shoe workers were short time in some establishments.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Active nditions prevailed. Ice men were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, leather workers d trunk and bag makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery nployees were active, and hotel and res- urant employees and laundry workers sy.

Transport.—Railway employees were all tive, and steamboatmen, longshoremen d street railway employees very active. ab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and ex- ressmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, being in fair demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company were erecting a roundhouse at Turcot to relieve the Point St. Charles roundhouse. A number of workmen's houses were in progress in the vicinity of the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The prosperous condition of the labour market which has characterized the past three months in this city and district still continued, and prospects were brighter than ever. Common labour had to be hired at the immigration hall at Ottawa, in order to meet the requirements of the local market, and there was a marked scarcity of hands in nearly all branches. Building operations, mainly additions or extensions and improvements to factories, were perhaps the best evidence that the labouring population would not lack employment during the coming months, new factories being established, which will bring population from outside. Ottawa branches of the mica factories are being opened by manufacturers. There was considerable activity in the real estate market during August; about 100 city lots have changed hands, all for building purposes. The formation of a new company for the manufacture of explosives on the outskirts of the city is the last addition to Hull's industrial establishments. Operations will soon be started; the works will employ about a dozen men.

A slight disturbance occurred in the third week of the month among some labourers of the firm of Lachance & Kennedy, who were dredging the Brewery Creek for the city. About a dozen men, who were not thought by the employers to be worth $1.50 per day, the rate paid to the others, were offered $1.35, and they refused to work. They were immediately replaced by stronger men, who are being paid $1.50 per 9-hour day. Additional men were wanted on the job, but there were none to be had.

Many residences of an improved and modern style are being constructed in the city, showing that money is by no means scarce. The general improvement of streets, water supply and drainage is another instance of

the development and progress of the city, by which the labouring classes who constitute the main element, will greatly benefit. A better class of tenements are now being offered to let to workingmen—a good sign of the prosperous times.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported favourably. One large grower of fodder and roots of the surrounding district stated that though reports had been scattered that an excess of rain had spoiled hay and potatoes, out of each hundred tons of hay which he had put under shelter barely four tons were spoiled, while the proportion of losses for potatoes was slightly worse.

Lumbering.—There are over 200 small saw-mills in this district, which were for the most part idle, though the largest were still operating. Built for the purpose of competing against the large city saw-mills in the cut of pine lumber, these saw-mills have very little pine to saw, the limits being everywhere the property of the large owners. It is stated that these mills would find a more profitable market in sawing hardwood for furniture factories, there being a large amount of this wood in this district.

Manufacturing.—The Cement Company is already considering the enlargement of its plant. The output is all sold ahead, and the supply is not up to the demand, although the works were running 24 hours 7 days in the week.

The E. B. Eddy Company is receiving larger quantities than ever of spruce logs for winter operations at the sulphide or dry pulp mills. Shipping is done by water from the Lievre, the Nation and the Rouge rivers, below Ottawa.

Mining.—The experiments of the Director General of Mines in Canada for the reduction of iron ore by electricity are being awaited with interest, as the success of the Hull mines is largely depending on the result.

Transport.—Shipments of lumber from the docks around the Chaudière and in Hull are increasing, as is usual at the approach of the fall. The blue fleet was mostly all under commission, and what was left idle was providing work to the Hull repairing shops. Shipments of cement for the Grand Trunk Railway and to a large Montreal construction firm, shipments of dry and wet pulp, of pork to the European market, of woollen wearing goods to Ottawa firms, of axes to the many lumbering points, of mattresses to supply the local market, of mica to the three manufact ing houses of Ottawa—all were very tive.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARK

While August is usually regarded as quiet month, there was abundant activ in Ottawa in outdoor occupations, and a whole the past month was a busy one trade generally. The building trades w exceptionally busy, and there was work more men had they been available. Br was scarce, but no serious interference w operations resulted. Mercantile operati were fair, and the outlook was for an tive autumn trade. August settlements, pecially for country merchants, are alw regarded as one of the most important the year, as indicating the prosperity otherwise of the past season. The ba reported that paper was generally well n with an increase in the number of ren als.

Some trouble developed during month over improvements being made the Chaudière channel. An injunction granted restraining the work, and the act will in all probability go to trial in S tember. The plaintiffs in the action the E. B. Eddy Company, and the Otta and Hull Power and Manufacturing Co pany, and the companies who as def dants were served with notices are J. Booth, the Ottawa Electric Company, Ottawa Electric Railway Company, Ottawa Investment Company, Limited. Ottawa Power Company, Limited, and Bronson Company. The plaintiffs cla that the defendants are constructing wo designed to lessen their water power, a also that an agreement drawn by the I minion government is being violated. T agreement was in the nature of a tentat arrangement pending a proposed subm sion of a test case to the Supreme Co to decide the respective jurisdictions the Dominion and Provincial governme as to the control of the waters. The w under way and to which objection v taken involves not only the construction a dam, but the removal of an island wh plaintiffs allege would greatly diminish water supply upon which they are dep dent for power. The city engineer of tawa claims also that the works will m ace the city's water pressure, and con tute danger in the event of fire. In ad

ion, the city is dependent upon the plain-iff, the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, or power to operate the civic electric ghting plant. The throwing of the ques-on into court, it is thought, will facilitate more speedy solution of the difficulty.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in every section the Ottawa valley reported very satis-ictory crops in all lines harvested by the d of August. There were signs of rot in e potato crop, and an unusually large antity was rushed to market early in the ason, causing a decline in prices, but is is likely to re-act in higher prices later .

Lumbering.— The lumbering industry s especially busy. There was an active mand for men for the shanties to bring wn the summer-end drives. Any man shing employment in these occupations d no trouble in obtaining it. Mr. J. Booth was rushing work on his big per mill which when completed will be e of the largest in respect to output in e country. It will consume the output the new pulp mill now in operation. It said that the investment in both mills l represent $1,000,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There were no idle men the building trades, and the month was e from disturbances of any character. mpetent builders' labourers were receiv-ng 20 cents an hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding des.—The iron trades were all well em-yed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking trades were busy on local ers, and gave promise of continuing so the remainder of the season.

Printing and allied trades.—There was change in the printing trades.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades e quiet. In connection with the Two s Tailloring establishment there was e trouble (beginning in July) over the ange card system, under which the n are given jobs turn about in the slack son. The firm refused to recognize it, some 8 or 10 men, belonging to the on, refused to work otherwise. The r takes the position that the men are charged; the men regard it as a lock-out. ing to the quiet season there were no elopments beyond the men quitting k.

Transport.— Transportation companies were busy, the volume of summer traffic being the largest for years.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market during August, the building trades being particularly active. Work was resumed on the stables in connection with the Royal Military College, which earlier in the season was suspended for want of material, particularly brick. It was also decided by the Board of Education to erect an addition to the Collegiate Institute, and the work was well under way. A site was recently surveyed by the Royal Engineers for the new military barracks; it was decided to call for tenders, the foundations to be laid early this fall. Appropriations for this work have already been made by the Dominion government.

The excursion season was about ended, and was reported by the various steamboat companies to have been the best for several years past. Corporation men were still at work putting stone and binding on the roads. Many men were also employed laying granolithic and other walks. Scavengers will be employed for a month longer putting the streets in proper condition. The corporation of the city has built about five miles of permanent walks this year. This will make about 16 miles in use.

The hotel trade in this district has not been equalled in many years. The hotel accommodation has not been equal to the demand made upon it.

Since the city took over the light plant about $6,000 have been spent in repairs. Much work remains to be done, but whether this will be undertaken this year has not yet been decided. A number of men were employed excavating for new gas mains. The corporation is doing the work by day labour instead of by contract. The work is said to be cheaper in this way. It will take about six weeks to complete the work.

It was reported that the local sailing schooners were practically idle during the month, in the early spring every available boat was engaged and the supply came in early. The best hard coal is now being retailed at $6.50 per ton, and it is felt that the supply will be equal to all demands.

The recent opening of a wholesale boot and shoe store is a success and has proved an important addition to the list of wholesale houses handling staple goods. As Kington is tapped by several steamboat lines, carrying freight, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, Kingston and Pembroke and Bay of Quinté railroads, besides numerous stage lines, enabling dealers to ship at the lowest freight rates, it is expected that the city will ere long become a large distributing centre.

The following were the collections at the Inland Revenue office for July:—

Vinegar	$ 208 08
Spirits	4,566 53
Malt	765 00
Tobacco and cigars	2,951 45
Licenses	450 00
Electric light inspector's fees	40 00
Other receipts	27 24
Total	$9,008 30

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very busy, help being very scarce. Work was carried on far into the night in order to house the harvest.

Fishing.—Operations were at a standstill.

Lumbering.—Conditions were quiet.

Manufacturing.—Trade was very active.

Mining.—Extremely active conditions prevailed, and many rich deposits have been recently reported.

Railroad construction and employment.—Employment continued active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades reported great activity. Painters were in great demand, contractors being unable at times to meet their responsibilities. All others were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There was no diminution in the demand made upon all branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers continued to be very actively employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade active.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice drivers and cigarmakers had a busy month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curri were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-make clerks, delivery employees, hotel and r taurant employees and laundry workers h a very active month.

Transport.—All employees connect with transportation were well employ September is expected to be unusua busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour very busy.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRI

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspond reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARK

Labour conditions in this city and trict during August were excellent, be more active than in the preceding mo and better than last year. The dema for labour was equal to the supply, in s of the fact that many new residents h moved to the city. All industrial w were very busy, except the rolling m which were still closed, although nego tions were in progress for their resump in the near future. The Belleville works were busy, as were the found and woodworking establishments. building trades have been especially tive, many new residences being in co of construction and many were compl during August. Many additions and terations have also been finished and se were under way. The Quinte laundr erecting a new cement building on F street, being the first of that kind t erected in the city. Several handsome buildings were being built outside of city. Transport has been very active, by rail and boat.

After the first of September the ba will conduct a cash business only. Th tail grocers are discussing the takin the same step, as some of them state they could sell cheaper if business done on a cash basis.

The city will expend $15,000 on granolithic pavements this season, a large number of men have been eng at this work during the month at wages.

The Belleville Cement works were w ing night and day turning out a large q tity of cement of the finest quality. M men from this city are employed t as the works are only three miles from city. They are taken there and bac vans. Another big cement company. Lehigh, of Allentown, Pa., has this m

closed for the purchase of 10,000 acres of limestone and clay lands lying just east of the present cement works. This is the largest company producing cement in the United States, having a capacity of 6,000,000 barrels a year. They intend this year to erect storehouses, machine shops and dwellings preparatory to erecting a plant next spring of 4,000 barrels per day, employing between 300 and 400 men. The company's engineer and a staff of men are this month surveying and laying out plans.

The city at the next municipal election will vote on a proposal to raise $60,000 for the purpose of installing a trunk sewerage system. The large waterworks pipes across the river which have been broken by spring freshets the last two years will be laid two feet under the bed of the river, and a number of men were engaged at this work during the month.

There have been no changes in rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Vegetables of all kinds were in excellent condition, and a large crop is expected. This vicinity has escaped with little damage by rain, although lightning destroyed several barns and contents in the northern part of the county.

Fishing.—Fishing was dull.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations were included in this city, but were active in Trenton and Deseronto.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was very active, all factories working full time.

Mining.—Mining was very active in North Hastings.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was active, but little construction was in progress.

Other industries.—Steamboat traffic has greatly exceeded any August for years. One of the main line of boats was obliged to engage an extra steamer to handle the freight from this city and district, the principal shipments being cheese.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches had a splendid month, the best, it was stated, for several years. Wages were good and there need be no idle men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers, machinists, engineers, bicycle workers and horseshoers were busy. Electrical workers reported only a fair month. Blacksmiths had a good month, as had boilermakers, although there are not many of the latter class here.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Much activity was shown among woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers. Carriage and wagon makers were busy, keeping up with their orders.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper and job printers had an exceptionally active month, and pressmen and bookbinders also had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, some of the shops working overtime. Boot and shoe workers were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Every branch of these trades reported an excellent month.

Leather trades.—The main branch of this trade employed here is harness-making, which was busy during August.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employees had a good month, and hotel and restaurant employees were very busy as well as laundry workers. Theatre employees had a dull month.

Transport.—Conductors, engineers, firemen, in fact all branches of railroad work, reported a busy month. Ship labourers and longshoremen were also extra busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen had a fair month, as did teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand, and high wages were paid.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A new telephone line is to be constructed between several towns in North Hastings and Belleville to connect with a large number of places north of the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the gold and marble districts of Hastings county. A number of the merchants in these towns have formed the company. The Bell Telephone Company has also started to build a line. The independent line is now in operation from Bancroft to Eldorado, a distance of 40 miles.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

August has seen no abatement in industrial activity. All classes of labour

have been exceptionally busy, and from present indications the demand will be active until the cold weather sets in.

The rapid development of the Peterboro Cereal Company has called for larger buildings and the company has plans out for a large 70,000 bushel elevator. If the business continues to increase as it has done since its beginning the company will be forced to double its capacity.

The corporation authorities were putting down concrete walks in all parts of the city, employing a large gang of men. Several large sewer contracts were also under way, and building operations of all kinds were very active. Factories and lumber and hardware dealers were in consequence very busy. The new opera house was being rapidly pushed forward, the contractor having a large number of bricklayers puting up the walls. Four hundred barrels of cement are being used in connection with works on Trent canal and other points along the route of the Otanabee river. Banks were all doing a good business. Wholesale and retail trade was prosperous, the merchants daily receiving fall goods.

The city tax collector reported that on August 1, nearly 75 per cent of the taxes had been paid, this being a better financial report than in any previous year, showing that the people are in a good position to meet their financial obligations.

The labour market was free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—August has been a month of activity among farmers. The hay and grain harvest came on quickly and a shortage of farm help has been felt. The harvest in this district was exceptionally good.

Lumbering.—Conditions continued active, the several saw mills cutting logs which have been floated to their mills from the camps on the back waters of the northern country.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in all lines were very active. The Wm. Hamilton Company, manufacturers of saw-mill machinery, engines, water wheels, &c., were very busy, and had a full staff of men running full time. The G. W. Green Company was exceptionally busy. It is the intention of this company to manufacture all kinds of machinery in connection with pumps, tanks and windmills; a new set of machinery was being installed for the extension of the works. The several canoe and planing factories were extensively employed on local and export trade. The George Matthews Company has been receiving large shipments of live hogs, as many as 1,4 in one day and 8,663 in one week bei received at the local pork packing hou The Turnbull Company has had a depa ment added to its dry goods store, whi will employ an extra number of han The Robert Fair Company has also ma extensive changes in its store. The Ir perial Pulp and Paper Company, of Stu geon Falls, which manufactures sever tons of paper daily, is adding to its pla the manufacture of pulp from differe kinds of wood. About 1,000 men to go in the woods are required by the company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, mason carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterer painters, plumbers and builders' labou ers were very active. Gas and steam-fitte and stonecutters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuildin trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers an helpers, machinists, engineers, steam e gineers, electrical workers, linemen, met and brass workers and sheet metal wor ers were very busy. Blacksmiths, boile makers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers an jewellers were fairly well employed. Shi workers and bicycle-workers were slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers an polishers, carriage and wagon makers, pa tern makers and coopers were busy. Ca builders and gilders were not active.

Printing and allied trades.—All hav been well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailor garment workers and boot and shoe worker were active. Hat makers were somewha slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers confectioners, butchers, meat cutters an icemen were very active. Cigarmaker were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Conditions were fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom-ma kers were well employed. Clerks, steno graphers and furriers were slack. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were very active.

Transport.—Railroad workers of all classes have been well employed owing to the heavy tourist traffic. Steamboatmen also were busy. The hauling of grain by water has just commenced, and this will maintain activity. Street railway employees were very active. Cab drivers, carters, &c., were fairly busy, and teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Over 200 steamboats have passed through the lift lock up to date this season, 50 of them during August, bringing in wood and live stock from the several parts of the district along the canal.

The highest price paid for cheese was given this month for August cheese, it having gone up to 11 9-16 cents per pound. Over 5,000 boxes were sold. Dairying and stock-raising is being engaged in by a great many farmers throughout the district. Harvesting has been in progress throughout the country. All crops were reported good.

The following prices were current for market produce:—

Plums	per quart. 0.04
Apples	per bag 0.50
Potatoes	" 1.00
Eggs	per doz. 0.16
Butter	per lb. 0.23 to 0.24
Chickens	per pr. 0.60 to 0.80

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Both skilled and unskilled labour was generally well employed, as there was activity in nearly all lines of industry. The very extensive immigration of the spring and early summer has had the effect of checking any upward tendency in wages that might have resulted from the general prosperity. A large number of foreigners, more particularly Russian Jews and Finanders, have obtained employment in connection with the iron trade. Unskilled labour has profited by the temporary demand for harvest hands in the west and in Ontario. Relations between employers and employees were for the most part satisfactory, the only noteworthy exceptions being in the case of strikes inaugurated some time ago, which remain unsettled, though many of the men have found other employment.

The opening of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition has given temporary work to a large number. The building trades were active, though there were not as many large contracts as last year, the principal work being on dwelling houses. The total value of building permits issued in July was $1,157,296, as compared with $884,550 in July, 1904.

The Gowans Kent Company is preparing to erect a new warehouse on the east side of the Don Esplanade south of King street. The Consumers' Gas Company had begun work on its new $50,000 retort house at the foot of Saulter street, and the ground was being prepared for a siding from the Grand Trunk Railway into the works. Ground was being cleared for the erection of a new union railroad station south of Front and east of Yonge street.

The traffic of the Toronto Railway Company continued to increase. The gross receipts for July were $242,698, of which the city's percentage was $36,404, the increase as compared with July, 1904, being $28,844.

On August 12, 150 employees in the car building shops of the Toronto Railway Company were discharged, the company having determined to discontinue the manufacture of cars owing to disagreements between the company and the city authorities as to the construction of new loop lines, &c.

The local branch of the International Street Railwaymen's Union at a meeting held on August 22 passed a resolution favouring the adoption of a voluntary death benefit fund. At present the surviving representatives of a deceased member receives $100 from the International union, and as the executive refuses to increase this sum, some of the local branches are organizing benefit funds independent of the International body. It is proposed to levy an assessment of $1 on each member when a death occurs.

The work of the Fresh Air Fund has enabled the managers to send a large number of women and children to the temporary colony at the lakeside during the hot weather.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this section have nearly finished harvesting their grain crops, which have generally turned out well. The season has been a very favourable one for dairying, and pastures are in excellent condition. Root crops give good promise. The area devoted to sugar beets this season has considerably increased over last year. Owing to immigration, the problem of extra help has not been as serious as in former years, though there were some complaints of a shortage.

Manufacturing.—There was practically no change in conditions, which continued favourable, the assurance of plentiful harvests in the west and Ontario strengthening the demand for all classes of products. The outlook for a busy fall trade was exceedingly satisfactory. Many new industries were being started. The Fairbanks Morse Manufacturing Company of Can-

ada, a branch of the Fairbanks Company of Chicago, has secured three acres on the corner of Bloor street West and the Grand Trunk tracks, where it has begun the erection of a factory which will cost $100,000, and will give employment to 1,000 people in the manufacture of machinery, motors and gasoline engines. The Staunton Wall Paper Company will build a $50,000 addition to its factory on Yonge street. There has been a great increase this season in the boat building trade of Toronto. The local firms engaged in the construction of gasoline launches, sailing yachts, dinghies, canoes, &c., were all very busy, and Toronto has become a centre of the trade, supplying all parts of the Dominion. Much of the demand for launches and yachts which was formerly supplied by American manufacturers now furnishes work to Toronto firms.

The securing of electric power from Niagara Falls will have an important effect in stimulating manufacturing development in Toronto, and the question of cost is exciting much attention. Surveyors are locating the lines for the western extension of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company to London and other points from which branches will cover the western peninsula of Ontario. The Niagara-Toronto transmission line is almost complete. It was stated that the Toronto and Niagara Power Company has contracted to supply the Toronto Railway Company, the Electric Light Company and other companies for twenty-four hours per day at $35 per horse-power per year. It is estimated that the limit required by the industries of Toronto using power of any kind is 30,000 horse-power, and as the three companies on the Canadian side have franchises for the development of an aggregate of 415,000 horse-power, the supply available is likely to exceed the demand for some time to come.

Railway construction and employment.—The construction of the James Bay road along the Don valley and northward to Richmond Hill was actively pushed, grading being completed over a large portion of this section. The York Radial Railway Company has finally secured the required permission for an extension of the Toronto & Mimico branch from Long Branch to the western boundary of Etobicoke township, and a gang of men were put to work on the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, builders' labourers and all classes engaged in the building trades were busy. The Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union has withdrawn its delegates from the District Labour Council, but will retain its connection with the Federated Building Trades Council.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, boilermakers iron moulders, structural steel workers, sheet metal workers and brass workers were all actively employed. Machinists, except those on strike, were nearly all at work. Jewellers and silversmiths were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers, cabinet makers, furniture workers and pattern makers were well employed. Coopers had steady work. Piano makers found trade rather slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month. The recent action of the International Union convention in declaring for an eight-hour day will not affect the relations of the trade and their employers here, as existing agreements will be respected, and the agreement entered into in June, 1904, for the nine-hour day does not expire until June, 1907. Bookbinders were practically all at work. Lithographers to the number of 75 struck early in the month for the recognition of the union and were still out.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors found trade a little dull, as is usual between seasons. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, with the exception of a few who went on strike, were well employed. Butchers and brewery workers had steady work. Confectionery workers were rather slack. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—These trades had steady work, with prospects of a good fall season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were all busy. The strike at the Menzies Wall Paper Company's factory at Mimico was still on. The company was fined $25 for violation of the Alien Labour Act by importing five labourers under contract from New York to take the places of the strikers.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboat employees, street railway men, expressmen and teamsters had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—There was an abundant employment for unskilled labour in the rural districts, but owing to the i

flux from abroad there were a number who could not readily find work in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—Gunn Bros. will erect an abattoir at a cost of $200,000. A sealing wax factory has been erected on West Annette street.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour was fully employed as in July, but the urgent demand for men in some lines was not so noticeable, though there were no idle men. Female factory hands and house servants were in constant demand.

The new graphite factory is now erected, and another cigar factory has been started. The building of granolithic sidewalks, brick pavements, sewers and water mains in the city gave much employment. More contracts of the same nature were being let. The building trades continued to be the busiest.

Wholesale and retail trade was steady, and the financial situation satisfactory.

No changes in wages or hours were reported. A small strike occurred in the Sherkston stone quarries.

Fire destroyed a stone crushing and concrete plant on the works of the Toronto & Niagara Power Company. A large cooper shop at Niagara-on-the-Lake was burned and coal sheds damaged.

A pumping station at the Shisler's Point quarries was also burned.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy and farm labourers were in demand. Grain crops were mostly harvested and threshing was going on. Fruit crops were ripening, making extra work.

Fishing.—Fishing on Lake Erie was very poor, and some boats have been laid up.

Manufacturing.—The neckwear, muffler and suspender factories were very busy, and there was an urgent demand for female operatives. Business was improving at the chain and trap factory after a long dull period. The Shredded Wheat biscuit factory was employing 35 hands. In other factories employment was steady. Factories in different parts of the district for canning fruits and vegetables were very busy, and were employing many hands.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was good. Very little construction work was going on.

Other industries.—The three power development companies were making good progress with their works. All three are building lines in different directions for the transmission of power. The Toronto & Niagara Company's line to Toronto was practically completed. The Ontario Power Company's line to Welland was well under way, and the construction of the line to carry power into New York state was in an advanced state. In a short time these two companies will have power for sale in many of the towns and cities of Ontario and New York. The new wheel pit of the Canadian Niagara Company was being lined, and the transmission line to the United States side of the river was ready for use.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — The building trades were still very busy. The rush of work for bricklayers and masons was less pronounced, but work was still plentiful. Carpenters and joiners were fully employed, and lathers and plasterers were busy, while painters and plumbers had more work than they could do. Gas and steam-fitters were very well employed, and builders' labourers were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, electrical workers and kindred craftsmen were all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern-makers and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing business, which has been dull for some time, showed considerable improvement.

Clothing trades.—Tailors found employment excellent.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Fruit canneries were working to full capacity, and were giving much temporary employment. Bakers, butchers and icemen were busy. Another cigar factory adds to employment in that line in the city.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all working. Clerks and delivery employees were fully employed. Hotel, restaurant and laundry employees were active.

Transport.—Railroad business was good for the time of year, and all classes of railway men had steady work. Steamboat and street railway traffic was heavy, and employment good. Cabmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were all busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—By-laws were passed to aid the establishing of a factory by the Plymouth Cordage Company and the enlargement of the Beatty Machine and Engine works. The Cordage Company has paid out $20,000 for land for a factory site. The business of the Beatty works has doubled in the past two years. The Robertson Brothers Company, builders of hoisting machinery, has been incorporated, and will enlarge its plant.

Sherkston.—A small labour disturbance occurred among the quarry employees.

Shisler's Point.—The quarry plant was damaged by fire.

Port Colborne.—The fishing plant has been laid up for a time.

Niagara-on-the-Lake. — Mr. Ellison's cooper shops and Mr. Evans' coal sheds were burned, causing heavy loss at a busy season.

ST, CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during August, with conditions about the same as last month. There were calls for extra labour in some branches of industry, but the supply was generally equal to the demand. A few factories were stock-taking, otherwise all were running full time. The Flinn Cannery Company added 50 hands to its staff. The Wethey Company, a new independent cannery, has started operations. The main factory is of two stories, 100 x 40 feet, with boiler room 30 x 30 feet. The boiler is of 75 horse-power and the engine 40 horse-power. The warehouse is a one-story building 75 x 40 feet. With a view to cleanliness, all the cooking and scalding will be done apart from the main building. The factory is paying the 30 cents per bushel asked for by the fruit growers early in the season. The company expect to have from 75 to 100 hands employed soon, and to keep them busy till December. This will be in addition to the 20 hands employed in its mince meat department, which will be moved from Queenston street to the company's new quarters as soon as new buildings for the department can be built.

The contract for the Jenckes Machine Company's new factory buildings has been let, and building operations begun. The works when in operation will employ 100 to 300 hands during the first to third years respectively.

The building trades continued busy. Civic improvement works, sewers, sidewalks, &c., furnished employment to large bodies of men.

The Wednesday half-holiday, which was generally observed during the summer closed for the season with the month of August. Some 27 business houses observed this half-holiday during June, July and August. The number of employees affected totalled over 300.

Six woodworkers in the employ of the Normandy Carriage and Wagon establishment quit work on August 9, claiming that they were not receiving the wage promised them, and asking for $1.75 per day of 9 hours instead of $1.50. The firm claimed that the men were new to the work, and as they acquired a knowledge of the work their wages would be advanced. The men returned to work on the day following. With this exception harmony has prevailed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy with the season's work. There will not be the same demand for helpers as last season. Crops will not be heavy, and although some fruit is of good quality such as peaches and tomatoes, the acreage is not so large as other seasons. This is due to the uncertainty of prices early in the year. The severe winters and the San Jose scale have destroyed a large number of fruit trees in the district. The hay crop was the heaviest in many years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades were all busy with sufficient work for all employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, core makers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were slack. Boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice men, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported trade good.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour had fair employment, the supply being equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The conditions of the labour market remained much the same as last month; there were few idle men and labour was generally well employed.

Merritton.—Labour was fairly well employed in the leading establishments. The carbide works were running night and day, employing 35 men in three shifts of eight hours a shift. The 1000 electrical horsepower required for the works is generated in the company's own plant. The Linden Paper Company's mills employ 75 hands and reported business fair. The employees have a Saturday half-holiday from May to October. The Canada Wheel works employ 32 hands and reported business good. The Wilson foundry, doing work in general castings, employs 10 hands. The Canada Coloured Cotton factory is employing 100 hands; this is less than formerly as the company has started to move its plant to Cornwall, where they intended to locate. The Riordan Paper Company employs 150 hands and business was reported good. Fourteen business houses in Merritton observed the half holiday during July and August; this affected 29 clerks.

Thorold.—The labour market was active during August. A visit to the following works showed the number employed to be: Davies pulp mill, 13 hands; Fife roller mills, 12; Hedley flour mills, 16; Montrose paper mills, 30; Thorold basket factory, 30; Thorold pulp mills, 14; Stewart's foundry, 10; and McClarey and McClane lumber mills, 20 hands, with a general report of business being good. Thorold observed the Wednesday half holiday during July and August. Sixteen business houses closed, affecting 37 employees.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during August, and several new industries decided to locate here. A clothing firm from Stratford has secured space for the erection of a modern factory. The Consolidated Hardware Company has leased premises to manufacture metal goods, gas fixtures, wire goods and tacks; 30 hands are employed.

The city council granted a franchise to the Canadian Heating Company; the company may carry on the business of supplying heat, light and power, but its principal business will be to supply heat.

During the month there were fires at the Ennis piano works and at the Greening wire works, causing $20,000 damage to the former and $1,000 to the latter.

The employing shoe repairers have formed an association and have raised prices. The master painters held their convention and elected Mr. S. N. Hughes, Toronto, secretary.

During the month there were strikes among the barbers at one shop, and among lithographing pressmen and transferrers.

It was stated that at least 8,000 people in the city were still unable to rent homes, houses being so scarce. The Westinghouse Company has decided to erect 300 new houses.

Railroad construction was being carried on between Burlington and Oakville on the Radial Electric road, giving it a double track from Hamilton to Oakville. The Burlington-Oakville extension has already been graded for a double track and all the bridges have been constructed for two tracks. Work in the wholesale factories was very active.

The residents of Hamilton are expecting to secure natural gas at 35 cents per thousand feet. Two companies are desirous of operating, the Ontario Pipe Line Company and the Ontario Gas and Fuel Company. It is expected that natural gas will be in use here this fall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very busy, and construction will likely be continued until far into the autumn. Bricklayers, masons, plumbers, lathers, builders' labourers, painters, carpenters, &c., were all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, including engineers, machinists, electrical workers, metal polishers, blacksmiths, &c., reported a good month at good wages.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades, upholsterers, carvers, pattern-makers, coopers, &c., had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were very busy. The strike among the lithographers was still on, involving 25 men. Most of them have left the city.

Clothing trades.—Work among the journeymen tailors was slack, and among ready-made tailors only fair. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers reported a good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—The barbers, five in number, who were on strike in one shop only, have secured work in other shops. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported a fair month.

Transport.—All railroad employees, both on steam and electric roads, were very busy, at good wages. Steamboat employees were also busy. Longshoremen had fair employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—A merger of the Bertram Machine and Tool works with other large American companies was proposed, but has not as yet been officially announced. As an effect of this combination, it is said there will be an extension of the Dundas plant. A moulding shop, which will cost $100,000, is to be erected, trebling the output. The number of employees will increase from about 250 to 700.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Very few men were idle during August, and the month compared favourably with July, and the corresponding month of la year. The building trades were busie and manufacture in the wagon and carria making trades was more active. The co struction of sewers gave employment to number, and the demand for farm labou ers absorbed any surplus left in the marke About fifty employees of the Massey-Ha ris Company went to Toronto to assist i the factory there; the factory here is n quite as busy as it was, and the men we required in Toronto. The natural gas su ply will be ready by November. Th contract for the piping has been let. A previously stated, the supply is comin from Selkirk, and will be sold here at 3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The Bra Milling Company's warehouse was de troyed by fire on the 6th at a loss of $6,00 it will be rebuilt. The by-law granti the Western Counties Company, power bring electrical energy to this city h not yet passed council; the matter is st under investigation. There was talk labour circles of building a labour templ the matter will receive the attention the trade council shortly. Merchants h a busy month for the season. With t close of the month the Wednesday hal holiday for clerks, delivery employees a barbers, and the Saturday half-holiday f moulders, carpenters, machinists, labo ers, printers, blacksmiths and bricklaye ended for the summer. The half-holid was popular, and was well observed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a bu month. The grain crops were good, a prospects for a heavy root crop are favo able. Farm labourers were in deman in some cases $2 per day and board f short periods was offered.

Manufacturing.—Conditions on the wh have been satisfactory. Very few m were out of work, and these only tempo arily; a good fall trade is expected. T Adams Wagon Company added a new bou to its equipment, and a quantity of ne machinery was installed at the gas pla

Railroad construction and employme —The Grand Valley Electric Railway C pany was extending its road into Gal there is about one mile of track still to co struct. The Grand Trunk Railway Co pany expects to have trains running on t main line through Brantford by the midd of September.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trad were busier than in July. Bricklaye

carpenters, lathers and plasterers found plenty of work and painters and decorators were all fully employed. Plumbers and gas fitters were busy and builders' labourers worked steadily.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove plate moulders were busy. Bench moulders at the Malleable Iron Works were slack, but machine and floor moulders were busy. In the plough shops moulders were slack, but coremakers had a steady month. Machinists were all employed and some worked overtime. Electrical workers and linemen worked full time. Metal polishers, buffers and platers were fairly well employed, and blacksmiths also had a fair month. Boilermakers were busy. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers, particularly the former, were exceptionally busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers had a brisk month. Pattern makers had a fair month. Millwrights were busy, as were also coopers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were not very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have been slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month, and butchers and icemen were fully employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers in one shop had a fair month, though some have been slack.

Leather trades.—Saddlers had an average month; there is little variation in this line here.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were fully employed. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers, particularly the latter, were very busy, largely owing to the hot weather.

Transport.—Railway trackmen were fairly busy. Freight handlers had a busy month, and street railway employees had steady work with teamsters and draymen in demand, due largely to building operations and civic works on the streets.

Unskilled labour.—There was a demand for unskilled labour in the rural districts, and there were few unemployed in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—There were no idle men during the month who desired work. Building operations, work on the Grand Trunk Railway and harvesting furnished employment for all out of work. The fabric mills ran steadily.

Blue Lake.—The cement works were very busy, being operated to their fullest capacity.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour had a good month during August, with good prospects for a continuation of fairly steady employment for some time. Factory workers had only a fair month, as is usual in August, but the amount of building under way assures plenty of work to outside workers for some time. During the month contracts were let for a new armoury to cost about $100,000; for an addition to the Homewood Sanitarium, to cost about the same; and tenders were asked for stations on the new Canadian Pacific Railway line, for improvements to the gas works and for a machinery building at the Ontario Agricultural College. In addition to this large amount of work, practically just being started, contracts have been made this season for about 175 dwellings. Machinery has been received during the month for the new factories of the Fielding Chemical Company and the Royal Tailoring Company. A by-law before the city council to make the minimum rate of civic labourers 20 cents an hour, was voted down; the present rate is 15 cents an hour, but an average of about 17 cents is being paid.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy taking in a better than average harvest. Threshing was commenced and returns were generally satisfactory. There were no complaints of a lack of help.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally had only a fair month; this was looked for during August. There has been some laying off of workpeople, but prospects were generally considered good for fall business.

Railroad construction.—Work on the Guelph and Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway was being pushed from both ends and the grading was nearly finished. Tenders have been asked for about $150,000 worth of new stations. The road is expected to be open by next July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had plenty of work on hand, but were still affected by a scarcity of brick. There was enough work ahead to provide employment for all, the open weather remaining, if bricks can be procured. Bricklayers, masons and painters had a fair month. and carpenters and joiners a good month. Plasterers had all the work that could be covered. and plumbers were steadily employed. Stonecutters had only a fair month, but prospects were good. Labourers were held back a little by the scarcity of brick.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron working trades improved somewhat during August. Iron moulders had a good month, as did also machinists and machinists' helpers. One shop worked some night work and another cancelled a couple of Saturday half holidays. Tube-mill workers had a good month, working night and day shifts.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had scarcely as good a month as July. Woodworkers had a fair month, with an improvement in one line, but upholsterers had only a fair month, as had also piano workers and organ workers. Carriage workers had only a fair month, though a start was made on cutters. Coopers had a poor month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had only a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers (female) were only partly employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month, and cigarmakers were well employed.

Textile trades.—Textile workers and Brussels weavers had only a fair month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and those who serve the public were only fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in fair demand, but a considerable number of immigrants constantly arriving maintained the supply.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—The Grand Valley Railway has been granted permission to enter Galt on a five year's franchise, with the provision that at the end of the term the town may acquire the road. No Sunday or freight cars are to be run, and provision is made for the granting of running rights to other roads, the use of the poles gratis to carry electric power and for a number of other minor concessions. A project is under way to bring natural gas to Galt from Paris. It will be carried through the town's piping system and sold to consumers at 35 cents per thousand foot.

Palmerston.—A by-law to loan $10,000 to help to establish a furniture company was passed by vote of the ratepayers.

Elora.—The Potter foundry building has been sold and is being fitted up for the manufacture of worsted yarns.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in labour conditions which continued generally satisfactory, with no lack of employment in all lines of trade, except where employment was unseasonable. The H. Krug Furniture Company and the Berlin Furniture Company were closed for a week for stock-taking, but were soon running again with full staffs, and prospects were good for the fall season. In the building trades there was a scarcity of brick at the beginning of the season; the year, however, will exceed all previous records in the number of new houses built.

The town council has granted to the Forwell Foundry Company a free building site on which to erect its plant which will cover 12,000 feet of land. The two main buildings of the foundry will be brick, 55 x 100 feet and 35 x 100 feet. There will also be a stock shed 20 x 65 feet and a metallic supply shed 18 x 115 feet.

The factory of the Ontario Sugar Company, though not in operation, did not lack indications of activity. The company was overhauling and cleaning up the plant in preparation for the coming season. A new and larger evaporator has been installed which handles the osmose and converts it into sugar instead of leaving it to be treated later on as formerly. An addition has been built to the beet sheds and a new warehouse is in contemplation.

On the evening of August 2, in connection with the Right Idea the dining room committee of the G.W.R. shirt factory gave a very successful lawn social on the G.W.R. Athletic Association's lawn. The proceeds will be used to add an extension to the factory lunch room and to add to the equipment. On August 26, the annual W. G. & R. excursion and picnic was held

to Port Elgin's summer resort, Paradise grove.

Transportation continued active and wholesale trade was good, while retail trade was dull as is usual at this season.

There were no changes to note in the rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners were very busy and crops on the whole have been exceptionally good. The sugar beet crop promised to be good, and is two weeks ahead of last year; the farmers are becoming more experienced in its cultivation. Many farmers have already threshed and some ploughing has been done.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in nearly all lines were busy. The Pivoted Bin and Store Fixture Company, of Brampton, has purchased the Dominion Table Company's factory and will take possession on September 1. It will enlarge the plant and add considerably to its staff of employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There has been much activity in the building trades. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas-fitters have been steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers had steady employment. Some of the wood carvers have been idle for some weeks.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors reported trade dull. Garment workers, glove makers, and boot and shoe workers reported steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Tobacco workers were exceptionally busy for the season of the year.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a good month. Trunk and bag workers were all employed, but had no special rush orders.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom-makers were well employed. Clerks and stenographers reported some of their number idle. Delivery employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Freight handlers were very active. Railroad trackmen and street railway employees have worked steadily, and teamsters, draymen and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fully employed.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active, though conditions at the Grand Trunk shops remained unchanged, there being only 350 men employed where before the machinists' strike there were 1,200. The chief activity prevailed in the building trades, brick being more plentiful than last month. The Queen's hotel has been finished, and the brickwork on the large armoury was being rapidly pushed forward. Several large dwellings also were nearly completed. The paving of Ontario, Market, Downie and Brunswick streets was progressing rapidly, a large number of men and teams being employed; the majority of the labourers were Italians.

The Dominion Thread Mills Company has secured the Ballantyne property for its factory.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported favourable conditions.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market, except among the Grand Trunk machinists.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were through harvesting, and reported a successful year. The following prices were quoted:—

Wheat	per bush.	0.75
Barley	"	0.38
Oats	"	0.38
Peas	"	0.65
Eggs	per doz.	0.17
Butter	per lb.	0.22
Potatoes	per peck.	0.25
Live hogs	per cwt.	7.00
Wool	per lb.	0.23
Hardwood	per cord.	7.00
Hay	per ton.	$6 to 7.50

Manufacturing.—Factories were active, especially woodworking establishments.

Railroad construction and employment.—No railroad construction was in progress. The usual number of sectionmen were employed keeping the tracks in repair.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and

builders' labourers had a very good month. Painters, paperhangers and decorators were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Steam engineers, horseshoers, blacksmiths and boilermakers had a fairly good month. Jewellers have been busily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers and wood carvers were active. Carriage makers and coopers were all employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers reported trade exceptionally good, owing to the large amount of teaming done.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a good month. There was a demand for female help in hotels and restaurants. Laundry workers were active.

Transport.—All railroad trainmen were steadily employed. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had a very good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed, but owing to the influx of foreign labourers the supply was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—The Elevator and Transit Company has decided to rebuild the elevator that was burned. The new building will be fire-proof, built of cement and steel, and exclusive of the foundation and power house will cost about $140,000.

Clinton.—The Knitting Company has decided to build its new factory near the electric light works. This will enable the company to secure power from the Electric Light Company. The contract for the new building, two stories high, 90 x 45 feet, with basement, has been awarded to Mr. J. B. Fisher, of Brantford.

St. Mary's.—A by-law for $15,000 for the extension of the water works and electric light systems was voted on on August 7, and carried by a majority of 47.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Waonton, correspondent, reported as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour continued to be well employed, though the supply of workmen was greater than last year, owing to the large number arriving from the British Isles. Since the beginning of spring, however, there has been no lack of employment at any time, and during the whole of August there was a steady demand for all classes of labour, and a very keen demand for skilled men in all branches of trade. This was the result to a great extent of the home-coming for a week of the London Old Boys from all parts of America, making a large amount of extra work for all classes, especially bakers, confectioners, printers, linemen, electricians, painters, &c., as the city was lavishly decorated, and a general cleaning up undertaken.

On the night of the 25th the London box factory and a large planing mill which was in the same building was completely destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of lumber piled in the yard, at a loss of about $40,000. This is the second large lumber factory to burn within six months.

Work has commenced on the new factory of the Dennis Wire and Iron works. This is the large firm that was reported to be contemplating leaving the city a few months ago.

An increase in wages of one cent per hour was voluntarily given to about 3[illegible] men at the Grand Trunk Railway shops to date from July 1.

The Wednesday and Saturday half-holidays of the summer season came to a close at the end of August.*

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest for this district has been completed, and compares favourably with other years. Threshing was in progress, and farmers had to assist each other to a greater extent than usual, owing to their inability to hire help.

Manufacturing.—This industry has suffered by the burning of two of the large lumber mills this summer, they being the only ones manufacturing wooden boxes.

Railroad construction and employment.—The double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between Hyde Park and Kingscourt Junction, a distance of 35 miles, will be completed early in September, the ballasting being already nearly finished and rails being laid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Trade was exceptionally active, and all available men were

* For a full statement with regard to the strike of moulders employed by the McClary Co., see Trade Disputes article in present issue.

working. Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, stonecutters and builders' labourers had more work than they could do, and a large number from the British Isles secured work. Plumbers and steamfitters were becoming more crowded with work as the new buildings became ready for them.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers were busy, except at McClary's, where they were out on strike* Electrical workers and linemen had the busiest month in years, owing to the large amount of wiring for extra electric lights during Old Boys' week. On account of the moulders' strike, the metal polishers and stove mounters at McClary's were nearly all laid off. Boilermakers were very busy, one firm turning out a number of threshing engines for the North-west.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy, especially at Bennett's, where a number of orders for church furnishings were received. Carriage and wagon workers were busy. Car builders reported a large amount of repair work on hand, and coopers were exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—A scarcity of help was reported throughout the trades, especially in job printing. The better conditions and higher wages paid in the newspaper offices have caused the best job printers to leave their own branch to enter the better paying one.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a very slack month, but expected to be busy again in September. Garment workers were very busy, business continually increasing. Boot and shoe workers reported trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Confectioners will be very busy from now until after Christmas. Cigarmakers were active, although several of the factories shut down during the visit of the London Old Boys in the week of August 7 to 12.

Leather trades.—Tannery employees were busy with good prospects. Saddlers and harness makers reported trade active.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were slack, but furriers were becoming busier. Laundry workers were rushed with work.

Transport.—Train crews reported an extra amount of freight and passenger traffic. A considerable amount of ballasting and construction work was under way, making extra work for crews. Teamsters were exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was employed to its fullest capacity, a large amount of civic work being under way.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General conditions in the labour market during August have shown little change, there being considerable activity in the building trades, and a steady demand for mechanics and labourers. On the railroads the traffic has been on the whole good, with a considerable increase in the amount of freight handled by the Père Marquette. On August 1 the shopmen employed by the Père Marquette Railway, who were put on half time some six weeks ago, resumed full time. Local business men reported trade steady, notwithstanding that farmers were busily engaged with the harvest. There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the month, and relation between employers and employees continued amicable.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been rushed with harvest work for the past few weeks, and the reports from the surrounding district were decidedly favourable, the crop of oats, hay, barley and corn showing up well. The demand for farm help has far exceeded the supply, and farmers were working short handed and offering especially high wages to labourers. Weather conditions have been most favourable. Indications are that plums will be plentiful. Small fruit will also be a fair yield.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing on the whole had been steady with indications of a good fall trade.

Railroad construction and employment.—The summer has been a very favourable one for railroad construction, but at present there is little work in progress outside of regular repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades continued active and bricklayers, masons, and carpenters had a steady month. Lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, moulders and boiler-

* See statement in Trade Disputes article in present issue.

makers reported a very favourable month. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had steady employment, but upholsterers reported trade much quieter than during June and July.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a splendid month, business in the job departments having been especially active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported fair conditions, considering that August is usually a dull month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade as fair; butchers had a good month and cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and laundry and delivery employees had a very favourable month.

Transport.—Street car employees had a good month, and draymen, hackmen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been in steady demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—On September 19 a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers to authorize the loan of $20,000 to the Aylmer Iron Works Company, and to provide for the issue of debentures of the corporation of the town of Aylmer to the amount of $20,000 and to raise the money required therefor.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued favourable with special activity in the manufacturing industry, sash and door factories being compelled to run overtime to keep up with orders. Contractors in the building trades reported a scarcity of skilled mechanics. A new cigar factory has been started and the power house for the electric railroad was nearing completion; while the stone foundations of the armoury are well under way. The new market building and police station were ready for slating. A great many men were employed on civic work, street paving and cement sidewalks. The Electric Railroad Company has graded the road to Wallaceburg and the rails were being laid; a switch has been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway and a construction engine was at work hauling rails and ties.

Transportation by rail and water continued active. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active.

No change in hours of labour or rates of wages were reported and no unrest in any branch of employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvesting of wheat, oats and barley has been finished. Farmers reported grain crops of all kinds excellent; sugar beets, beans and corn promised to be equally as good. Weather conditions have been very favourable.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were prosperous, some running overtime, and finding it difficult to fill orders.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the electric road continued active, rails being laid on some of the streets, while large gangs of men were at work in the country.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas-fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were well employed. Painters and paperhangers were less active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, tinsmiths and other sheet metal workers had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were all fully employed. Coopers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fairly well employed. Pressmen and bookbinders reported trade fair.

Clothing trades.—Fairly active conditions, considering season, prevailed among journeymen tailors. Boot and shoe workers were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all busy.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers found trade somewhat quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All railroad men had steady work. Cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in good demand, and there were no idle men.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, skilled and unskilled, was fully employed during August. The building trades in particular having developed exceptional activity, as there were several large contracts let. Eight of the largest stores in the city are having the old fronts removed, and replacing them with modern fronts at a cost of $8,000 to $10,000. Neal Bros. are building a modern bakery at a cost of $8,000, and several terraces, costing from $8,000 to $15,000 each, and several dwelling houses have been contracted for.

The city council at a special meeting granted the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company a franchise for 30 years. The company agreed to issue 8 tickets for 25 cents between the hours of 6 and 8 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m., and 6 tickets for 25 cents during the remainder of the day and night. Work will be commenced on October 1, 1905.

Trade was very active, banks reporting business good. Wholesalers and retailers reported trade fair.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this section have almost completed harvesting, and had a very fair crop owing to the warm weather prevailing. Corn was looking well, and promised to be a good crop.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers were busy, activity being at its height in all branches. In some lines it has proved impossible to keep up with orders. The Nor-is Collar and Cuff Company stated that it was impossible to get the required number of girls to run the plant, and that unless the problem is solved shortly it will be necessary to move the factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were all busy. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, steamfitters and builders' labourers had all the work they could handle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The month was a fair one. Iron moulders and iron workers had a busy month, and machinists, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all working full time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and carriage and wagon makers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fairly busy.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported trade a little quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Ice cutters and cigarmakers had plenty of work.

Leather trades.—All connected with the leather trades were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were busy. Hotel and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad employees, both steam and electric, and steamboatmen were very busy. Longshoremen were slack. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions for labour have been exceptionally favourable to workmen during August. In every line there has been a good demand, with the exception of men who are looking for permanent positions indoors where the work is of a light character.

Industries in every class have been very active and many inquiries were made by outsiders as to the establishing of new industries.

Exceptional activity can be said to prevail in all industries. The bright crop prospects have given a great impetus to every line of commercial activity. Bank clearings for August showed a striking increase over those of the same month of last year, and the transportation companies were already taxed to their utmost. Retail trade also continued active in spite of a slightly larger exodus from the city for the summer holidays than is usual.

Changes in wages have been on a very material scale. As is usual towards the

end of July the farmers began to look for help in their haying. That demand absorbed a large number of men, especially of the English-speaking class, they being preferred as they have to be boarded in the homes of the farmers. This made the supply of ordinary labour short, and in consequence the wages were raised. Early in the spring men were being employed for ordinary manual labour at 17½ cents per hour, but in August the general rate went up to 20 cents, and experienced men found no difficulty in getting 22½ and 25 cents per hour. It is impossible to estimate the number that benefits by this advance. Employers generally find it necessary to pay higher rates in order to retain the men they engage in the early part of the season. Even at the higher rates many labourers prefer to go into the harvest field. On August 1 the sheet metal workers received an advance of 3¾ cents per hour; previous to that date the minimum was 32½, and it is now 36¼.

The only labour disturbance during the month was a brief strike of about fifty men working on the new Canadian Pacific hotel.* A settlement was effected without any serious interference with the progress of the work or changes in rates of wages.

The municipal rate for the city of Winnipeg for the year 1906 has been fixed at 19·70 mills on the dollar. Last year it was 17½ mills.

The Northern Bank is in process of organization in Winnipeg. The stock placed on the market during August at a premium of ten dollars per share has been readily taken up. The bank has secured premises for its head office on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, and it has already commenced to make very extensive alterations to accommodate the building to the work of the bank. The authorized capital is $2,000,000.

The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters of Canada was held in Winnipeg in August. The officers elected were: A. J. Hammond, of Winnipeg, president; J. A. Gordon, Montreal, secretary. The proceedings were private.

The city council of Winnipeg has decided to sink another well to augment its water supply. The capacity of the new well is estimated to be approximately 2,000,000 per twenty-four hours, and its cost $40,000. Its location is one mile directly north of the wells already being pumped from.

On July 31, July wheat options closed at the exceptionally high figure of $1.35. Objection was taken to settling on this basis by several dealers on the ground that the price had been advanced artificially. A committee of the Grain Exchange investigated the charges laid and fixed the settling price at $1.16.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest was in full operation and the weather towards the close of the month was all that could be desired. The Canadian Pacific Railway has estimated that at least 18,000 men will be required to assist the farmers in taking off the crop and the demand for help made upon employment agents in Winnipeg is unprecedented in volume. Generally speaking reports were to the effect that the acreage in wheat is larger than was estimated at the outset, and the yield will be far above the average. The minimum estimate will place the average above 2 bushels to the acre. Some few districts have suffered from hail and others have been slightly affected by rust. Making allowance for these circumstances the yield will be extraordinary and the sample above that of last year. The crops have ripened very quickly and reached maturity a trifle earlier than was looked for. Harvesting, in consequence, has been begun before the farmers were ready for it. Every day the machine companies are sending out large shipments of repairs and repeat orders for binder twine are arriving for express shipment. The total crop has been estimated at as high as 100,000,000 bushels. The average estimates made by practical men place the gross yield at about 80,000,000. Last year the total reached 55,000,000, the estimate given in the *Labour Gazette* of September last. A good deal, however, depends upon the continuance of the fine weather prevailing towards the close of August.

The price of cash wheat on August 1 was $1.00½ per bushel or a few cents less than at the corresponding period of last year. Usually the price is not established until the expiry of the old crop year at the end of August, but it is the opinion of dealers that there will be a drop as soon as the new crop starts to move.

The transportation companies are making extraordinary preparations to handle the crop.

Fishing.—Fishing on Lake Winnipeg was reported active, and the catch unusually large, although slightly later than usual.

* For a more detailed statement see Trade Disputes article in present issue.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing seems to be on the verge of assuming larger dimensions. A steel plant is being put down, a plumbers' supplies manufacturing plant, a large stone cutting plant and several smaller industries are reported as commencing. A soap factory has just commenced operations and in its enlarged premises and is running at full capacity. The telephone company is behind in its orders, and the increase in exchanges has brought the total up to over 5,000. The municipal asphalt plant with double the capacity of last year is taxed to its utmost and orders from private sources have been refused because of the large demands for new paved streets.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction of extraordinary proportions are just being commenced. The contract for the complete construction of the roadbed (other than steel bridges), ready for ties and rails, upon the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, Assiniboia, a distance of 275 miles, has been awarded to contractors, and operations have already commenced. Further contracts are expected to be let in the immediate future. The Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies are also planning further extensions. Next year, therefore, can be looked forward to as an exceptional one for construction work. The Transcontinental commissioners visited Winnipeg, with a view to examining into the locaton of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals. A site has been suggested, but no information of a definite character has been given out. The immediate construction of a very large depot and hotel is expected to commence before the winter sets in.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades continued active. At the end of August the total estimated cost of the building sanctioned by the building inspector amounted to over $3,500,000. It is therefore almost certain that the total for the year will exceed the extraordinary amount of the previous year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All trades were busier than usual, and orders were coming in at a greater rate than was anticipated.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All the plant available for woodworking was in operation, and the prospects for a busy future were excellent.

Printing and allied trades.—Bookbinders and printers were busy, and the volume of work is distributing itself evenly over the whole of the various establishments engaged in this business.

Clothing trades.—The clothiers all reported a good run of orders. The custom tailors are now in their quiet season, as the fall trade has not begun yet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The bakers are adding to their business, but some uneasiness prevails on account of prospective changes in the bread by-law. Recently a standard loaf was fixed, but some difficulties have been experienced in carrying it out, with the result that further changes are looked for.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were all very busy, and further extensions of factories are looked for in the near future.

Miscellaneous.—The miscellaneous trades all enjoyed prosperity, but there were men looking for 'odd jobs,' who were not successful in finding employment agreeable to them.

Transport.—The transportation companies are entering upon their busiest season, and the staffs are being brought up to full standard.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Development of the water power on the Pinnewa channel of the Winnipeg river was actively in progress by the Winnipeg Electric Company. The total capacity to be developed is placed at 30,000 horse power, 10,000 of which will be ready for delivery in Winnipeg during the present year. The ultimate cost will be upwards of $3,000,000. About 100 men were employed on the work during August.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the latter part of July and the beginning of August showed a marked improvement in all lines, although the supply of skilled labour was quite equal to the demand. There was not much change in industrial activity as evidenced by the starting of new industries, although the advanced stage of building in course of construction gave employment to a number of skilled mechanics and builders' labourers.

Men engaged in the manufacture of building supplies were very busy. Trans-

portation companies reported trade very active. The favourable crop report has had a good effect on business in general, more particularly in the shipment of harvest machinery and other merchandise.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very satisfactory.

There were no changes in rates of wages, but mechanics working in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops in this city are working one half hour more per day, or ten hours a day.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The July crop bulletin of the Territorial government showed that there have been no unfavourable conditions affecting the crops, and that the farmers will be called upon to harvest the largest crop in the history of the North-west. There has been a total absence of rust or other diseases, and the weather throughout has been ideal. The prospective date of the harvest will be about the same as in other years. Oats as well as wheat promised a large yield. Reports from all points throughout Manitoba also were to the effect that the favourable conditions that have prevailed during the entire season still continued, and the prospect for a record breaking yield has in no way diminished. Later reports showed that hail had caused some damage in certain sections.

Manufacturing.—The Hamburg Manufacturing Company is extending its business into British Columbia, having acquired extensive timber limits in that province, and the company is erecting sawmills and planing mills in various places for the manufacture of building supplies. The Kelly Milling Company and the Alexander Company reported trade in their lines of business very good. The Brandon Binder Twine Company, which was organized about five years ago on capital furnished by the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories, has decided at a meeting of the shareholders held during August, to offer the business and plant for sale, owing to a lack of working capital.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern construction trains completed the track into Lloydminster in the latter part of July. The Canadian Pacific Railway construction gangs, who have been working on the Kirkella extension, have completed their work. They are now working from Wolseley to Reston, a branch line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers, steamfitters and builders' labourers were all busy, but there were no opening for extra men. There were only a few stonecutters engaged on the new banks and the supply was equal to the demand Marble cutters were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, steam engineers blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were very busy. Jewellers reported trade active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers reported trade active.

Printing and allied trades.—With printers and pressmen trade was very active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors garment workers and boot and shoe workers were very active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice men and cigar makers were very busy.

Leather trades.—With tanners and curriers business was somewhat dull. Saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were well employed, but furriers were not very active.

Transport.—Men engaged in freight service on the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway were not very busy, but the passenger service was active. Teamsters and expressmen were also very busy.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour in this city was equal to the demand, but experienced farm hands were in great demand, and farmers were offering $45 per month with board for good men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Virden district continues to attract numbers of people both from abroad and from the eastern portion of the province. a practical farmer from Australia has bought an improved farm and has settled in this district. Most successful experiments in the cultivation of fall wheat are being made in the *Dauphin* district. Reports from *Riding Mountain* state that the miners are making an exhibit of iron ore from the town of Riding Mountain; land is finding a ready sale and conditions are very prosperous.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was better employed in August than in any previous month this year, though conditions were not as favourable as last year, however, most men willing to work could find employment at haymaking or harvesting.

The volume of traffic continued exceptionally heavy, and the railway company was greatly taxed. Freight shipments also continued large; whereas two years ago 18 cars per day were considered a record to be unloaded at Calgary, now an average of over 100 cars carrying merchandise, &c., for consumption, are unloaded per day.

Wholesale and retail trade was busy for the season.

Some large buildings have been commenced, and contracts let for large buildings which will keep mechanics and others in the building trades busy this fall; there were a few idle men. Among other contracts one for a flour mill of 1,000 barrels capacity has been let, to be completed as soon as possible.

There was a temporary cessation of work at Fernie and other mines of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, but the trouble has been adjusted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather has been favourable. There will be a large amount of grain to market this fall, and different companies were building elevators along the lines of railway in order to be in a position to handle it.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were doing a good business.

Mining.—The different coal mining companies were working about full force.

Railroad construction and employment.—There were many extra gangs at work on the railway changing steel and putting the track in good condition.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There were still some bricklayers and masons idle, but conditions were better than last month. Carpenters and joiners were nearly all working, but painters and plasterers were not so busy. Plumbers and the allied trades were fairly busy, but plumbers and steamfitters were not all working. There were several stonecutters idle this month, but there was said to be a good fall's work ahead. Builders' labourers were nearly all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, &c., were busy. Electrical workers and linemen also were busy on telephone work and in installing the new municipal light plant.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking establishments were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were only fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Work was fairly good, but will improve as fall orders come in. Shoemakers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, but butchers and meat cutters were quiet. Icemen and cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather trades. — Harnessmakers were busy. There are several large manufacturing establishments here.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy. It was the holiday season for clerks and stenographers. Delivery employees were very busy, as were hotel and restaurant employees. Laundry workers were busy. A new steam laundry is being built.

Transport.—All railroad employees connected with transportation were busy. Teamsters, draymen, &c., were all busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was more active than in any previous month this year. All who wish can be at work now if they will work out of town, but there is little encouragement for more men to come here at present.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was active during August, the demand for unskilled labour being greater than the supply, August being the first month in which this state of affairs has occurred in the year 1905. One factor largely responsible for this was the granting of a charter by the Federal government to the V. V. & E. Railway from Midway, B.C., to the Pacific coast.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—Quartz mining was generally prosperous throughout the Kootenay district, employers and employees working harmoniously. The Marysville smelter commenced smelting with its second lead stack on August 17, this enlargement giving the

plant a capacity equal to that of any lead smelter in the district, employing close upon 100 men. Fernie, the headquarters for the coal and coke industry of the district, was active, the demand and supply of labour appearing fairly well balanced. On May 23, 1905, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, and the United Mine Workers of America entered into a working agrement for a two year term, but the indefinite wording of article 13 in the agreement has been responsible for serious friction.* The company inferring the McGinty in use to be the smaller one, has paid $1.50 for each time it has been moved during the past two months. The miners on the other hand have received since the opening of these mines $3 for each time they moved the McGinty, and in their agreement of May 23 had only in mind the smaller McGinty then in use at Michel. The men, therefore, quit work, and attended a mass meeting on August 19 to consider a strike unless the management would accept their contention. They also appointed a committee to meet and confer with the manager. The conference took place at Fernie on the 21st, the committee and manager Drinnan agreeing that the men should continue work, the amount to be paid for moving the McGinty to be $3, all deductions of back pay to be made up by the company, and the men to meet the managing director, Mr. G. G. S. Lindsay, upon his return from Europe for final discussion and settlement of the McGinty question, all of which was duly ratified by the men in mass meeting on the following day. The expressed confidence of the men in the managing director portends continued harmonious relations.

Railway construction and employment.—Construction work by Messrs Breckenridge & Lund on the Canadian Pacific Railway branch to the international boundary line was progressing somewhat slowly, owing to harvesting operations in adjoining districts offering more attractive employment to the railway labourers, though after completion of harvest work there will again be a sufficient number of railway labourers.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been exceptionally active during the past month, all classes of labour being in good demand. Work on the new buildings for the Dominion exhibition, the Small and Bucklin saw-mill and a large tannery have kept carpenters very busy. A number of machinists also found employment in putting the Ross & McLaren mills in shape for re-opening. No change in wages have been reported, and there were no indications of unrest of any sort in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported good crops, the hay crop being the heaviest in years.

Fishing.—Conditions were very active. An exceptionally good run of salmon was reported, and prices were fair.

Lumbering.—All mills were running full time, with machine hands scarce.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were very busy, owing to the large number of new buildings in course of construction. Stone cutters were scarce, as many were engaged in fishing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths reported trade active with a demand for men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders were very busy, and shingle weavers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—The trades were very active owing in a certain measure to extra printing for the Dominion exhibition.

Clothing trades.—Business was very good and all hands were employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Fair conditions prevailed. Cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—A good trade was reported, with tanners in demand.

Miscellaneous. — Conditions were fair generally, no class reporting a dull month. Hotel and restaurant employees were in active demand for the fair.

Transport. — All railway employees, steamboatmen, cab drivers, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in demand in the city in connection with building operations and in the country for harvesting.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

Labour during August was fairly well employed in the building trades, except

* See *Labour Gazette* for August, 1905, p. 183.

among carpenters who reported approximately 10 per cent of the men out of work. The demand for men was considerably less than a year ago. There was more building being done, but the increased arrivals caused a surplus of men.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The population of Vancouver, including transients, is now estimated at 50,000. From recent data compiled by the Henderson Directory Company actual residents are estimated to number over 45,000. The city officials agree to this as a conservative estimate. The increase during the past eight months is placed at about 4,000.

On motion of the city council, the ward foremen of Vancouver have had their wages increased from 27 cents per hour to 33½ cents, which will remain in force until October 1, when the matter may be further considered.

Messrs. Ironsides, Rannie & Campbell, contractors, were at work driving piles at the False Creek flats on the property of the Vancouver Lumber Company, where a three-story band-saw-mill, with a daily capacity of 175,000 feet, will be erected. The proposed mill will be 262 x 56 feet, and will be equipped by one 11-foot band-saw, one 72-inch Pacific coast edger, one 8-foot double cut band-saw, one Wickes 21-saw flooring gang with automatic trimmers, lath and wood machines, slab slashers and a Corliss engine. The number of men to be employed in addition to the present staff has not yet been determined, but extra hands will be necessary. The same company has completed a new planing mill, which will handle the product of the proposed mill. Dry kilns, with a daily capacity of 60,000 feet, have just been completed, and a storage shed for 1,500,000 feet opened. Another shed will be built shortly. A railway siding has been constructed. The building site and yards comprise 27 acres. Steam power will be used for both mills. The battery of new boilers will supply 750 horse power.

Messrs. Boyd, Clandening & Co., contractors, started work towards the close of July on a second reservoir for the water works at Stanley Park, which will be completed by the end of September. The excavation will cost about $15,000. The city gets its water from a mountain stream some six miles from salt water. Two main pipes are laid 80 feet below tide water across the Narrows connecting Burrard Inlet and English Bay, the latter being an extension of the Gulf of Georgia. The tide flows back and forth through these narrows at a rapid rate. Were the pipes to get out of order nothing could be done till the ebb of the tide, and the city would be cut off from its water supply. It is to avoid this that the reservoirs are to be located at Stanley Park, and to be filled by an overflow. The capacity of the present reservoir is 10,000,000 gallons, while the new one will be 15,000,000. The total cost of the old one was $36,600.

The stonemasons employed on the new hospital tendered the management board an offer of $100 to make certain improvements to the entrance of the building. The board was asked to furnish the balance of the money.

A three-story warehouse on Water street is shortly to be raised to five stories at an additional cost of $10,000. There is a good demand for warehouses on Water street, which parallels the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks.

The firm of J. Leckie & Co. has signified its intention of erecting a shoe factory at the corner of Howe and Dunsmuir streets. The plans have not been definitely decided upon, but the proposed building will be of three stories, and will cover the entire lots (50 x 120 feet). It is probable that work will be commenced about September 15. A large site in the suburbs for the two branches of the company—boots and shoes, and twine and fish nets—will be selected so as to combine these two manufactures.

A flume of some 8 miles in length was nearing completion. It is located on the Capilano creek, taking its waters about 4 miles above the intake of the city water works. The first section owned by the Burrard Inlet Boom and Flume Company has been completed. The second section, built by the Capilano Flume Company, starts from the salt water and will meet the first at about five miles. There is yet about a third of a mile to complete around the second canyon. When the whole is finished the companies intend to do flume work for private parties as well as for themselves, and bring down safely large quantities of timber for a distance of 10 miles from salt water.

A dam that will raise the level of Lake Coquitlan ten feet was recently completed, increasing the volume of water that can be delivered into Lake Buntzen through the tunnel to its full capacity. A large number of men were engaged in the construction of the dam.

The refuse burner at Heaps' mill at Cedar Cove is exclusively the work of bricklayers and labourers. Its circumference is 40 feet and height, 75 feet. A

large brick smoke stack at Tiffin's mill, Cedar Cove, was being erected for the boilers.

The new normal school at Fairview (Ward 6) will be built of sandstone, lined with brick and will cost about $46,000. Excavation work has already been commenced and construction will continue during the winter. Mr. J. M. Luckie is the contractor.

Mr. R. P. Forshaw, contractor for three business blocks, two of which will cost $20,000 and $13,000 respectively, employing 31 men, stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters and labourers had a strike commencing August 1. The trouble arose over the matter of employing non-union labourers for 25 cents per hour. Union wages were paid to the strikers. A settlement was effected on the following day, the contractors having agreed to employ union labourers at the union rate.

The disbanding of the Clerks' Union last fall is held to account in a measure for the failure of the observance of the Wednesday afternoon holiday during the summer months. This year only about a dozen firms gave their clerks the half holiday, the Hudson's Bay Company being the first, followed by Kilby, Heather Grocery, Peck's, A. May & Co., Dyke, Evans & Callaghan, and a few wholesale stores, affecting perhaps about 200 persons. Last year approximately 3,500 were affected. The Wednesday half holiday was a failure, the clerks making practically no effort to secure it, although the public sentiment was in their favour.

Reports from Spence's Bridge were that labourers were very scarce for railway construction work. Fifteen hundred men were wanted and at that time could not be found. It was expected, however, that more men would be available when harvesting and fishing were over, or if an inrush of idle shingle men took place. Horses were being shipped from Vancouver to Midway to work on the Vernon-Midway railway.

Real estate values are still rising. In some cases the value of property has doubled in three years in the business sections.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the Delta and Lower Mainland sections of the coast range were to the effect that the crops were well advanced and that the root crops were expected to be good.

Fishing.—Reports from the canners and fishermen showed that the run of sockeye salmon this season was up to full expectations. The Canadian canneries packed about 10 per cent more fish than the American ones. The close season went into effect on August 25, prohibiting fishing for sockeyes during the remainder of the season. Preparations for a pack of 800,000 cases were made. On August 19, 760,000 cases had been put up, the associated canneries having packed 625,000 cases, and the independent canneries 135,000. During the last few days prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents per fish were paid, although the union rate was but 10 cents. The cohoe close season is from August 25 to September 15, during which time no nets of less than 7-inch mesh may be used. The sockeye net has a 6-inch mesh. Between now and September 15 spring salmon will be caught by the steady fishermen and turned into cold storage plants where the fish will be frozen and shipped east.

Lumbering.—On account of the proposed closing of the shingle mills, the price for shingles has increased 5 cents per 1,000 for clears and stars. The market has advanced to $1.60 for clears and $1.35 for stars. At least 90 per cent of the mills will close, it was reported, at Bellingham, Wash., the centre of the shingle mill industry, when 9,000 men will be thrown out of employment. In Whatcon county about 2,200 men will have to seek other employment. The wages of these men amount to $5,000 daily, or a quarter as much as the remainder of the mills of the state. This is about 80 miles distant from Vancouver, and labour conditions here will be affected.

Mining.—Word has just arrived from Atlin, B.C., that the discovery claim on the new creek was filed at the recorder's office on August 12. The new discovery, which has been staked and recorded by Messrs. William Powell and James Baxton, is on Lincoln creek, 45 miles northeast from Atlin, which flows northerly past the foot of the western slope of Brown Dome mountain and empties into Gladys lake. Prospecting on Lincoln creek has been in progress since early in July. At a depth of 3 feet the dirt gave returns of 3 and 4 cents in fairly coarse gold to the pan from granite wash. It is estimated that the depth to bed rock will be 20 feet. This is considered to be a very rich find.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported a good demand for men. There were considerably more men at work on business blocks than on private houses.

It is estimated that 95 per cent of the dwelling houses are of frame construction. Carpenters and joiners reported no change in trade conditions since July. Lathers and plasterers were all working, and there was a slight demand for the former. Painters and decorators reported trade quiet, but prospects were fair. Plumbers were well employed, and stonecutters were all at work, with fair prospects. Builders' labourers reported an improvement in trade conditions, all men being at work, though there was no specific demand for men. Prospects were uncertain. Hodcarriers were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal trades conditions practically remained unchanged. Blacksmiths were very busy, and prospects bright. Electrical workers were quiet, the large shops not employing many men at the present time, but sheet metal workers were well employed, about 15 firms doing business, and competition being keen. Other branches were only fair, and the outlook for machinists was doubtful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades have been fairly active. Carriage and wagon makers were very active, and train car builders very busy. The other trades were fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing and allied trades have been very dull, except bookbinders, who have been very active. Newspaper compositors have been well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade dull. Many Japanese and Chinese custom tailors are doing business. Boot and shoe workers were dull, but prospects were favourable for the winter.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were all working, and butchers were very busy, but cigarmakers reported trade very dull.

Leather trades.—Workers on horse goods were busy, but there was no demand for extra men.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers were not in demand, and wages were lower than for unskilled labour. There was a good demand for waitresses and domestics, but none for theatre workers. Laundry workers were not active, many seeking employment.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboat employees were very active. Teamsters were busy, but expressmen were not so busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers, other than on buildings, were fairly well employed, but there was no demand for men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

South Vancouver.—A petition was being circulated throughout the municipality, praying the council to submit a by-law to raise a loan of $50,000 to the ratepayers. The law provides that the names of the owners of more than half the realty values are necessary to a petition before a by-law can be submitted. The money is to be expended on roads and drains.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment throughout August was active in all branches except in the iron and shipbuilding trades, which were very quiet for the season of the year. There was a demand for railway labourers from the upper country, but few were obtained. A company has been formed to take over and conduct the stove foundry formerly carried on by the Albion Iron Works Company. Telephone communication has been re-established between Salt Spring Island and Vancouver Island by the laying of a new cable supplied by the Dominion government. The addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's wharf has been completed, and cost $32,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the different agricultural districts in the province indicated excellent crop prospects. There was a large demand for oats from the Yukon for shipment before the special commodity rates expired, and as British Columbia oats alone were available, farmers received good prices.

Fishing.—The sock-eye season was over, and nearly all the fish traps on the coast of Vancouver Island had been removed to winter quarters. Thirteen traps were operated throughout the season, and the success met with has demonstrated the adaptability of this mode of catching fish off the island coast. The total pack will be heavy.

Lumbering.—Two hundred and thirty-six timber licenses were issued by the provincial government during July, being the greatest number yet issued in any one month. Two new saw-mills were in course of erection on Victoria Arm. Each will have a capacity of about 25,000 feet per day. Machinery to equip a new saw-mill at Clayoquot was shipped to that point during the month. Local mills were running full time, and business was reported as

good. Timber inspectors reported that forest fires have done comparatively little damage this year.

Mining.—Operations have been unusually active throughout the Vancouver Island district and on Texada Island. Reports from the north were to the effect that mining in the Yukon was greatly retarded on account of the dry season. Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of mines, the Honourable the Minister of the Interior has decided to have an expert investigation made into the character and extent of the zinc deposits of British Columbia. It is not yet known who the expert to have charge of the investigation will be. The points to be determined are briefly as follows: (1) Examination of the present development of mines and approximate determination of tonnage of ore immediately available; occurrence and character of the ore, and future prospects, together with cost of mining. (2) Examination of present methods of milling. (3) Investigation of adaptability of the ores to the new methods, concentrates, magnetic, electrostatic, &c. (4) Study of conditions affecting marketing concentrates, including question of smelting in provinces or elsewhere in Canada. (5) Investigation of the possibility of zinc ore with silver content.

Other industries.—The installation of drying and fertilizing machinery at the Sechart whaling station has been completed. The plant is now in operation, and gives employment to about 70 men. Whales were very numerous off the coast.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment generally throughout the month was from fair to good, but at no time was there a demand for help that could not be supplied. Bricklayers and masons were well employed. Carpenters and joiners had fair employment, and lathers and plasterers had a good month. Painters had fair employment, while plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had a fair month. Electrical workers, linemen and blacksmiths were well employed. There was practically no work offered for shipwrights and caulkers. Horseshoers had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers had full employment.

Printing and allied trades.—August was a dull month, and many printers, pressmen and bookbinders were idle.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors and garment workers had fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, were busy. With butchers, trade was dull. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers had full employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboatmen and firemen were well employed. Shiplabourers and longshoremen had fair employment. Street railway employees had a very busy month, and the great number of tourists visiting the city during August kept cab drivers and hackmen very busy. Draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There were a large number of this class employed during the month, but locally the demand was fully met. Railway labourers were wanted for construction work on the Nicola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The rate of pay offered was $2.25 per day, with $5.25 to be paid weekly for board at the construction camp.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has been unchanged since July. In the city, quietness prevailed, there being no building or other work of any moment going on. Outside conditions were fairly active, especially in the coal mines, which were working to their full capacity, though on account of the trouble in Nanaimo there were many idle miners in the district.

Business was quiet in the city, but in the outlying districts was fairly good.

There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour.

In connection with the mining lock-out in this city conditions were very quiet, the men not holding any meetings and not discussing the situation even through the papers, and the company doing the same. The company has commenced to make some improvements around the pit head machinery and buildings. In the rest of the district quietness prevailed among the men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.— Harvesting was nearly completed and work was becoming quiet again among the farmers.

Fishing.—Except in connection with the local trade there was no activity among fishermen in this district.

Lumbering.—In the lumber camps work was active, there being a fair demand for logs, and the majority of the camps working steadily, although in the camps of the Chemainus Mill Company fires caused considerable loss of time and damaged valuable property. There has been some slack time in the local mill, the property changing hands, but in the other mills work has been fair.

Mining.—Among the quartz mines work was fair and on Texada Island there were prospects of a great improvement on some of the best properties which have been nearly idle for some time past. Among the coal mines outside the city, employment was active, the mines being worked full time with a large force of men. In this city, however, the mines were at a standstill, with the exception of one new mine where a few men were keeping the water down.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Among the building trades in the city there was hardly any employment. Outside the city, carpenters reported work fair. Painters and paper hangers were slack for the time of year, but plumbers reported work as fairly good. There has been little work among builders' labourers during the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work at the foundry has been slack. Machinists and engineers reported work quiet and blacksmiths have not been busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers have been inactive.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers report little employment.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were very slack.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little work for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has several parties out prospecting and surveying the lands which have been recently bought with the E. & N. Railway. On the west coast business was fairly good, but there was no pronounced activity.

DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS' AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA.

THE department presents herewith a directory of employers' and other industrial associations in Canada, the compilation of which has been in progress in the department for some time.

The sources of information for the directory included town and city directories, secretaries of known existing associations, and the special correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion. It is not claimed that the directory as published contains a complete record of existing associations, owing to the difficulty of securing reliable information, and the objection of certain associations to having details as to their organization published lest the knowledge might prejudice their business relations with the public.*

* The department would be obliged if the secretary of any organization not represented in the accompanying list would send in particulars with regard to his association in order that the omission may be corrected in any future publication of the department on this subject.

Scope of the Directory.

The total number of associations of which the department was able to obtain information was 220. In estimating the importance of these associations it must be borne in mind that several have a very large membership, in one case the total being in the neighbourhood of 1,500. In the building trades also a single builders' exchange frequently includes all the contractors engaged in building in the locality in the bricklaying, carpentering, painting, plastering, plumbing and other branches. The total number of employers, therefore, connected with these associations is doubtless a high one.

It will be seen from the list that the department has set forth in the case of each association the locality in which it is operating, the date of its formation, and the name and address of the secretary.

Classification by Industrial Groups.

The extent of organization among the different industrial groups is also set forth

DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, CANADA.

BUILDING TRADES.

Name of Association.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Builders' Exchanges—				
Master Builders' Exchange	Halifax, N.S	1891.	H. S. Freeman	15 Carleton Street, Halifax.
Builders' Exchange	Montreal, Que	Nov. 29, 1897.	Geo. J. Sheppard	204 St. James Street.
" "	Brantford, Ont		Jas. Cromar	446 Colborne Street.
" "	Chatham, Ont	Oct. 1, 1903.	Edw. Wanless	Box 561.
" "	London, Ont	Jan. —, 1898.	Geo. S. Gould	478 English Street.
District Builders' Association	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Apr. 14, 1903.	H. M. Robertson	Niagara Falls, Ont.
Builders' Exchange of Waterloo County	Preston, Ont	July 28, 1903.	Henry Wildfong	Box 194, Preston, Ont.
" "	St. Catharines, Ont.	Dec. 15, 1902.	Edwin C. Nicholson.	Box 714.
" "	Toronto, Ont	1892.	J. L. Phillips	3 Ottawa Street.
Builders and Contractors' Exchange	Windsor, Ont	Feb. 3, 1904.	G. C. Haugh	Box 318, Windsor, Ont.
Builders' Exchange	Winnipeg, Man	Mar. 15, 1904.	A. E. Porter	Winnipeg, Man.
" "	Vancouver, B. C		R. H. H. Alexander.	Vancouver, B. C.
Builders' Association of Victoria	Victoria, B.C.	Apr. 23, 1902.	J. E. Smart	36 Broad Street.
Master Bricklayers and Masons—				
Master Bricklayers and Masons' Association	Hamilton, Ont		John Hummell	186 Duke Street.
Mason and Brick Contractors' Association	Ottawa, Ont	May 23, 1900.	G. A. Crain	544 Gilmour Street.
Mason Builders Section of Builders' Exchange	Toronto, Ont.	About 1874.	J. L. Phillips.	3 Ottawa Street.
Master Carpenters—				
Master Carpenters' Association	Hamilton, Ont.	Mar. 28, 1903.	Byron Richardson	60 Market Street.
Master Carpenters Section of Builders' Exchange	Toronto, Ont	About 1884.	J. L. Phillips.	3 Ottawa Street.
Master Painters—				
Master Painters and Decorators' Association	St. John, N.B	June —, 1883.	John Leah	129 King Street, east.
" " "	Montreal, Que		J. N. Arcand	82 Victoria Square.
Master Painters' Association	Guelph, Ont		Herbert Cormie	Guelph, Ont.
Master Painters and Decorators' Association	Hamilton, Ont.	April —, 1903.	Wm. Barrett	26 Myrtle Street.
Association of Master House Painters and Decorators' of Canada	Toronto, Ont		Stewart Hughes	227 Spadina Avenue.
Toronto Association of Master House Painters and Decorators.	"	May 1, 1900.	"	" "
Master House Painters and Decorators' Association of Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich	Windsor, Ont	Mar. 7, 1904.	G. W. Freeman	Windsor, Ont.
Master Painters' Association	Victoria, B.C	Feb. 13, 1904.	S. R. Newton	78 Fort Street.
" "	Vancouver, B.C		J. Clarkson	Vancouver, B.C.
Master Plasterers—				
Master Plasterers' Association	Montreal, Que		Joseph Fabien	494 Charlevoix Street.
Master Plasterers' National Association	Toronto, Ont		W. J. Hynes	16 Gould Street.
Master Plasterers' Association	Victoria, B.C		John W. Crocker	William Street.

Master Plumbers—				
National Association Master Plumbers and Steam and Hot Water Fitters of Canada	Dominion		J. A. Gordon	301 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que
Ontario Provincial Association of National Master Plumbers and Steam and Hot Water Fitters of Canada	Ontario		W. H. Meredith	14 Division Street., Toronto, Ont.
Local Branches—				
National Association Master Plumbers	Glace Bay, N.S.		E. Keith	Glace Bay, N.S.
" "	Halifax, N.S		G. Kinsman	Halifax, N.S.
" "	Lunenburg, N.S		F. Powers	Lunenburg, N.S.
" "	Moncton, N.B		W. Watson	Moncton, N.B.
" "	St. John, N.B		J. H. Doody	St. John, N.B.
" "	Montreal, Que	1894	J. A. Gordon	301 St. Antoine Street.
" "	Sherbrooke, Que		R. Sampson	Lower Water Street.
" "	Ottawa, Ont		J. Thorp Blyth	289 Bank Street.
" "	Toronto, Ont		W. H. Meredith	31 Richmond Street.
" "	Winnipeg, Man	April —, 1904	J. P. Beel	233 Fort Street.
" "	Victoria, B.C	July —, 1903	Andrew Sheret	Victoria, B.C.
Other Local Associations—				
Master Plumbers' Association	Hamilton, Ont		T. H. Davies	36 James Street, South.
" "	London, Ont		Benj. Noble	Care of Smith Bros.
" "	Peterboro, Ont	April —, 1904	R. Sturgeon	Peterboro, Ont.
Master Electricians—				
Electrical Contractors' Association	Montreal, Que		Philip Lahee	Temple Building.
Master Marble and Stone Cutters—				
Marble and Granite Employers' Association	Montreal, Que	Mar. — 1903	John Duthie	552 William Street.
Master Stone Cutters' Section of Builders' Exchange	Toronto, Ont	About 1884	J. L. Phillips	3 Ottawa Street.
Master Sheet Metal Workers—				
Master Sheet Iron and Metal Workers' Association	St. John, N.B		Peter Campbell	73 Prince William Street.
Master Tinsmiths' Association	Kingston, Ont			
Sheet Metal Workers' Association	Toronto, Ont		Geo. Duthie	30 Widmer Street.
Master Brickmakers—				
Clay Workers' Association	London, Ont		Alex. Johnston	London, Ont.
Brick Manufacturers' Section of Builders' Exchange	Toronto, Ont		J. L. Phillips	3 Ottawa Street.
Ontario Clay Workers' Association			Chas. L. Bechtel	Waterloo, Ont.
Other Contractors' Associations—				
Contractors' Liberal Club	Montreal, Que	Sept. —, 1894	Pierre Leclerc	Montreal, Que.
Teamsters' Association	Hamilton, Ont	June —, 1899	Amos. Potts	13 Wentworth Street North,

METAL TRADES.

Master Blacksmiths—				
Master Blacksmiths' Association	Peterboro', Ont.		Wm. Batten	Peterboro', Ont.
" "	Victoria, B.C.		H. Murray	Johnson Street.
Master Horseshoers—				
Ontario Branch of Master Horseshoers' National Protective Association of America	Ontario		R. B. McGill	83 Hunter Street., Peterboro, Ont.
Local branches—				
Master Horseshoers' N. P. Association	Barrie, Ont	1904	J. F. Cavanagh	Barrie, Ont.
" " "	Brantford, Ont	Sept. 22, 1897	Frank Hearns	39 Wellington Street.
" " "	Hamilton, Ont	Oct. 22, 1903	A. T. Henwood	400 Cannon Street East.

DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, CANADA—*Continued.*

METAL TRADES—*Concluded.*

Name of Association.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Master Horseshoers—Local Branches—*Con.*				
Master Horseshoers' N. P. Association	Ingersoll, Ont.	.....	J. H. Davis.	Ingersoll, Ont.
" " "	Lindsay, Ont.	Sept. 7, 1903.	C. H. Jones	Lindsay. Ont.
" " "	London, Ont.	Feb. 5, 1904.	John Mooney.	640 York Street.
" " "	Orillia, Ont.	July 4, 1903.	A. L. Church.	Orillia, Ont.
" " "	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 9, 1904.	M. J. Fagan.	76 Lloyd Street.
" " "	Paris, Ont.	Feb. 24, 1904.	Geo. Kitchner.	Paris, Ont.
" " "	Peterboro', Ont.	Dec. 11, 1902.	R. B. McGill.	Box 139, Peterboro', Ont.
" " "	Port Perry, Ont.	Nov. 12, 1903.	W. C. Vincent.	Port Perry, Ont.
" " "	St. Thomas, Ont.	Feb. —, 1905.	F. McLean.	St. Thomas, Ont.
" " "	Toronto, Ont.	" 22, 1904.	Thos. Degeer.	50 McGill Street.
" " "	Trenton, Ont.	..... 1904.	W. N. Hyde.	Trenton, Ont.
" " "	Woodstock, Ont.	Feb. 16, 1904.	John Aberhardt	18 Vansittart Avenue.
Other Horseshoers' Associations—				
Horseshoers' Association	Toronto, Ont.	.....	David M. Johnson.	281 Wilton Avenue.
Miscellaneous—				
National Metal Trades Association, 17th District	"	Mar. 25, 1903.	J. G. Merrick.	18 Victoria Street.
Gold and Silver Manufacturers' Association	"	Sept. 19, 1902.	"	"
Association of Manufacturers' of Electrical Machinery	"	Feb. 22, 1904.	C. H. Alston.	405 Ossington Avenue.

WOODWORKING, FURNISHING AND LUMBERING TRADES.

Lumbermen—				
Maritime Woodworkers' Association.	Maritime Provinces.	.....	Fred. St. C. Bent.	Amherst, N.S.
Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association	St. John, N.B.	July —, 1903.	R. A. Lawlor.	Chatham, N.B.
Retail Lumber and Mill Merchants' Association	Windsor, Ont.	Feb. 3, 1904.	W. C. Carter.	Windsor, Ont.
Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association	Cranbrook, B.C.	Mar. 3, 1903.	W. F. Gurd	Cranbrook, B.C.
B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association	Vancouver, B.C.	.....	R. H. H. Alexander.	Vancouver, B.C.
Lumbermen's Association	Victoria, B.C.	.....	Ernest Temple.	Care Hickman Tye Co.
Miscellaneous—				
Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association	.....	Dec. —, 1890.	Jenkins & Hardy.	Toronto, Ont.
Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 3, 1902.	Fred. Killer.	69 Sherbourne Street.
Carriage Manufacturers' Association	"	April —, 1902.	Fred. W. Smith.	86 Parliament Street.

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

Master Printers—				
Employing Printers' Club	Montreal, Que	Nov. —, 1901	John Taylor	'Herald' Office.
Master Printers' Association	Quebec, Que	Dec. 21, 1903	L. A. Proulx	30 Garneau Street.
Ottawa Publishers' Association	Ottawa, Ont	1902	P. D. Ross	'Evening Journal.'
Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association	Toronto, Ont	1890	Atwell Fleming	26 Duncan Street.
Winnipeg Typothetæ	Winnipeg, Man	Jan. —, 1904	O. H. Pollard	'Telegram' Office.
Employing Printers' Association	New Westminster, B.C		Mr. Jewell	Vancouver, B.C.
Miscellaneous—				
Photo Engravers' Association	Toronto, Ont	Nov. —, 1902	Brigadier Southall	Savation Army Headquarters.
The Five Counties Press Association	Stormont, Dundas, Glengary, Prescott and Russell Counties	Mar. 31, 1903	H. C. Jones	Vankleek Hill, Ont.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Tailoring—				
Merchant Tailors' and Cutters' Association	Halifax, N.S		P. J. Hanifen	37 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.
Manufacturing Tailors' Protective Association	Toronto, Ont	Mar. 31, 1903	Chas. A. Millar	40 Seaton Street.
Wholesale Clothiers' Exchange	"	1903	Jas. G. Merrick	18 Victoria Street.
Master Tailors' Association	Victoria, B.C		Alex. Peden	36 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.
Boots and shoes—				
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association	Montreal, Que		N. Tetreault	1199 Demontigny Street.
Association des Manufactures de Chaussures	Quebec, Que	Aug. —, 1900	J. A. Clotier	445 St. Valier Street, Quebec, Que.

LEATHER TRADES.

Master Harness Makers' Association of Ontario	Ontario	1900	J. B. Moat	187 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.

Canadian Papermakers' Association			W. H. Rowley	E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que.

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Bakers—				
Master Bakers' Association	St. John, N.B	Oct. 27, 1904		
" "	Montreal, Que		A. Langlois	319 Montana St., Montreal, Que.
" "	Quebec, Que			
" "	Hamilton, Ont		E. Burke	Hamilton, Ont.
" "	Peterborough, Ont		John Williams	Peterborough, Ont.
Canadian Master Bakers' Association		Mar. —, 1902	James Acton	400 Board of Trade, Toronto.
Bread Manufacturers' Association	Toronto, Ont	Oct. —, 1903	John Turnbull	66 Jarvis St., Toronto.
Master Bakers' Association	Victoria, B.C		D. W. Hanbury	Victoria, B.C.

DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, CANADA—*Continued.*

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION—*Continued.*

Name of Association.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Butchers—				
Association of Butchers and Pork Dealers	Quebec, Que		Jos. Royer	41 Renaud Ave., Quebec.
Butchers' Section of Retail Merchants Association	Toronto, Ont			
Association des Bouchers	Montreal, Que	June 10, 1884	J. A. Beaudry	1662 St. Catharines St.
Milkmen—				
Milkmen's Association of Montreal	Montreal, Que	Mar. 27, 1903	E. Bourcier	177 St. Charles St.
Milkmen's Association	Stratford, Ont	May —, 1903	Arch. Robertson	Stratford, Ont.
Miscellaneous—				
Dominion Millers' Association	Dominion	Incorp., 1892	C. B. Watts	514 Board of Trade Bld., Toronto.
The British Columbia Packers' Association	Vancouver, B.C.	Apr. 7, 1902	Robt. J. Ker	Vancouver, B.C.
Fraser River Canners' Association	"	1897	W. D. Burdis	"
Cigar Manufacturers—				
Cigar Manufacturers Association	Montreal, Que		L. O. Grothe	19 St. Peter St., Montreal.
" "	London, Ont		Robt. Macdonald	C/o Line & Macdonald.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND BREWERS.

Licensed Victuallers—				
Federation of Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Province of Quebec	Quebec	Sept. —, 1902	L. A. Lapointe	St. James St., Montreal.
Licensed Victuallers' Association	Montreal, Que	June —, 1884	"	66 " "
Licensed Liquor Dealers' Association	Quebec, Que	1879	Nap. Bissonnette	160 Cote d'Abraham, St. Roch.
Licensed Victuallers' Association	London, Ont		Donald Fraser	Fraser House, London, Ont.
License Holders' Protective Association	Peterborough, Ont		Jas. O. Shea	Peterborough, Ont.
Ontario License Holders' Protective Association	Ontario		E. Dickie	28 Wellington St., East, Toronto.
License Holders' Protective Association	Toronto, Ont		"	" " "
Licensed Victuallers Association	Ottawa, Ont		Peter B. Melon	143 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont.
Brewers—				
Brewers' and Malters' Association	Toronto, Ont	1890	W. T. Kernahan	33 Wellesley St., Toronto.

BARBERS.

Barbers' Association of Quebec	Quebec		Homer Desplats	36 Deligny St., Quebec.
Master Barbers' Association	London, Ont	June —, 1893	Wm. Malloy	Richmond St., North.
" "	Niagara Falls, Ont	May —, 1904		
Independent Barbers' Association	Toronto	Aug. 9, 1904	C. McCoubrey	602 Yonge St., Toronto.
Master Barbers' Association	Victoria, B.C.	Nov. 13, 1903	H. Ball	6 Trounce Ave., Victoria.

Agriculture—				
New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association	New Brunswick	Jan. —, 1905	W. D. Albright	Sussex, N.B.
Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island			
Brome County Fruit Growers' Association	Brome, Que.		W. Hillhouse.	Sherbrooke, Que.
Bay of Quinte Tomato Growers' Association				
Hamilton District Tomato and Fruit Growers' Association			Secretary	Greene's Hall, Hamilton, Ont.
Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association	St. Catharines, Ont.	1896	Carl Fisher	St. Catharines, Ont.
Vegetable Growers' Association of Ontario		April —, 1905		
Brandon Grain Growers' Association	Brandon, Man		R. McKenzie	Brandon, Man.
Lumsden Grain Growers' Association	Lumsden, Assa.	Jan. 28, 1905	Chris. Scott	Lumsden, Assa.
Regina District Grain Growers' Association	Regina, Assa	Feb. 5, 1902	E. J. Martin	Regina, Assa.
Central Territorial Grain Growers' Association		Dec. 18, 1901	John Millar	Indian Head, Assa., East.
British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association				
Horticulture—				
Canadian Horticulture Association		1897	A. H. Ewing	Woodstock, Ont.
Gardeners' and Florists' Association	Toronto, Ont		Ernest Collins	16 Elm St., Toronto, Ont.

TRANSPORTATION.

Shipping Federation of Canada	Montreal, Que	1903 (Incorp).	Thos. Robb	Montreal, Que., 526 Bd. of Trade.
Dominion Marine Association	Kingston, Ont	April —, 1903	Francis King	Kingston, Ont.
Vancouver Ship Owners' Association	Vancouver, B C	Oct. —, 1903	A. E. Goodman	Vancouver, B.C.
Ship Masters' Association	Victoria, B.C.	Dec. —, 1901		
*Merchant Service Guild of Canada	"		J. J. Martin	Box 360, Victoria, B.C.

GENERAL EMPLOYERS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association	Dominion	1874	R. J. Younge	601 Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Ont.
Local Branches—				
Canadian Manufacturers' Association	Halifax, N.S.		J. E. Wood	Halifax, N.S.
" "	Quebec, Que.	Aug. 19, 1902	Joseph Picard	107 Des Prairies, Quebec, Que.
" "	Montreal, Que.		Dekers Cameron	102 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
" "	Toronto, Ont.		J. F. M. Stewart	601 Board of Trade Building, Toronto.
" "	Winnipeg, Man.		Wm. J. Bulman	Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Man.
" "	Vancouver, B.C		F. M. Robertson	Vancouver, B.C.
" "	Victoria, B.C.	Apr. —, 1905		
Threshing Machinery Section		Oct. 14, 1904	R. J. Younge	Toronto, Ont.
Other Associations—				
Manufacturers' Association	Berlin, Ont		D. Hibner	Berlin, Ont.
Employers' Association	Kingston, Ont	Mar. 20, 1903	D. A. Givens	81 Brock Street.
Manufacturers' Association	St. Catharines, Ont.		Geo. Burch	St. Catharines, Ont.

*The Merchant Service Guild of Canada is not strictly an employers' association, although the masters and mates of vessels do in many instances employ the deck hands, &c.; neither can it be classed as a labour organization, its members being professional men holding certificates of competency from the government.

DIRECTORY OF EMPLOYERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, CANADA—*Continued.*

GENERAL EMPLOYERS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION—*Continued.*

Name of Association.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address.
Other Associations—*Continued.*				
Employers' Association of Toronto	Toronto, Ont.		J. G. Merrick	18 Victoria Street.
Winnipeg Association of Employers	Winnipeg, Man.		J. A. McRae	230 Portage Ave.
Employers' Association	Vancouver, B.C.	May 18, 1903	A. E. Goodman	Vancouver, B.C.
Crude Oil Producers' Association of Canada	Petrolea, Ont	Mar. 3, 1904	G. M. Cary	Petrolea, Ont.
Canadian Embalmers' Association		1883	W. H. Hoyle	Cannington, Ont.
Associated Silver Lead Mines	Sandon, B.C.	Aug. 24, 1903	Nicholas J. Cavanagh	Sandon, B.C.
Canadian Street Railway Association	Dominion	Dec. 20, 1904	Allan Royce	Toronto, Ont.
Dominion Stock Breeders' Association	"		W. W. Ballantyne	Stratford, Ont.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.				
Wholesale Grocers—				
Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association	Montreal, Que	1887	J. Stanley Cook	Board of Trade, Montreal.
Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild		May —, 1904	Geo. E. Bristol	Hamilton, Ont.
Wholesale Grocers' Association of British Columbia			F. Elworthy	Victoria, B.C.
Wholesale Dry Goods—				
Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association	Montreal, Que	1889	J. Stanley Cook	Board of Trade, Montreal.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes—				
Rubber Boot and Shoe Jobbers' Association	Toronto, Ont.		Osler Wade	Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont.
Wholesale Druggists—				
Dominion Wholesale Druggists' Association	Dominion		J. Mattinson	Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Wholesale Hardware—				
Canadian Wholesale Hardware Association	Ontario and Quebec		Jenkins & Hardy	Toronto, Ont.
Retail Grocers—				
Retail Grocers' Association	St. John, N.B		T. W. Morrison	St. John, N.B.
Montreal Grocers' Association	Montreal, Que	Oct. 16, 1885	A. Laurandeau	159 St. Paul Street.
Merchant Grocers' Association	Quebec, Que	Jan. 22, 1896	Elz. Paquet	13 Dalhousie Street.
Retail Grocers' Association	Hamilton, Ont		T. Hazell	King and McNab Streets.
" "	London, Ont.	1888	E. Sutton	Talbot Street.
" "	Toronto, Ont.	1885	B. Panter	Spencer Ave., Toronto.
New Westminster Grocers' Association	New Westminster, B.C.		Chas. Welsh	New Westminster, B.C.
The British Columbia Retail Grocers' Association	Victoria, B.C	Jan. 25, 1900	J. E. Smart	36 Broad Street.
Retail Merchants—				
Retail Merchants' Association of Canada		Incorporated	E. M. Trowern	21 Richmond St., W. Toronto, Ont
Retail Merchants' Association	Halifax, N.S	Jan. 22, 1902	G. H. Maxwell	132 Granville Street.
Federation of Retail Merchants	Montreal, Que	May 18, 1904	J. A. Beaudry	1662 St. Catherine Street.
" "	Chatham, Ont	Nov. 1904	Geo. W. Comyn	Chatham, Ont.

" "	Ottawa, Ont	Apr. 12, 1904	H. C. Ellis	Concession Street.
" "	Peterboro, Ont	Feb. 6, 1900	Jos. Connol	Peterboro', Ont.
" "	St. Catharines, Ont		W. C. Shelley	St. Catharines, Ont.
" "	St. Thomas, Ont	Mar. 4, 1901	Chas. Raven	Box 711.
" "	Windsor, Ont	1904	A. J. McTavish	Windsor, Ont.
Retail Dry Goods—				
Society of Retail Dry Goods Merchants of the Province of Quebec			Thos. Oakes	598 Amherst Street, Montreal.
Retail Boots and Shoes—				
Retail Boot and Shoe Association	Montreal, Que	Oct. 23, 1902	C. R. Lasalle	349 Rachel Street, Montreal, Que.
Boot and Shoe Section Retail Merchants' Association	Toronto, Ont		Jas. Jupp, jun	810 Queen Street, Toronto, Ont.
Retail Hardware—				
Canadian Carriage Hardware Association				
Montreal Metal and Hardware Association	Montrsal, Que	1894	J. Stanley Cook	Board of Trade, Montreal.
Hardware Dealers' Association	New Westminster, B.C.		J. Burns	Vancouver, B.C.
Retail Furniture—				
National Furniture Dealers' Association		July —, 1903	J. M. Struthers	Guelph, Ont.
National Maritime Province District		June 23, 1904	C. S. Everett	St. John, N.B.
National Quebec Province District		Apr. 26, 1904	D. Wishart	Montreal, Que.
National Eastern Ontario District		" 28, 1904	T. W. Currier	Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont.
National Central Ontario District		Mar. 30, 1904	John Hoodless	Hamilton, Ont.
National Western Ontario District		June —, 1904	J. M. Struthers	Guelph, Ont.
Retail Druggists—				
Ottawa Druggists' Association	Ottawa, Ont		S. J. Stevenson	Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ont.
Druggists' Section of Retail Merchants' Association	Toronto, Ont	About 1899	Gordon M. Petrie	57 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.
Retail Druggists' Association	Montreal, Que		M. Wilson	Montreal, Que.
Photographers—				
Photographers' Section of Retail Merchants' Association	Toronto, Ont	Apr. 27, 1904	A. W. Galbraith	Toronto, Ont.
Produce—				
Montreal Produce Merchants' Association	Montreal, Que	1892	J. Stanley Cook	Board of Trade, Montreal.
Fuel—				
Western Ontario Retail Coal Dealers' Association			John C. Hay	Listowel, Ont.

in the table. It will be seen that more than one quarter of the total number of associations, namely, 57, are under the heading of the building trades. Wholesale and retail merchants' associations number 45, and the metal trades 22, 18 of the last being branches of the Master Horseshoers' International Protective Association. In the food and tobacco preparation branch there are 18 organizations, 6 of which are master bakers' associations.

The more important industrial associations are included under the heading of general employers' and manufacturers' associations, a number of these operating in the large industrial centres, while others extend their operations over the entire Dominion.

The following table shows the number of organizations in each of the respective groups:—

Name.	Number.
Building trades	57
Metal trades	22
Lumbering, woodworking and furnishing	9
Printing	8
Clothing	6
Leather	1
Paper	1
Food and tobacco	18
Licensed victuallers and brewers	9
Barbers	5
Agriculture	14
Transport	5
General employers	20
Wholesale and retail merchants	45
Total	220

In the table below, the number of associations in the several groups are set forth by provinces, associations whose operations extend over more than one province being omitted:—

Of the other associations of which a r cord is given, the first was formed in 187 being a licensed liquor dealers' associati at Quebec, Que. From that time to t year 1901, 17 associations were organiz

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Name.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British
Building trades	4	4	....	8	31	2	.. ..	
Metal trades	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	
Woodworking, furnishing and lumbering	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	
Printing and allied trades	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	
Clothing trades	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	
Leather trades	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	
Food and tobacco preparation	....	1	....	6	6	....	....	
Licensed victuallers and brewers	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	
Barbers	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	
Agriculture and horticulture	....	1	1	1	6	1	3	
Transportation	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	
General employers and manufacturers	1	....	....	2	6	2	....	
Wholesale and retail merchants	1	1	....	9	17	....	....	
Totals	8	8	1	33	106	6	3	

Date of Formation.

Information with regard to the date of formation was secured in the case of 127 associations. The earliest year in which an employers' association was reported in Canada was in 1874, in which year the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Mason Builders' section of the Builders' Exchange of Toronto, came into existence. In the building trades the next record of organization obtained was in 1883, the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association of St. John, N.B., being formed in that year. Between 1883 and 1902, 13 associations in the building trades were organized, and a similar number were formed in 1903 and 1904.

The Retail Grocers' Associations of Toronto and Montreal, formed in 1885, were the earliest organizations amongst wholesale and retail merchants. The Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association was formed in 1887 and the Retail Grocers' Association of London in 1888. From the latter date until 1903, 15 associations were organized, 11 being formed in 1904.

In 1902, 11; in 1903, 20; and in 1904, 6 associations came into existence.

The three most active years in the ganization of employers' associations Canada were 1904 with 32, 1903 with , and 1902 with 15. The complete record years is as follows:—

Year.	Number Associati Organiz
1874	2
1879	1
1883	2
1884	1
1885	2
1888	1
1889	1
1890	2
1891	1
1892	3
1893	1
1894	3
1896	2
1897	4
1898	1
1899	2
1900	6
1901	4
1902	15
1903	23
1904	32
1905	4

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN ACT, 1905, GREAT BRITAIN.

At the prorogation of the British parliament at London, England, on August 11, the Royal assent was given to an Act entitled 'The Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905,' which in view of its possible effect upon emigration from Great Britain is of considerable interest to industry and labour in Canada.

The object of the legislation is stated broadly as the establishment of organization with a view to the provision of employment or assistance for unemployed workmen in proper cases throughout the United Kingdom. The method to this end provided is by the organization of local distress committees, who are to make themselves acquainted with the conditions of labour within their area, and to receive applications from deserving persons who are out of employment.

Method of Organization and Procedure.

A somewhat different plan of organization and operation is to be adopted within the city of London, as compared with outside municipalities and districts. In London the distress committee are to be organized by order of the local government board in each metropolitan borough, and are to consist of members of the borough council, of every board of guardians in the borough, and of persons experienced in the relief of distress. There is also to be a central body for the administrative county of London, consisting of members of and selected by the local distress committees, the London county council, co-opted members, and, if the local government board so decided, persons nominated by the board. The local committees are to inquire into applications received from unemployed; they may also endeavour to obtain work for applicants in suitable cases, or may refer the case to the central body, but have no power to provide or contribute towards the provision of work. The duties of the central body are to superintend the action of the committees, and to aid their efforts by establishing, taking over, or assisting labour exchanges or employment registers. They may either provide temporary work for applicants for employment or may assist them, with their dependents, to emigrate to another area. The cases which the distress committees may assist or refer to the central body are limited to those of persons honestly desirous of obtaining work, and temporarily unable to do so by exceptional causes over which they have no control. Applicants must have resided in London for twelve months or longer.

The *expenses* thus incurred are to be defrayed out of a fund managed by the central body, and supplied: (a) by voluntary contributions, and (b) by contributions made on the demand of the central body by each metropolitan borough in proportion to its rateable value, the contribution never to exceed, in the latter case, the rate of one-half shilling in the pound, or such higher rate as the local gavernment board may approve. The expenses which may be paid out of these contributions are defined in detail.

Outside of London distress committees are to be established in each municipal borough and urban district having a population of 50,000 and over, or in boroughs having a population between 10,000 and 50,000, if the council make application and the local government board consents. Moreover, the local government board may establish a central body and distress committees in any county or part of a county, with or without the application of the borough or district council, or board of guardians, if it is deemed expedient. Further, a county or borough council, in cases where no central body or distress committees have been established for the whole of the county, may constitute a special committee of its members, with power to co-opt additional members, who shall 'collect information with respect to the conditions of labour within their area by establishing, taking over, or assisting labour exchanges and employment registers, and in any other man-

ner as they see fit,' and who shall supply this information when required. Provision is also made for temporary arrangements for granting relief pending the establishment of proper organization.

Farm Colonies to be Established.

Regulations may be made by the local government board for authorizing the establishment of farm colonies by a special body, and the provision by such a body of temporary accommodation for persons for whom work upon the land is provided.

The Act is to apply to the whole of the United Kingdom, and is to remain in force three years.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA—THE METAL TRADES—IRON MOULDERS, IRON WORKERS, BOILER-MAKERS, MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, METAL POLISHERS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, AND SHIPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.

THE arrangement of the tables presented herewith is similar to that adopted in returns of the series previously published,* localities from which quotations were received being set forth alphabetically by provinces with columns added in which the amount of the charges have been worked out. The full significance of the detailed returns have been analyzed as in previous articles of the series by a number of small tables embodied in the article.

Current Rates of Wages.

The tables will afford material enabling a comparison of rates to be made between the several branches of the metal trades, as well as of rates prevailing in different localities in the same branch. As in the previous tables of the series, the tendency of wages is shown to be higher and hours shorter, other things being equal, in the larger centres of industry. West of the great lakes, also, higher rates as a rule prevailed than in the central and eastern provinces, the highest point being usually reached in British Columbia and the lowest in the province of Quebec.

Current Hours of Labour.

The significance of the returns relating to current hours of labour will be seen at a glance from the smaller tables given below, in which are set forth by provinces the number of localities in which the ten hour day, the nine-hour day, the eight hour day and the shorter working day on Saturdays were reported in the several branches. Information as to the number of workmen affected by these several returns was not obtained by the department though the tables will admit of a comparison as between the several provinces of the number of localities in which the respective working days were in force. It will be seen, for example, that the only instances of an eight-hour day prevailing in the metal trades were reported from Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, whereas Quebec showed proportionately the largest number of ten-hour days, no instance being recorded of less than the number of hours being worked. Similarly the largest number of arrangements for a shorter working day on Saturday were reported in Ontario and British Columbia. As a rule the shortest working days include the largest centres of industry, and consequently represent large bodies of workpeople.

*A full explanation of the nature and scope of the special investigation undertaken by the department into rates and tendencies of wages and hours of the various industries throughout the Dominion, was published in the November, 1904, *Labour Gazette* at page 522. Wages and hours in the different branches of the printing and allied trades including hand and machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers were first dealt with, tables being published in the November and December, 1904, *Labour Gazettes*, pages 530 and 610 respectively. In the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 836, publication of a series of tables relating to wages and hours in the building trades was begun, wages and hours of bricklayers and masons being dealt with at page 842. The wages and hours of carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders labourers have been subsequently dealt with in the *Labour Gazette* for April, at page 1091, for May at page 1238, and for July at page 66 respectively.

ABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Iron Moulders.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday rec'd.
a Scotia ...	7	*5	2	.....	.....
E. Island	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick..	5	3	2	...	3
bec.....	17	17	.....	...	8
ario	24	21	2	1	13
itoba	3	3	.....	..	2
olumbia	5	1	4	.....	3
Total	62	51	10	1	29

There was one locality in Nova Scotia reporting 12 ours per day.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Iron Workers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday rec'd.
Scotia	6	2	4	.....	.....
Island	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick..	2	1	1	.....	1
ec	14	14	.....	.....	.....
o	18	*18	.....	.....	12
ba	1	1	.....	.....	.....
umbia.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
tal	43	37	6	.....	21

ere was one locality in Ontario reporting 12 ber day.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Boilermakers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday rec'd.
Nova Scotia	8	5	3	.....	.....
P. E. Island	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	5	3	2	.....	2
Quebec	7	7	.....	.....	5
Ontario	15	14	1	.....	13
Manitoba	4	3	1	.....	3
N. W. Territories.	1	1	.....	.....	1
B. Columbia.....	4	1	3	.....	2
Total	45	35	10	.....	26

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, the Nine-hour day, the Eight-hour day and a shorter work day on Saturdays among Machinists.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday rec'd.
Nova Scotia.....	9	5	4	.....	1
P. E. Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick...	7	4	3	.....	4
Quebec	20	20	.....	.....	10
Ontario	21	21	.....	.....	19
Manitoba	6	5	1	....	1
N. W. Territories.	2	2	.....	....	2
B. Columbia.....	5	1	4	...	3
Total	71	59	12	.....	40

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Receive of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight hour day, and Shorter work day o Saturdays among Blacksmiths.

Province.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	No. of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	No. of Returns o a Shorte work day Saturday received.
Nova Scotia	16	13	3		3
P. E. Island	1	1			
New Brunswick	11	9	2		
Quebec	27	27			
Ontario	27	27			2
Manitoba	6	5	1		
N. W. Territories	3	3			
British Columbia	5	1	4		
Yukon	1	1			
Total	97	87	10		3

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Recei of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight hour day, and Shorter work day o Saturdays among Metal Polishers.

Province.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	No. of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	No. o Return a Short work da Saturd receiv
Nova Scotia	2		2		
P. E. Island					
New Brunswick	3	2	1		
Quebec	7	7			
Ontario	15	14		1	
Manitoba					
N. W. Territories					
British Columbia					
Total	27	23	3	1	

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Received of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight hour day, and Shorter work day on Saturdays among Sheet Metal Workers.

Province.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of a Shorter work day on Saturday received.
Nova Scotia	2	1	1		
P. E. Island					
New Brunswick	4	3	1		1
Quebec	8	8			4
Ontario	23	13	10		8
Manitoba	3	2		1	2
N. W. Territories	1	1			1
British Columbia	3		1	2	2
Total	44	28	13	3	18

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Received of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight hour day, and Shorter work day on Saturdays among Shipwrights and Caulkers.

Province.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of a Shorter work day on Saturdays, Received.
Nova Scotia	6	4	2		1
P. E. Island					
New Brunswick	2	2			1
Quebec	7	7			2
Ontario	5	4	1		3
Manitoba					
N. W. Territories					
British Columbia	3		3		
Total	23	17	6		7

Changes in Wages.

The number of increases in wages in the metal trades, of which the department has obtained a record, is set forth by years and by provinces in the tabular analysis presented below. The total number of increases reported was 276, of which approximately 47 per cent were in Ontario, and approximately 25 per cent in Quebec. By years the largest number of increases took place in 1902 and 1903, over 60 per cent of the

total number of increases being reported in these two years. The year 1900 with 27 increases, 1901 with 20, 1897 with 11, 1904 with 10, and 1894 with 9 increases were the next most active years from this standpoint.

In addition to the above returns, the department received information relating to 80 increases, of which the date was not specified. A record of 11 decreases in wages was also obtained, seven of which went into effect in the maritime provinces since 1900.

The tables also show that the followi decreases in hours went into effect, but not state the year in which the chan occurred: among iron moulders, in Qu bec, one change to a shorter working d on Saturdays; among iron workers, in O tario, one change to a shorter working d on Saturdays and in Quebec one chan from an eleven to a ten-hour day with shorter day on Saturdays; among machi ists, one change in Ontario and one in Qu bec to a shorter working day on Satu days; among blacksmiths, in Quebec, o

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE RECORD OF INCREASES IN WAGES IN THE METAL TRADES

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories	British Columbia.	Total
1904				2	2	2	4		1
1903	1		4	10	42	2		12	7
1902	6		3	27	40	5	1	5	8
1901	2		4	3	10		1		2
1900	4		5	6	12				2
1899				1				1	
1898				6					
1897	1			2	5			3	1
1896				2	1	1			
1895	1				5				
1894				7	2				
1892			1	1					
1891			2						
1890	3		1	1					
1889					1			1	
1888			1						
1886	1				1				
1885					1				
1881					1				
1880					2				
1878			1						
1875			1						
1870					3				
Totals	19		23	68	128	10	6	22	27

Changes in Hours.

In the tabular analyses presented below the number of decreases in hours reported to the department, among iron moulders, iron workers, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, metal polishers, sheet metal workers, shipwrights and caulkers, are set forth according to the years in which they occurred, and according as the change was from a twelve-hour to a ten-hour day, from an eleven to a ten-hour day, from a ten to a nine-hour day, from a nine to an eight-hour day and for shorter hours on Saturdays.*

change to a shorter working day on Sat days; among boilermakers, in Ontario, a shorter working day on Saturdays; a among shipwrights and caulkers, in Q bec, one change from an eleven to a t hour day.

No record of an increase in hours w obtained by the department except that certain of the branches a few instan were reported in which hours were sli lengthened on the first five days of week in order to permit of a shorter being worked on Saturday, the weekly gregate of hours worked remaining changed.

* Changes affecting the first five days of the week and Saturdays are regarded as if they occurred on different occasions in these analyses, though as a matter of fact they frequently occurred in combination; the tal accordingly somewhat overstate the num of occasions on which changes in hours w into effect.

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Iron Moulders.

Year.	Nature of Change.				
	From a 12 to a 10 hr. day	From a 11 to a 10 hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day	From a 10 to a 8 hr. day	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1903			4		3
1902					2
1900					1
1892			1		1
1890	1		1		2
1889				1	1
1882		1			1
1880					1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Iron Workers.

Year.	Nature of Change.	
	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1903	1	2
1902		1
1892		1
1889	1	1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Boilermakers.

Year.	Nature of Change.	
	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1904	1	1
1903	2	4
1902		2
1901		2
1890	1	1
1889	1	1
1870	1	1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Machinists.

Year.	Nature of Change.		
	From a 11 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1904		1	2
1903	2	4	5
1902			4
1901			1
1894			3
1890		2	2
1889		1	1
1882	1		1
1875			1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Blacksmiths.

Year.	Nature of Change.		
	From an 11 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1904		1	
1903		2	7
1902			3
1899	1		1
1898	1		1
1897			1
1893		1	1
1890		2	2

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Metal Polishers.

Year.	Nature of Change.	
	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1903		2
1898		1
1895		1
1890	1	1
1889	1	1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Sheet Metal Workers.

Year.	Nature of Change.			
	From an 11 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1904		2		4
1903		4	1	7
1902		1		4
1901		2		2
1900				1
1899		1		1
1898	1			1
1889		1		1
1887				1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Shipwrights and Caulkers.

Year.	Nature of Change.	
	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.
1902	1	2
1900		1
1884	1	1

Wages and Hours in 1889.

In the tables presented herewith, the wages and hours of moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers in 1889 are set forth as based on the report of the Royal Commission on capital anad labour issued during the year. The rates for 1904 are added in a separate column by way of throwing additional light on tendencies in wages during the first fifteen years.

In almost every instance it will be seen that a considerable increase is shown to have taken place during the period named, and as the localities represented in the tables, though few in number, include many of the most important centres of population in the Dominion, the comparison may be regarded as representative of the conditions affecting a large body of work people. By reducing the rates quoted for 1889 and 1904 to an average, it will be found that the increase for the four classes collectively amounts approximately to 26 per cent. In the case of moulders the increase was 23 per cent; in the case of machinists, 24 per cent; in the case of blacksmiths, 25 per cent, and in the case of boilermakers 35 per cent.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF BLACKSMITHS IN 1889 AND 1904.

Locality.	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours per day.	Wages.	Hours per day
Halifax, N.S.	$8-$11 per week	10	$2.25-$2.50 per day	10
Dartmouth, N.S	$1.25 per day	10	$2.70 per day	9
Fredericton, N.B	$7-$10 per week	10	$1.50 "	10
Moncton, N.B	$1.60-$2.70 per day	10	$1.35-$1.70 per day	10
St. John, N.B	$1.50-$2.00 "	10	$2-$2.50 "	10
St. Hyacinthe, Que	$8 per week	10	$1.50 "	10
Kingston, Ont	$1.50-$2.20 per day	10	$2.25 "	10
Toronto, Ont	$1.25-$2.25 "	10	$2.25 "	10

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MOULDERS IN 1889 AND 1904.

Locality.	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours
Fredericton, N.B	$9-$9.50 per week	10	$1.50 per day	10
St. John, N.B	$7-$12 "	10	$1.67-$2 per day	9
Sherbrooke, Que.	$7.50-$10 "	10	$2-$3 per day	10
Quebec, Que	$1.50-$2.50 per day	10	$2-$2.50 per day	10
Montreal, Que	$1.40-$2.50 "	10	$2.50 per day	10
Kingston, Ont.	$1.60-$2 "	10	$2.50 "	10
Ottawa, Ont	$1.85-$2 "	10	$2.25 "	10
Hamilton, Ont	$2.25-$2.50 "	10	$2.65 "	10

Comparative Table of Wages and Hours of Machinists in 1889 and 1904.

Locality.	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
North Sydney, N.S.	$1.25 per day	10½	$2.00 per day	10
Halifax, N.S	*$1.75 "	10	$2.07 "	9
Fredericton, N.B.	$9–$9.50 per week.	10	$2.00 "	10
Montreal, Que.	$10 per week		$2.40 "	10
Ottawa, Ont.	$1.85–$2.00 per day	10	$2.25 "	10
Toronto, Ont	$1.50–$2.25 "	10	$2.40 "	10
Hamilton, Ont.	$1.75–$2.50 "	10	$2.00 "	10

* Maximum

Comparative Table of Wages and Hours of Boilermakers in 1889 and 1904.

Locality.	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Dartmouth, N.S.	$7–$12 per week	10	$2.50 per day	9
Halifax, N.S	$10 per week	10	$2.50 "	9
Lévis, Que.	$1.25 per day		$1.75 "	
Quebec, Que.	$1.75–$2 per day	10	$1.75–$2.00 per day	10

Census Returns of Wages in the Metal Trades.

Information with regard to tendencies in wages of the different classes of metal workers, as contained in the census of Canada for 1870-71, 1880-81 and 1890-91, is given in the accompanying tables, in which the number of the different classes of workmen employed in industrial establishments and their total wages for each of the years in question are set forth by provinces and for the entire Dominion, with a column added in which the earnings of individuals in each of the years is worked out. The census of 1870-71 contains returns only with regard to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; the corresponding returns for 1900-1 also are not yet available.

It will be seen that, as a rule, wages decreased between 1870 and 1880, but increased considerably during the following decade until in 1890-1 they had reached a point considerably higher than in 1870. Information more in detail with regard to these changes, according to provinces and years, will be found in the several tables herewith.

Table showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Foundries and Machine Shops in 1870–1, 1880–1 and 1890–1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island		43	69		9,650	21,329		224 42	309 01
Nova Scotia	455	514	976	168,726	175,417	328,554	370 80	341 28	336 63
New Brunswick	650	604	898	200,854	173,330	377,930	309 00	286 97	420 98
Quebec	1,862	1,573	4,024	473,200	471,324	1,449,536	259 50	299 63	360 22
Ontario	4,686	5,021	6,198	1,587,018	1,867,977	2,538,260	338 67	372 03	409 53
Manitoba		25	266		21,000	143,760		840 00	540 45
Northwest Territories			55			41,088			747 05
British Columbia		9	322		6,200	251,700		688 88	781 67
Total	7,649	7,789	12,808	2,429,815	2,724,898	5,152,157	317 53	349 84	402 26

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Blac smithing Shops in 1870–1, 1880–1 and 1890–1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c
Prince Edward Island	.....	411	416	.....	68,172	92,275	.....	165 87	221
Nova Scotia	1,226	1,403	1,391	248,569	264,574	345,334	202 75	298 78	248
New Brunswick	866	904	904	198,630	178,307	194,847	229 37	197 14	215
Quebec	3,311	3,542	3,372	587,856	601,400	863,090	177 55	169 79	255
Ontario	4,810	6,026	5,333	1,182,167	1,409,322	1,410,409	245 77	233 87	264
Manitoba	.....	98	361	.....	37,558	153,457	.....	379 16	42
Northwest Territories	.....	7	122	.....	2,825	37,720	.....	403 57	309
British Columbia	....	60	171	.....	35,380	90,314	.....	589 66	528
Total	10,213	12,451	12,070	2,217,222	2,597,539	3,187,440	217 10	208 63	264

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Agricultu Implement Manufacturers in 1870-1, 1880-1 and 1890-1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individua yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	189
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$
Prince Edward Island	.....	16	31	.....	3,634	8,297	.....	227 13	267
Nova Scotia	18	11	41	3,274	1,960	9,850	181 89	105 45	240
New Brunswick	7	6	2	2,030	400	450	290 00	66 66	225
Quebec	378	407	440	105,087	96,610	143,932	278 00	237 74	327
Ontario	2,143	3,202	4,029	745,693	1,130,475	1,649,521	348 01	353 05	409
Manitoba	.....	15	.....	.....	9,000	.....	600 00	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,596	3,656	4,543	876,084	1,241,279	1,812,050	332 62	339 51	39

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Tin Sheet Iron Working Establishments in 1870-1, 1880-1 and 1890-1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individu yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	18
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$
Prince Edward Island	....	73	17	.....	16,460	5,000	.....	225 48	29
Nova Scotia	133	279	132	37,064	58,312	37,350	279 67	209 00	283
New Brunswick	148	146	31	29,399	36,790	8,799	198 66	251 99	283
Quebec	819	1,022	843	165,464	203,957	242,118	202 03	199 57	287
Ontario	1,216	2,039	232	366,533	582,024	103,540	301 42	285 39	446
Manitoba	.....	80	81	.....	39,938	42,809	.....	499 22	528
Northwest Territories	....	1	10	.....	750	5,735	.....	750 00	573
British Columbia	.....	28	32	.....	15,505	18,500	.....	553 76	578
Total	2,351	3,685	1,378	598,460	953,736	463,851	254 50	258 81	336

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Shipyards in 1870–1, 1880–1 and 1890–1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	.....	308	99	.....	69,679	29,050	.....	226 30	293 43
Nova Scotia	2,058	1,954	1,599	531,814	535,954	501,105	259 14	274 39	313 39
New Brunswick	1,364	933	422	436,046	224,507	131,140	253 70	240 62	310 76
Quebec	2,164	866	367	404,548	169,118	123,800	186 93	195 28	337 33
Ontario	460	367	597	168,667	137,140	141,480	366 66	373 95	236 98
British Columbia	.....	26	107	.....	15,653	72,040	.....	602 04	673 27
Total	6,046	4,454	3,191	1,451,075	1,152,051	998,615	240 00	258 43	312 14

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Boiler Making Establishments in 1870–1, 1880–1 and 1890–1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	5	.....	116	700	.....	46,000	140 00	.....	396 55
New Brunswick	34	17	25	13,360	4,000	7,400	392 94	235 29	296 00
Quebec	40	53	88	12,000	11,420	25,700	300 00	207 63	292 04
Ontario	179	260	171	67,065	82,492	71,123	374 63	317 24	415 92
Manitoba	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	3,661	.....	.....	114 40
British Columbia	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	555 55
Total	258	330	450	93,125	97,912	163,884	360 94	296 66	364 19

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Engine Building Establishments in 1870–1, 1880–1 and 1890–1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	42	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	285 71	.....	.....
Quebec	457	496	19	126,388	164,500	7,920	276 56	331 65	416 84
Ontario	508	560	1,232	190,573	216,300	522,427	375 14	386 25	424 04
Manitoba	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3,744	.....	.....	624 00
British Columbia	.....	5	.....	.....	4,100	.....	.....	820 00	.....
Total	1,007	1,061	1,257	328,961	384,900	534,091	326 67	362 77	424 88

TABLE showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Edge Tool Manufactories in 1870–1, 1880–1 and 1890–1.

Provinces.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.	1870–1.	1880–1.	1890–1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	5	2	38	1,200	700	11,230	240 00	350 00	295 52
New Brunswick	47	37	39	14,900	13,648	15,650	317 02	368 86	401 28
Quebec	101	170	190	46,183	65,874	89,479	457 25	387 49	469 16
Ontario	223	337	452	82,871	144,030	199,885	371 12	427 39	440 67
Total	376	546	720	145,154	224,252	316,244	386 06	410 76	439 23

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Halifax	1902		2 00		2 50	1890	10	10
"					*2 25*			
Newport			1 25		1 50			
North Sydney				22½	2 25			
Sydney	1900	20	2 40	15	1 80			
"				*27½*	*2 75*			
" Blowers	1902	25	3 00	20	2 40			
" Keepers	1902	20⅚	2 50	19⅛	2 30			
Yarmouth				22½	2 25			
P. E. Island.								
Charlottetown					*1 65-2 15*			
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton			1 25		1 50			
Grand Bay					1 50-2 25			
Moncton					1 50-2 00			
St. John	1901		1 35-1 67		1 67 2 00	1892	10	
"	*1902*	*16⅔-20⅚*	*1 50-1 83⅓*	*18½-22½*	*1 66⅔ 2 00*	*1889*	*10*	
Quebec.								
Chicoutimi	1902		1 50		3 00			
Drummondville	1890	15	1 50	30	3 00	1890	12	
Huntingdon					2 50			
Lachute	1902	20	2 00	22½	2 25			
Lévis					2 25			
Montmagny							11	
"	1903		1 50-2 00		1 75 2 50			
Montreal	*1902*	*22*	*2 20*	*25*	*2 50*			
Quebec	1903	17	1 70	25	2 50			
"	*1903*			*20-25*	*2 00-2 50*			
"	*1903*			*a*	*2 00-3 33*			
St. Hyacinthe	1901	15½	1 55	17	1 70			
"				*15*	*1 50*			
St. Jérôme								
St. Siméon			2 75		3 00			
St. Timothé		20	2 00	22½	2 25		10	
Sherbrooke	*1894*	*17½-20*	*1 75-2 00*	*20-30*	*2 00-3 00*			
Sorel	1897		1 40		2 00			
Three Rivers	*1900*	*20*						
"	*1902*	*25*		*30*	*3 00*			
"	1898	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Ontario.								
Belleville	*1880*	*20*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 50*			
Berlin	1897	15	1 50		*1 66-2 00*			

a Piece work wages.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B., No. 20.

IRON MOULDERS.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9		0 50					1	1
9	9								
10	10		0 25						
10	10								
				5	0 60				
10	10								
12	12			5	0 60				
12	12			1⅓	0 20				
10	10								
10	10								
10	9		0 25						
10	5								
10	8								
9	9		0 32-0 33					1	1
9	9								
10	10		1 50						
10	9	15	1 50					2	3
10	10								
10¼	8½	2½	0 25						
10	10							1	1
			0 25-0 50						
10	5	3	0 30						
10	10	7	0 70						
10	10								
10	10								
10¾	6¼	1½	0 15						
10	10								
10	8		0 25						
10	8	2½							2
10	9	2½-10	0 25-1 00						
			0 60						
		5							
10	10	5							
10	8	5							
10	9	5	50						
10	10		16-50						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
a Brantford	*1902*	*20–22½*	*2 20–2 35*					
"	*1903*	*23½–25*	*2 35–2 50*	*23½–25*	*2 35–2 50*	*1903*	*10*	*5–10*
Carleton Place	1902	28	2 80	35	3 50			
Chatham	*1903*	*22½*	*2 25*	*25*	*2 50*			
Dundas	1903	25½	2 67	26½	2 65	1903	10½	5
b Guelph	*1880*	*17½*	*1 75*				*10*	*10*
"	*1881*	*20*	*2 00*					
"	*1902*	*22½–25*	*2 25–2 50*	*25*	*2 50*		10	9
"								
c Hamilton	1902	22½	2 25					
"								
"	*1903*	*25*	*2 50*	*26½*	*2 65*			
Kingston	1902	22	2 20	25	2 50			
London	1901	17½ 20	1 75–2 00					
"	*1903*	*20 22½*	*2 00–2 25*	*26⅞ 30*	*†16 18 00*	*1900*	*10*	*1*
Niagara Falls	*1902*	*27½*	*2 75*	*28½*	*2 85*			
Orillia	1900	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Ottawa	1894	14 17	1 40–1 70			1894	10	10
"	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*22½*	*2 25*			
Peterborough					*2 50*			
d Preston	1902							
St Catharines	*1895*	*20*	*2 00*	*20 27½*	*2 00–2 75*	*1903*	*10*	*1*
St. Thomas				*22½*	*2 25*			
Sault St. Marie				*27½*	*2 75*			
Smith's Falls	1889	16	1 60	25	2 50	1889	10	10
Stratford					2 50–3 00			
"	*1900*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20*	*2 00*		*10*	*1*
Toronto	1901	20	2 00					
"	1903	27½ 30	2 75–3 00	30⅓–33⅓	2 75 3 00			
"						1903	10	
e Windsor					*2 50–4 00*			
Woodstock	1902	20	2 00	22½	2 25	1902	10	10
Manitoba.								
Brandon				*30*	*3 00*			
"				26½				
Winnipeg	*1902*	*27 30*		*30–32½*				
British Columbia.								
Nelson	1897	35	3 50	40	4 00			
New Westminster	1903	32½	3 25	38⅓	3 50	1903	10	1
Vancouver				*38⅓*	*3 50*			
"	1902	32½	3 25					
"	*1903*	*35*	*3 50*	*38⅓*	*3 50*	*1903*	*10*	
f Victoria	1902	30	3 00					
"	*1903*	*32½*	*3 25*	*38⅓*	*3 50*	*1903*	*10*	*1*

a *On piece work in 1901, $2 to $2.60 per day. 1903, $2.30 to $2.90 per day.*
b With Saturday half holiday during Summer months only.
c Piece work moulders in 1903 received an increase of 5 per cent. In 1901 they were increased 15 per cent and in 1902, 10 per cent. At present they make from $18 to $28 per week.
† *During June, July and August of this year, stove moulders take every 2nd Saturday off.* * Per month
d There has been an increase of 10 per cent in wages since 1902.
e Piece work earnings. *f* If the men wish they may work only five hours on Saturdays.

IETAL TRADES, CANADA.

ON MOULDERS.—*Continued.*

ABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day 5 days f week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per Hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
			15						
10	5		15						
10	10	7	70						
10	9	2½	25						
10	5	1			02	½			
		2½	25						1
		2½	25						
10	5-9	2½	25						4
		2½	25						
		1½	15						
10	10								
10	5	3	30						
		2½	25						
10	*6	6⅞ 7½							3
10	9	1	10						
		5	50						
10	9	3-6	30-60						
		2½	25						
10	9								
10	9								
10	5	7½							5
10	10								
10	10								
8	8	9	90					2	2
10	10								
10	10								
		7⅞	75						
		3¾							
9	5							1	
9	9								
10	9	2½	25						1
10	10								
10	9								
10	6	2½ 3							
10	10	5	50						
9	5	6⅞	25					1	5
9	5								
		2½	25						
9	5	3⅝						1	
		2½	25						
9	9	6⅞	25					1	1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THI

TABLE No. 2.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.
		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	
Nova Scotia.						
a Dartmouth	1902		1 66		2 50	
"	1902		1 25		1 80	
b Halifax	1902	18½	1 66⅔	25–27½	2 25–2 50	
"						1890
Newport			1 15		1 25	
Sydney				*17*	*1 70*	
c "	1902	16⅔	2 00	13½	1 60	
d "				20⅚	2 50	
Prince Edward Island.						
Charlottetown					*1 65–2 35*	
New Brunswick.						
Fredericton			1 00		1 25	
St. John	*1878*	*16⅔–22½*	*1 50–2 00*	*16⅔–33⅓*	*1 50–3 00*	*1889*
Quebec.						
Bagotville					2 00	
Chicoutimi					3 00	
Grand Mère	1903	20	2 00	23	2 30	
Lachine	1903	12½	1 25	15	1 50	
Lévis					1 50	
Montmagny	1904		1 10–1 25		1 20–1 35	
Montreal	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 50*	
Port au Persil			2 50		2 75	
Rivière du Loup	1902	16	1 60	18	1 80	
St. Hyacinthe	*1904*			*15*	*1 50*	
St. Jérome				20–25	2 00–2 50	
St. Sebastien				20	2 00	
St. Timothé		20	2 00		2 25	10
Sherbrooke	*1894*	*12½–15*	*1 25–1 50*	*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*	
Three Rivers	1892	20	2 00	30	3 00	1892
Ontario.						
Berlin			*1 50–1 84*			
e Brantford	1902	15–17	1 50–1 70			
"	*1903*	*15–17½*	*1 50–1 75*	*15–18*	*1 50–1 80*	
Carleton Place	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00	
Chatham	1903	22½	2 25	25	2 50	
f Guelph				*12½–20*		
"						
Hamilton				17½–25	1 75–2 50	
Kingston	1901	13½	1 35	15	1 50	
London					1 50–1 75	1902
"				33⅓	4 00	

LOCALITY.	HOURS	
	Hours current prior to date of change.	
	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday
Nova Scotia.	Hrs.	Hrs.
a Dartmouth		
"		
b Halifax		
"	10	
Newport		
Sydney		
c "		
d "		
Prince Edward Island.		
Charlottetown		
New Brunswick.		
Fredericton	10	
St. John	*10*	
Quebec.		
Bagotville	11	
Chicoutimi		
Grand Mère		
Lachine		
Lévis		
Montmagny		
Montreal		
Port au Persil		
Rivière du Loup		
St. Hyacinthe		
St. Jérome		
St. Sebastien		
St. Timothé	10	0
Sherbrooke		
Three Rivers	10	0
Ontario.		
Berlin		
e Brantford		
"		
Carleton Place		
Chatham		
f Guelph		
"		
Hamilton		
Kingston		
London	10	10
"		

a Helpers.
b Double time from 5 p.m. and holidays and Sundays ; 3 hours for 1 are paid.
c Undermen.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

Iron Workers.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Statistical Tables, Series B, No. 21.

Labour.		Amount of Change.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9		0 83						
9	9		0 55						
9	9	$6\frac{13}{27}$–$9\frac{7}{27}$	$58\frac{2}{3}$–$88\frac{2}{3}$						
9	9								
10	10		0 10						
10	*10*								
12	12			$3\frac{1}{3}$	40				
12	12								
10	*10*								
10	9		0 25						1
9	*9*							1	1
10	10							1	
10	10								
10	10	3	0 30						
10	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0 25						
10	10		0 10						
10	*5*	5	0 50						
10	8		0 25						
10	8	2	0 20						
10	*10*								
10	10								
10	10								
10	8		0 25						2
10	*9*	$2\frac{1}{2}$–5	0 25–0 50						
10	8	10	1 00						2
10	*10*								
		$\frac{1}{2}$	0 05						
10	*5 to 9*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 05						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0 25						
10	*9*								
10	9								
10	9								
10	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0 15						
10	$6\frac{1}{2}$								$3\frac{1}{2}$
12	12								

d Engineers.
e Saturdays—5 hours in summer and 9 hours in winter.
f Saturday half holiday during summer months.

WAGES AND HOURS IN TH

TABLE No. 2—IRO

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current pri to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturd
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Niagara Falls				*25*	*2 50*			
Ottawa	1902	10	1 00	14	1 40	1902	10	
"		14-17	1 40-1 70	20-25	2 00-2 50	1894	10	
Peterborough				*20*	*2 00*			
St. Catharines	*1895*	*12½*	*1 25*	*15*	*1 50*	*1903*	*10*	
St. Thomas	*1903*	*14*	*1 40*	*15*	*1 50*		*9*	
Sault St. Marie				20-27½	2 00-2 75			
Windsor	*1904*	*12½-15*	*1 25-1 50*	*15-17½*				
Manitoba.								
Carberry				25	2 50			
British Columbia.								
New Westminster				*38⅓*	*3 50*			
Victoria	*1899*	*32½*	*3 25*	*38*	*3 50*	*1903*	*10*	

TABLE No. 3

Nova Scotia.								
a Dartmouth	1902		2 00		2 50			
b Halifax	1902	18½	1 66⅔-2 00	25-27½	2 25-2 50	1890	10	0
c "	*1902*		*2 00-2 25*		*2 25-2 50*			
d "	1886		1 25		1 50	1890	10	0
d "				22		1890	10	0
Newport			1 50		1 75			
North Sydney					2 20			
Sydney	1903	30	3 00	24	2 40			
"				*23*	*2 25*			
Yarmouth				20	2 00			
P. E. Island.								
Charlottetown					*1 50-2 50*			
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton	1901		1 25		1 50		10	
McAdam Junction	1903	22	2 20	24	2 40			
Moncton					1 75-2 20			
St. John					2 00-2 50			
"				*18½-20⅓*	*1 66⅔-1 83⅓*	*1889*	*10*	
Quebec.								
Lévis					1 75			
Montreal	*1902*	*23*	*2 30*	*25*	*2 50*			
Quebec	1903	16	1 60		*1 75-2 00*			
Rivière du Loup	1902	20	2 00	22	2 20			
St. Hyacinthe	1901	14·6	1 46	17½	1 75			
"				*18*	*1 80*			
St. Siméon			3 00		3 25			
Sherbrooke		*15-22½*	*1 50-2 25*	*17½-25*	*1 75-2 50*			

a Helpers previously received $1.25; present rate is $1.80 per day of 9 hours.
b Helpers previously received $1.25; present rate is 18½ cents per hour, 9 hours per day.
c Helpers previously received $1.25; present rate is $1.50 per day of 9 hours.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

Workers—*Continued.*

Labour.		Amount of Change.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	*10*								
10	5								
10	9	4	40						4
10	*9*	8	80						1
10	*5*	2½	0 25						5
10	*5*	1	0 10			1			4
10	10		0 75						
9-10	*9-10*	2½							
10	10								
9	*5*								
9	*5*	5½	*0 25*					1	5

Boilermakers.									
9	9		50						
9	9	6½-9½	58½-88½					1	1
9	*9*								
9	9								
9	9								
10	10		25						
10	10								
10	10			6	60				
10	*10*								
10	10								
10	*10*								
10	9		25						
10	10	2	20						
10	8								
9	9								
9	*9*								
10	*5*	2	20						
10	*10*		15-40						
10	8	2	20						
10¾	6¼	2 5/10	29						
10	*10*								
10	8								
10	9	2½	25						

Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Tables, Series B, No. 22.

d Brass finishers.
e No change in past 5 years.

WAGES AND HOURS IN TH

TABLE No. 3—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS O		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took plac e.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prio to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturda
Ontario.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Belleville		*20-25*	*2 00-2 50*	*25-30*	*2 50-3 00*			
Brantford	*1901*	*16-21*	*1 60-2 10*					
"	*1903*	*17-23*	*1 70-2 30*	*20-23½*	*2 00-2 35*	*1903*	*10*	
Carleton Place	1901	20-25		24-26		1901	10	
Chatham	1903	22½	2 25	25	2 50			
Kingston	1902	21	2 10	24	2 40			
London	*1900*	*20*	*2 00*			*1900*	*10*	
"	*1903*	*22½*	*2 25*	*23½*	*2 35*			
Niagara Falls				*e25*	*2 80*			
Ottawa				*25*	*2 50*		*10*	
Peterborough				*25*	*2 50*		*10*	
St. Catharines	*1895*	*22½*	*2 25*	*25*	*2 50*	*1903*	*10*	
St. Thomas	*1903*	*24½*	*2 45*	*27*	*2 70*	*1904*	*9*	
Sault Ste. Marie				20-27½	2 00-2 75			
"		*25-30*	*2 50-3 00*	*27½-30*	*2 75-3 00*			
Stratford	*1900*	*21*	*2 10*	*24*	*2 40*	*1875*	*10*	
Toronto	1870	12½-15	1 25-1 50	20-22	1 80-2 00		10	
Woodstock	1902	20	2 00	22½	2 25			
Manitoba.								
f Brandon	*1904*	*33*	*3 30*	*34½*	*3 15½*	*1904*	*10*	
"	*1903*	*31*	*3 10*	*32½*	*3 25*			
Winnipeg				*30*	*3 00*			
"	1902	25-30		27½-32½			10	
N.-W. Territories.								
Calgary	*1904*	*33*	*3 30*	*36½*	*3 65*			
British Columbia.								
Nelson				40	4 00			
New Westminster				45	4 50			
Vancouver	1902	32½	3 25	38⅜	3 50	1902	10	
"	*1903*	*35*	*3 50*	*39½*	*3 50*	*1903*	*10*	
Victoria	1903	30	3 00					
"	*1903*	*35*	*3 50*	*39*	*3 50*	*1903*	*10*	

f Canadian Pacific Railway shops.

TABLE No. 4

Nova Scotia.								
a Amherst				20	2 00			
Bear River	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Dartmouth	1899	16-22½		19⅜-27½		1899	10	
b Halifax	1886	17		23		1899	10	
"					*2 25*			
North Sydney					2 00			
Newport			1 50		1 75			
c Sydney				*24*	*2 40*			
Lathemen	1902		2 50		2 00			
Floormen	1902		2 00		1 70			
Plainers	1902		2 00		1 70			
Yarmouth					2 00-3 00	1903	10	

a During July and August, 6 hours are worked on Saturday.
b Double pay is allowed for overtime.
c Helpers previously received $1.50 per day; they now receive $1.30.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BOILERMAKERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	*9*	5	50						
		1-2	10-20						
10	*5*	½-3	5-30						4
10	5	1-4							5
10	9	2½	25						
10	5	3	30						
10	*6-9*	2½	25						3
		1	10						
10	*10*								
10	*5*								4
10	*5*								4
10	*5-10*	2½	25						5
10	*5*	2½	25			1			4
10	10								
		2½	25						
10	*5*	3	30						4
9	5	7-7½	50-55					1	3
10	9	2½	25						
9	*9*	1½	14½					1	
10	*10*	1½	15						
10	*6*								
10	6	2½							3
10	*5*								
10	10								
9	5								
		2½	25						5
9	*5*	4½						1	
		5	50						
9	*9*	4						1	1

MACHINISTS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B. No. 23.

10	9½								
10	10	5	50						
9	9	3½-5 7/15						1	1
9	9	6						1	1
9	*9*								
10	10								
10	10		25						
10	*10*								
					50				
					30				
					30				
9	9							1	1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change. Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours current prior to date of change. On Saturday
P. E. Island.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Charlottetown					*1 65-2 35*			
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton			1 50		2 00			
Grand Bay					1 50-2 00			
d McAdam Junction	1903	22	2 20	24	2 40			
e Moncton					1 60-1 80			
St. John			1 60		1 75			
"	1900		1 75		2 25			
"	*1888*	*16⅔-22⅔*	*1 50-2 00*	*16⅔-33⅓*	*1 50-3 00*	*1889*	*10*	
Quebec.								
Bagotville					2 50	1903	11	
Chéneville				30	2 00-3 00			
Chicoutimi					3 00			
Grand Mére	1900	20	2 00	23	2 30			
Huntingdon				20	2 00			
Lachine		17½-22½	1 75-2 25	20-27½	2 00-2 75			
Lachute	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Levis					1 50			
Montmagny	1898		1 50	20	2 00	1882	11	
Montreal	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 50*	1903	10	
Port au Persil			3 25		3 50			
Quebec				*15-20*	*1 50-2 00*			
Rivière du Loup	1902	18	1 80	20	2 00			
St. Hyacinthe	1901	15½	1 55	*18*	*1 80*			
"						1894	10½	
"								
St. Jerome				25-30	2 50-3 00			
St. Simeon			3 00		3 25			
St. Timothe		22	2 25	25	2 50		10	
Sherbrooke	*1894*	*15-17½*	*1 50-2 25*	*17-25*	*1 75-2 50*			
Stanfold				20	2 00			
Three Rivers	*1896*	*15*						
"	*1898*	*17½*						
"	*1900*	*20*						
"	*1902*	*25*	*2 50*	*25-30*	*2 50-3 00*			
Ontario.								
Belleville		20	2 00	25	2 50			
Berlin	1897	15	1 50					
"	*1902*		*1 85-1 75*		*1 75-2 25*			
Brantford	*1901*	*16-20*	*1 00-2 00*					
"	*1902*	*15-17½*	*1 00-2 50*	*20-22½*	*2 00-2 25*			
Chatham	*1903*	*22½*	*2 25*	*25*	*2 50*			
Guelph	1900	15½	1 50					
"	*1902*	*17½-22½*	*Aver. 2 15*	*17½-25*	*Aver. 2 25*			
Hamilton				22½	2 25			
"	*1902*	*18*	*1 80*	*20*	*2 00*	*1902*	*10*	
Kingston	1902	20	2 00	22½	2 25			
f London	*1895*	*17½*		*25*		*1901*	*10*	
"	1902	20-22½	2 00-2 25	17½-25	1 75-2 50	1902	10	

d Five hours are worked on Saturday from May to October, and 9 hours during balance of year.
e Helpers, $1.06 to $1.20 per day.
* No change in hours in past ten years.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

MACHINISTS.—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	*10*								
10	9		50						
10	5								
10	5	2	20						
10	8								
9	9		15						
9	9		50						
9	*9*							1	1
10								1	
10	10								
10	10								
10	10	3	30						
10	10								
10	5	2½-5	25 50						
10¼	8½	2½	25						
10	10		50					1	1
10	*5*								5
10	8		25						
10	*10*	5	50						
10	8	2	20						
		2½	25						
10½	7½								3
10	*10*								
10	5								
10	8		25						
10	8	2½	25						2
*10	9	2½	25						
10	10								
		2½	25						
		2½	25						
		5	50						
10	*10*	10							
10	9	5	50						
		2½	25						
10	*10*								
		1-3	10-30						
10	*5-10*	1-1½	10-15						
10	9	2½	25						
		2							
10	*9								
10	*5*	2	20						4
10	5	2½	25						
10	*5-8*	5							3
10	6½	2½	25						3½

* Five hours are worked on Saturdays during summer months.

f Previously $8.50 per week; now $13.05 per week; 5 hours on Saturday in summer.

WAGES AND HOURS IN TH

TABLE No. 4.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS O		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change. Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours current prior to date of change. On Saturday
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Niagara Falls	*1902*	*22½*	*2 25*	*25*	*2 50*			
Orillia	1900	17½	1 75	22½	2 25			
g Ottawa	1894	14–17	1 40–1 70			1894	10	
"	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*22½*	*2 25*			
Paris	1902		2 25		2 60			
Peterborough				*20*	*2 00*		*10*	
Point Edward		23	2 30	23–25	2 30–2 50			
h Preston	1903	15	1 50	17½	1 75		10	
St. Catharines				*20*	*2 00*	*1903*	*10*	
St. Thomas	*1903*	*24*	*2 40*	*26*	*2 60*	*1904*	*9*	
Sault Ste. Marie		*25–27½*	*2 50–2 75*	*27½–29*	*2 75–2 90*			
Stratford	*1903*	*20*	*2 00*	*23*	*2 30*	*1875*	*10*	
Toronto	1870	15–17½	1 00–1 75					
"	1901	19	1 90	24	2 40	1902	10	
Windsor				*20–25*				
Woodstock	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Manitoba.								
Brandon	*1903*	*24*	*2.90*	*32½*	*3.25*			
a "	*1904*	*32½*	*3.25*	*34*	*3.06*	*1904*	*10*	
b Carbury				30	3.00			
Carman					3–3.50			
c Neepawa				50	5.00			
Winnipeg	*1902*	*25–27½*		*27½–30*				
Northwest Territories.								
Calgary	*1904*	*34*	*3.40*	*35½*	*3.55*		*10*	
Indian Head	1902		4.00		4.50			
British Columbia.								
Nelson		32½	3.25	36	3 60			
New Westminster	1903	30	3 00	36	3.25	1903	10	
"				*36–42*	*3.25–3.75*			
d Vancouver	1902	30	3.00					
"	*1903*	*32½*	*3.25*	*36½*	*3.25*	*1903*	*10*	
Victoria	*1897*	*27½*	*2.25*					
"	*1903*	*30*	*3.00*	*33½*	*3.00*	*1903*	*10*	

a Rates in C.P.R. shops.
b These wages have been in force for several years.
c Only repair and jobbing shops in this locality.

TABLE No. 5.

Nova Scotia.								
a Amherst	1900	17½	1.75	20–22½	2.00–2.25			
Bridgewater		10–15	1.00–1.50	15–20	1.50–2.00			
Dartmouth	1890	25		30		1890	10	
Halifax	1902	18⅓	1.66⅔	25–27½	2.25–2 50			
"						1890	10	
"					*1.40–1.60*			
Newport			1.25		1.50			
New Ross			20 per m.		26 per m.			
North Sydney					2.00			

a Helpers in 1900 received 11½c per hour, or $1.15 per day; at present they receive 12½c or $1.25 per da

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

MACHINISTS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	*9*	2½	25						
		5	50						
		3–6	30–60						1
10	*9*	2½	25						
10	9		35						
10	*5*								4
10	10	2	20						
10	9	2½	25						
10	*5*								5
10	*5*	2	20			1			4
10	10	1½–2½	15–25						
10	*6*								
		1½ 4	15–40						
10	5		50						5
10	*5*								
10	9	2½	25						
10	*10*	3½	35						
9	*9*	1½		19				1	1
10	10								
10	10		50						
10	10								
10	*5 to 10*	2½							
10	*5*		15						
10	8		50						
10	10	3½	35						
9	*5*	6	25					1	5
		2½	25						
9	*5*	3½						1	
		2½	25						
9	*9*	3½						1	1

Helpers in 1897, $2.25 per day; now, $2.50 per day; same hours as machinists.
Bicycle workers work 8 hours per day in winter.
Five hours are worked on Saturdays during the summer months.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES B., No. 24

LACKSMITHS.

10	9½	2½–5	25–50						
10	10	5	50						
9	9	5						1	1
		5½–9⅙							
9	9							1	1
9	*9*								
10	10		25						
10	9		6 per m.						
10	10								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Nova Scotia—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Passboro		14	1.40	20	2.00			
*b*Port Hawkesbury				20	2.00			
River Hebert					2.00			
Springhill	1897		1.25		2.00		10	10
Sydney	1903	25	2.50		2.13			
c "				*16½-32½*	*1.60-3.25*			
Waverley			1 00-1.25		2.00-2 50			
Yarmouth				20	2.00			
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown					*1.50-2.00*			
New Brunswick.								
*d*Canterbury					2.00-3.00			
Fredericton	1901		1.00		1 50			
Harvey			1.00-1.25		1.75-2.50			
Hawshaw	1900		1.50		2.00			
Hillsboro	1900	16-17½	1.60-1.75	18-20	1.80-2.00			
McAdam Jct	1903	22	2.20	24	2 40			
Moncton					1.35-1.70			
*e*St. John			1.50 1.75		1.75-2.00	1893	10	10
"	*1875*	*22½ 27¾*	*2 00 2.50*	*16⅔-22½*	*1.50-2.00*	*1889*	*10*	*10*
St. Marys	1902		1.25		1 50	1902	10	10
Sackville	1902	15	1.50	20	2.00			
West Quaco					1.50-2.00			
Woodstock					1.75-2.50			
Quebec.								
Aylmer					1 75			
Bagotville					2 00			
Beaupré					2 00			
Cheneville					2 00			
Chicoutimi	1900		1 25		2 50			
Grand Mere	1902	18	1 80	20	2 00			
Hebertville				20	2 00			
Huntingdon				15	1 50			
Lachine	1903	20-22½	2 00-2 25	20-25	2 00-2 50			
Les Eboulements	1894	10	1 00	15	1 50			
Levis					2 00			
Montmagny	1904		1 10-1 25		1 20-1 35		10	1
"			1 25		1 75		11	1
Montreal	*1902*	*22*	*2 20*	*24*	*2 40*			
Noyan					1 50			
Port au Persil				20	2 00			
*a*Quebec	1894	10	1 00					
"	1903	15	1 50	*17½-20*	*1 75-2 00*			
"					up			
Riviere du Loup	1902	18	1 80	21	2 10			
St. Germain de Grantham	1903	16	1 60	20	2 00			

b Unskilled labour, $1.20 to $1.50 per day.
c *$3.25 per day for blacksmiths is exceptional; heavy forging, &c.*
d In carriage shops.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

BLACKSMITHS.—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	$ cts.
10	10	6	60						
10	10								
10	10								
10	9½		75						½
10	10		37						
10	10								
10	10		1.00-1.25						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	9		50						
10	10		75-1.25						
10	9½		50						
10	10	2-2½	20-25						
10	10	2	20						
10	8								
9	9		25					1	1
9	9							1	1
10	9½		25						½
		5	50						
10	10								
10	10								
10									
10	10								
10	10								
10	10		1 25						
10	10	2	20						
10	10								
10	10								
10	5	2½	25						
10	10	5	50						
10	10		50						
10	10		15						
10	10		50					1	1
10	5	2	20						
10									
10									
		5	50						
		2½-5	25 50						
10	10								
10	10	3	30						
		4	40						

c Helpers, $1.25 to $1.40 per day.
a Men at the fire work only 8 hours per day in summer at 30 cents per hour.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per Day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Quebec—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts		Hrs.	Hrs.
Ste. Brigide	1899	15	1 50	20	2 00	1899	12	12
St. Hilaire				25	2 50			
St. Hyacinthe	1901	10·3	1 03	*15*	*1 50*			
St. Jerome	1897		1 00	15-20	1 50-2 00	1898	12	12
St. Joseph B.	1900		1 00		1 50			
St. Sebastien				20	2 00			
St. Timothé		15	1 50	20	2 00		10	10
Sherbrooke		*15-20*	*1 50-2 00*	*17-25*	*1 70-2 50*			
Stanfold				20	2 00			
Three Rivers	*1896*	*12½-15*						
"	*1898*	*15-17½*						
"	*1902*	*20*		*20-25*				
Ontario.								
Belleville				*20-25*	*2 00-2 50*			
Berlin					*1 35-2 00*			
*b*Brantford	*1902*	*15-20*	*1 50-2 00*					
"	*1903*	*19-21*	*1 90-2 00*	*20-22½*	*2 00-2 25*			
Brockville					2 25			
Chatham	*1903*	*22½*	*2 25*	*25*	*2 50*			
Eganville				20	2 00			
Guelph	*1902*	*12½-22½*		*12½-22½*				
Hamilton	1902	*17-25*		20-30	*2 00-3 00*		*10*	
Kingston	1902	20	2 00	22½	2 25			
London	*1897*	*15*	*1 50*					
"	*1903*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20*	*2 00*	*1903*	*10*	*1*
Niagara Falls				22½	2 25			
Orillia	1900	17½	1 75	22½	2 25			
Ottawa					*2 25-2 75*			
Paris			1 50		2 00			
Peterborough				*17½*	*1 75*			
*c*Preston	1903	15	1 50	18½	1 85			
St. Catharines	*1903*	*17½-20*	*1 75-2 00*	*22½*	*2 25*	*1903*	*10*	
St. Thomas	*1903*	*24*	*2 40*	*25-27*	*2 50-2 70*	*1904*	*9*	
Sault Ste. Marie		*25-27½*	*2 50-2 75*	*27½*	*2 75*			
Stratford	1900	20-24	2 00-2 40	24	2 40			
"	*1900*	*20*	*2 00*	*22*	*2 20*	*1875*	*10*	
Toronto	1870	12½-15	1 25-1 50					
d "	1902	20	2 00	22½	2 25	1902	10	
Windsor				*17½-20*	*1 75-2 00*			
Woodstock	1903	17½	1 75	20	2 00	1903	10	
Manitoba.								
*a*Brandon	*1904*	*30*	*3 00*	*32½*	*2 92½*	*1904*	*10*	
b "	*1902*	*25*	*2 50*	*27½*	*2 75*			
Carbury				25	2 50			
Carman					2 50-3 00			
Neepawa					2 50			
*c*Winnipeg	1896	20	2 00			1896	10	
a "	*1902*	*30*		*30-32½*				

b 5 hours on Saturdays during summer months.
c 5 hours on Saturdays in summer.
d Those rates are for general blacksmiths.
e Helpers 17½ per hour $1.75 per day.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

BLACKSMITHS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	8	5	50					2	4
10	10								
10	*10*	*5*	*50*						
10	10		50-100					2	2
			50						
10	10								
10	8	5	50						2
10	*9*	2-5	20-50						
10	10								
		2½							
		2½-5							
10	*10*	5							
10	*9*								
10	*10*								
		1-4	*10-40*						
10	*5-9*	*1-1½*	*10-15*						
10	9								
10	*9*	2½	25						
10	10								
10	*9*	10							
10	*5-8*	3-5	30-50						
10	5	2½	25						
		2½	25						
10	*9*	2½	25						1
10	9								
10	10	5	50						
10	*10*								
10	10				50				
10	*9*								
10	9	3½	35						
10	*5-10*	2½-5	25-50						5
10	*5*	1-3	10-30			1			4
10	10	2½	25						
10	4	4	40						
10	*5*		20						4
10	5	2½	25						5
10	*10*								
10	9	2½	25						1
9	*9*	2½			7½			1	
10	*10*	2½	25						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
		10							
10	*6*	2½							4

a Horseshoers' wages.
c C. P. R. shops.
b Local shops.
d The average working time is less than 4 months per annum.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
North-west Territories.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Calgary	*1904*	*33*	*3 80*	*35½*	*3 55*			
Indian Head	1901		3 00		3 50			
Moosemin	1896		3 00		2 50			
British Columbia.								
Nelson				35	3 50			
New Westminster	1903	32½	3 25	38⅞	3 50	1903	10	10
"				33⅓-40				
*c*Vancouver	1897	27½	2 75					
"	*1903*	*32½*	*3 25*	*36½*	*3 25*	*1903*	*10*	
Victoria	*1903*	*35*	*3 50*	*35*	*3 50*	*1903*	*10*	*10*

TABLE No. 6.—

Nova Scotia.								
Dartmouth	1890	12½		14⅓-16⅔		1890	10	10
Halifax								
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton					1 50			
Moncton					1 25			
St. John	*1891*	*15-20*	*1 33⅓-1 80*	*18½-22½*	*1 66⅔-2 00*	*1889*	*10*	*10*
Quebec.								
Levis					1 25			
*g*Montreal	*1902*	*16*	*1 60*	*18*	*1 80*		10	10
"	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*22*	*2 00*			
Port au Persil			3 00		3 25			
Rivière du Loup	1902	18	1 80	20	2 00			
St. Hyacinthe				*15*	*1 50*			
St. Jérome				30	3 00			
Sherbrooke	*1894*	*15-17*	*1 50-1 70*	*20*	*2 00*			
Ontario.								
Berlin	1897	15	1 50	20	2 00	1900		
Brantford	*1900*	*17½-20*	*1 75-2 00*					
"	*1903*	*20*	*2 00*	*20-22½*	*2 00-2 25*		10	10
Carleton Place	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
*a*Guelph				*12½-20*	*1 25-2 00*			
Hamilton	1903	15-17½	1 50-2 00		2 50-3 00			
"	*1902*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20*	*2 00*			
London	*1901*	*22½*						
"	*1903*	*27*		*17-25*		*1903*	*10*	
"	*1901*	*15*						
"	*1903*	*17½*		*20-22½*		*1898*	*10*	
*b*Niagara Falls				*25*	*2 50*			
*a*Ottawa	*1895*	*15-20*		*17½-27½*	*1 75-2 75*		*10*	
Peterborough				*25*	*2 50*			
*b*Preston	1903	15	1 50	17½	1 75			
St. Catharines				*25*	*2 50*	*1903*	*10*	
Sault Ste. Marie				20-27½	2 00-2 75			
*c*Toronto	1903	20	2 00	22½	2 25			
*d*Woodstock	1903				3 25			

c Helpers in 1897 received $2.25 per day; they now receive $2.50 per day with same hours as blacksmiths.

a A Saturday half holiday prevails during summer months.

b All piece work; no official time counted.

a Five hours worked on Saturdays during summer months.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

BLACKSMITHS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	5								
10	10		50						
10					50				
10	10								
9	5	6 7/15	25					1	5
9	*5*								
		5	50						
9	*5*	3 1/3						1	
9	*9*	4						1	1

METAL POLISHERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B. No. 25.

9	9	2–4 1/8						1	1
9	*9*								
10	9								
10	8								
9	*9*	5						1	1
*10	5	2	20						
10	*5*	2	20						
10	8		25						
10	8	2	20						
10	*10*								
10	5								
10	9	3–5	30–50						
8	4	5	50						
		2 1/2	25						
10	*5*	2 1/2	25						
10	10	5	50						
10	*9*								
10	9		1 00						
10	*9*		25						
		2 1/2							
10 1/4	*5 3/4*	1				1/4			4 1/4
		2 1/2							
12 1/4	*5 3/4*	2 1/2–5				1/4			4 1/4
10	*5–10*	2 1/2–7 1/2	25–75						5
10	*9*								
10	9	2 1/2	25						
10	*5*								5
10	10								
10	5	2 1/2	25						
10	5								

g Brass finishers.
*These hours have prevailed for 20 years.
b Five hours worked on Saturdays during summer months.
c Brass workers.
d Men received an increase of 10 p. c. in 1901 and a similar increase in 1903.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 7.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Halifax			1 25		1 50	1901	10	1
"					*2 00*			
Hantsport	1895	16	1 60	20	2 00			
New Brunswick.								
Andover	1900		1 33		2 00			
Fredericton	1901		1 00		1 50			
McAdam Junction	1903	20	2 00	22	2 20			
St. John	*1903*	*18½–20⅓*	*1 66⅔–1 83⅓*	*22¼*	*2 00*	*1889*	*10*	*1*
Quebec.								
Chicoutimi					2 50			
Levis					1 50			
Montmagny	1898		1 25		1 50		11	1
Montreal	1902	15-20	1 50–2 00	22–25	2 20–2 25	1903	*10*	
St. Hyacinthe				12½–15	1 25–1 50			
St. Jerome				20–25	2 00–2 50			
St. Timothé		23	2 10	25	2 40		10	
Sherbrooke	1903	*15–22½*	*1 50–2 25*	*17–25*	*1 75–2 50*			
Three Rivers	1902	12	1 20	25	2 50	1902	10	
Ontario.								
Belleville	1902		1 25–1 50		1 50–1 75			
Berlin	*1902*		*1 66–2 00*		*1 66–2 50*			
Brantford	*1901*	*13½–15*	*1 35–1 50*					
"	*1903*	*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*	*20–22½*	*1 80–2 02*	*1903*	*10*	
"	1902	15–17½	1 50–1 75	17½–25	1 75–2 50			
a "	1902	10–12½	1 00–1 25	14–16	1 40–1 60			
Carleton Place	1902	17½	1 75	22½	2 25			
Chatham	1902	15	1 50					
"		*20*	*2 00*	*22½*	*2 25*			
Guelph	*1904*	*17½–20*	*1 75–2 00*	*25*	*2 25*	*1903*	*10*	
Hamilton	*1904*	*20*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 25*	*1904*	*10*	
Ingersoll	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00		10	
Kingston	*1902*		*1 25–2 00*		*1 75–2 00*	*1902*	*10*	
London	1900	17½	1 75	22½	2 25			
"	1902	18	1 80	22	2 20			
"	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
"	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
"	*1903*	*15*	*1 50*	*17½–22*	*1 75–2 25*	*1903*	*10*	
Niagara Falls	*1903*	*20*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 25*	*1903*	*10*	
Ottawa	*1903*	*25*	*2 50*	*27½*	*2 48*	*1903*	*10*	
Paris	1902		1 50		1 75		10	
Peterborough	*1901*	*15*	*1 50*	*25*	*2 25*	*1901*	*10*	
St. Catharines	*1887*	*20*	*2 00*	*25*	*2 25*	*1887*	*9*	
St. Thomas				*20*	*2 00*			
Sault Ste. Marie				*25*	*2 50*			
Stratford	*1900*	*15*	*1 50*	*18*	*1 80*	*1875*	*10*	
b Toronto	1896	17½	1 75					
"	1899	22½	2 03	27½	2 48	1899	10	
"						1902	9	
Windsor		*20*	*1 80*	*30*	*2 70*			
Woodstock	1902	12½	1 25	15–20	1 50–2 00			
Manitoba.								
Brandon				*25*	*2 50*			
Winnipeg	*1904*	*27½–30*	*2 75–3 00*	*32½–35*	*3 25–3 50*	*1904*	*10*	

a Helpers.
b There was a gradual increase in wages between 1895 and 1902.

METAL TRADES, CANADA.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 26.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	1½	14⅔	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	5	5-7	25-70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10	8	2	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2-2½	20-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	8	13	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10	9	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1½-5	15-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5-9	2½	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
10	9	2½-7½	25-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	3½-4	35-40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	5-7½	50-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
9	9	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	9	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	9	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	9	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	5	2½	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
10	9	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	9	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
9	5	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	5	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
9	9	10	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½-7½	25-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c8-10	8-9	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c Eight hours are worked per day in winter and 9 in summer.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 8.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday
Yukon.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
*d*Dawson	1901	1 50	15 00	1 25	12 50	1901		
North-west Territories.								
Calgary	*1904*	*27*	*2 75*	*30*	*3 00*			
British Columbia.								
New Westminster				37½	3 00			
Vancouver	*1903*	*33⅓*	*3 00*	*37½*	*3 00*	*1903*	*9*	
Victoria				*33⅓*	*3 00*			

d The average working time is less than 4 months per annum.

TABLE No. 8—

Nova Scotia.								
Bear River	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Halifax					*2 50*			
"	1884				2 50		10	
[1] "	1901-2-3	18½-25	1 66-2 25	25-27½	2 25-2 50			
[2]Hantsport					2 00			
Newport			1 25		1 75			
Port Hawkesbury				15-20	1 50-2 00			
New Brunswick.								
Fredericton	1901		1 25-1 50		1 50-2 00			
Harvey	1892		1 00-1 50		2 50-3 00			
St. Martins	1890	10	1 00	15-20	1 50-2 00			
Quebec.								
Aylmer					2 50			
Lévis					1 75			
Montmagny			1 50		1 75		11	
Montreal	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*22*	*2 20*			
Quebec				*14-16*	*1 40-1 60*			
Rivière du Loup	1902	18	1 80	20	2 00			
Three Rivers	1900	20	2 00	30	3 00	1900	10	
Ontario.								
Guelph		15	1 25		1 75			
[4]Kingston	*1903*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20*	*2 00*			
Peterborough				*25*	*2 50*			
St. Catharines				*25*	*2 50*			
Sault Ste. Marie				*25*	*2 50*			
British Columbia.								
New Westminster	*1902*	*40*	*4 00*		*4 00-4 50*	*1902*	*10*	
[5]Vancouver	*1889*			*44½-55½*	*4 00-5 00*	*1889*		
Victoria	*1897*	*55½*	*5 00*	*50*	*4 50*			

[1] These rates are for iron shipbuilders.
[2] Caulkers' helpers, $1.75 per day of 10 hours.

ETAL TRADES, CANADA.

EET METAL WORKERS—*Continued.*

BOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
t Present Time.		In wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
r day, 5 days week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10			25	2 50				
10	*9*		25						
8	4								
8	*4*	4½						1	
9	*9*								

IPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B. No. 26.

10	10	5	50						
9	*9*								
9	5–9								
9	9	2½–7½	25–58						
10	10								
	10		50						
10	10								
10	9		25–50						
10	10		1 50						
		5–10	50–1 00						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10		25					1	1
10	*5*	2	20						
10	*10*								
10	10	2	20						
10	8	10	1 00						2
10	9		50						
9–10	*9–10*	2½	25						
10	*9*								
10	*10*								
10	*10*								
9	*9*		50					1	1
9	*9*								
9	*9*			5½	50				

The higher rates are for repair work, and the lowest for new work.
Nine hours per day are worked in winter and ten in summer.
7½

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — ANNUAL CONVENTION AT TORONTO, ONT.

THE 51st annual convention of the International Typographical Union was held at Toronto, Ont., on August 14-18, this being the third occasion upon which the union has held its annual meeting in Canada. Over 300 delegates and a large number of visitors were in attendance from different sections of the continent.

At the inaugural session addresses of welcome were delivered by the Hon. J. P. Whitney, premier of Ontario, Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Robert Glockling and others. In replying, the president of the union, Mr. James M. Lynch, pointed out that since the last meeting of the organization in Toronto in 1881, the membership had increased from 20,000 workers of all kinds connected with the printing trades to 75,000 at the present time.

The Eight-hour Day.

The principal subject under discussion was the adoption of an 8-hour working day on January, 1906. The president in dealing with the matter in his annual report referred to the pleasant relations that had existed between the union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and urged complete and thorough organization between the present time and the end of year. The campaign, he stated, had the support of the American Federation of Labour. The report of the sub-committee appointed to consult the representatives of the United Typothetae of America on the subject was to the effect that the latter had asked that the resolution favouring the 8-hour day passed at the convention at St. Louis last year be rescinded and that representatives be allowed to present their views to the union personally. In compliance with the latter request Mr. G. H. Ellis, president of the United Typothetae of America, addressed the convention on August 15, stating that should the union insist that the 8-hour day come universally into effect on January 1, the present relationship between the union a the United Typothetae would be broke as the latter body would resist the propos reduction to the uttermost. He claim that the 9-hour day was not excessive sanitary grounds, that the reduction cou not be carried out except by increasing t size and cost of plants, or by working ov time, which in newspaper offices partic larly, would be impossible, especially wages had increased 33⅓ per cent sin 1898. The convention, however, after f discussion, unanimously resolved to ad the 8-hour day on January 1, next. I presentatives of the pressmen, bookbind and garment workers international uni spoke pledging the support of their oga zations. The president of the Americ Federation of Labour, Mr. Samuel Gor ers, also addressed the convention, deal at length with the origin and progress the 8-hour movement.

Other Business Transacted.

The dispute between the *Philadelp local union* and the executive of the uni was settled in accordance with the find of the committee on appeals, by the ex sion of Delegate Shelby Smith from convention, and from the local union w in 30 days for having published cer statements in the *Trade Union News* v regard to the action of the executive connection with the dispute, and by assumption by the union of certain ex ditures incurred in connection with the pute in question.

The president of the Newspaper Pub ers' Association of America addressed convention, urging that a new *arbitra agreement* to take effect on the expira of the existing arrangement be approv

Other subjects discussed were the *ganization of newspaper reporters; old pensions*, a committee of three being pointed to investigate and report to next convention on a plan for the provi of pensions and relief for aged and members; and the *relations of trade u to political parties.*

It was resolved that a per capita tax of 1 cents monthly on all members of the International Typographical Union in good standing in Canada be paid to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Meetings of the *Women's Auxiliary* were held contemporaneously with the sessions of the union.

Colorado Springs was chosen as the place of meeting in 1906.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record,' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

THERE were 539 patents issued in Canada during the month of March. Among these there were 13 relating to agricultural industries, 3 to fishing and hunting, 5 to lumbering and 10 to mining. There were 6 inventions concerning the construction of railways, 39 of interest to building trades, and 74 of interest to various metal trades. There were 39 patents for electrical inventions, 22 for articles in woodworking trades, 6 for inventions in textile industries and 28 for inventions relating to the manufacture or care of clothing. In the printing and allied trades there were 9 inventions, in the food and tobacco industries there were 14 and in the leather trade there were 5. There were 28 inventions concerning railways, and 31 concerning other means of transport. There were also about 60 patents relating to various miscellaneous industries, and the remaining ones were of little industrial importance.

The inventions relating to *agriculture* included a device for burning stumps, a harvester, a grain measurer, two ploughs, a cultivator, a binder, a stacker and a fruit picker.

The three inventions relating to *fishing* and *hunting* comprised a trap for fish and for animals, a shotgun and a cartridge for shotguns.

The inventions relating to the *lumbering* industry consisted of two sawing and planing machines, two saw sets, and a process of treating undressed lumber to prevent discolouring.

The inventions relating to *mining* included three drills, apparatus for treating mined ore, a process of extracting gold and iron from sand, an amalgamator, a smelting furnace, a shaft boring device and a device to indicate the presence of an inflammable gas.

The inventions of use in *railway construction* comprised two track laying machines, two switches, a machine for making railway beds and a rail joint.

The inventions of concern to *building trades* included among others, five moulds for building blocks, two moulds for bricks, a cement kiln, a machine for making cement shingles, a brick-making plant, two brick presses, a drying kiln, a roof climber, a machine for painting shingles and a brush for paper-hanging.

Among the inventions relating to *metal trades,* there were four rotary engines, six stoves, three nut locks, a rolling mill, a grinding machine, and a superheater for tubular steel boilers. A patent was issued for a bar having a number of circular apertures running through its length, which are completely filled with glass, rendering the bar incapable of being sawed through.

Among the *electrical inventions,* there were seven relating to railway systems, seven relating to lighting, one to heating and four to telephones. There were three electro-thermic processes, including one for the production of white lead, two dynamos, a battery, three meters, six relating to systems of electrical distribution, and two electric current controllers.

The patents in the *woodworking* trades comprised fourteen articles of furniture, seven musical instruments, or appliances, and a box-making machine.

The inventions in the *textile* industry comprised two looms, a warp thread holder, a holder for lace work, a lawn edging tool, and a method of fashioning a fabric.

In the *clothing* trades there were patented eight inventions relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes, four sewing machines, a process of knitting hosiery, a thread dressing machine and a thread cutter.

The inventions relating to *printing* and *allied trades* comprised machines for labelling, pasting and addressing, a machine for multi-colour printing, a register for printers' forms, a rotary copying press, a process of colour photography and an automatic photo machine.

The patents relating to the *food* and *tobacco* industries included five filters, a candy and dough mixer, machinery for the manufacture of aerated or carbonated liquids and a process for the production of milk free from sugar.

The inventions concerning *railways* included three railway signals, four brakes, three couplings, two car replacers, a de-rail-

ing device, three cars, a car truck and car fenders.

Among the patents relating to other means of *transport,* there were five for means of submarine signalling, six concerning motor vehicles, three wheels and six tires, a boat, a boat propeller, apparatus for raising and lowering life boats, two wagons and two vehicle brakes.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were twelve articles of use in business, including typewriting and tabulating machines, a calculating machine and vending machines. Five patents concerned the manufacture of pulp and paper and two the manufacture of glass. There were five patents for turbines and three for packing for turbines. Other patents comprised talking machines, centrifugal force pumps, and processes of treating clay and of removing water from peat.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905.

Manitoba—

Winnipeg: Cooks and waiters.

Saskatchewan—

Medicine Hat: Trades and Labour Council.

Ontario—

Toronto: Carpenters' helpers.*

* Formed in closing week of July.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAG RESOLUTION BY THE POST O FICE DEPARTMENT, AUGU 1905.

DURING the month of August the f lowing orders were given by the P Office Department for the supplies be mentioned. All were given subject to regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wa and the performance of the work under per sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amou of Orde
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	$ s. 29
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	3
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post, marking and stamping ink and wooden boxes	4
Repairing post office scales	
Supplying mail bags	3,6
Repairing mail bags	9
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	1,8
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks tin boxes and repairing parcel receptacales and railway mail clerks tin boxes	1
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	5

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRAC DURING AUGUST, 1905.

THE following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, which received the signature of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Construction of a post office building at Souris, P.E.I.; contractor, Bernard Creamer, Souris, P.E.I.; date of contract, August 1, 1905; amount of contract, $1 800.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the follo
Carpenters	$1 50 per day of 10 h
Stair builders	2 00 " 10
Bricklayers	2 50 " 10
Masons	2 25 " 10
Stonecutters	2 50 " 10
Plasterers	2 00 " 10
Painters and glaziers	1 50 " 10
Plumbers and steamfitters	2 00 " 10
Sheet metal workers	2 00 " 10
Blacksmiths	1 50 " 10
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10
Labourers	1 25 " 10

Construction of post office building, &c., at Vancouver, B.C.; contractors, Kelly Bros. & Co., of Winnipeg, Man.; date of contract, August 22, 1905; amount of contract, $422,520.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonemasons	$5 00 per day of 8 hours.
Bricklayers	4 50 " 8 "
Masons	4 50 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	2 50 " 8 "
Bricklayers' tenderers	2 75 " 8 "
Mortar mixer and hod carriers	3 50 " 8 "
Carpenters and joiners	0 40 per h., 8 h. per day.
Stair builders	3 50 per day of 8 hours.
Lathers	0 40 h., or $1.75 per 1,000, no stated hours.
Plasterers	5 00 per day of 8 hours.
Painters and glaziers	0 37½ per h., 8 h. per day.
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 50 " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	0 40 " 8 "
Tinsmiths	3 60 per day of 8 hours.
Electrical workers	3 50 " 8 "
Blacksmiths	3 50 " 9 "
" helpers	2 25 " 9 "
Tool sharpeners	4 50 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	2 50 " 8 "
Driver	2 00 " 9 "
" 1 horse and cart	4 00 " 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	6 00 " 9 "

Erection of postal station 'F' at Toronto, Ont.; contractors, Brown & Love, Toronto, Ont.; date of contract, August 5, 1905; amount of contract, $86,112.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters	$0 48 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 45 " 8 "
Stonemasons	0 45 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	0 25 " 8 "
Lathers	0 43 " 8 "
Plasterers	0 43 " 8 "
" labourers	0 30 " 8 "
Carpenters	0 30 " 8 "
Joiners	0 30 " 8 "
Stair builders	0 30 " 8 "
Painters and glaziers	0 30 " 8 "
Plumbers	0 35 " 8 "
Steamfitters	0 35 " 8 "
Electrical wirers	0 27½ " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	0 27½ " 9 "
Slaters	0 30 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	0 20 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 31 " 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0 45 " 9 "

Erection of a public building at Chicoutimi, Que.; contractor, Adolphe Beaulieu, Chicoutimi, Que.; date of contract, August 7, 1905; amount of contract, $22,472.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters	$1 50 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	0 35 per h., 10 h. per day.
Masons	2 50 per day of 10 hours.
Stonecutters	3 00 " 10 "
Stair builders	2 00 " 10 "
Joiners	1 75 " 10 "
Lathers	1 25 per 1,000.
Plasterers	2 50 per day of 10 hours.
Painters and glaziers	0 17½ per h., 10 h. per day.
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 25 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Blacksmiths	1 75 " 10 "
Wirers and electricians	1 75 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	1 50 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	1 75 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	2 25 " 10 "

Erection of military store building at London, Ont.; contractor, R. G. Wilson, London, Ont.; date of contract, August 8, 1905; amount of contract, $24,820.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters	$0 40 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 40 " 8 "
Stonemasons	0 40 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	0 22½ " 8 "
Carpenters	0 25 " 9 "
Joiners	0 27½ " 9 "
Stair builders	0 30 " 9 "
Lathers	0 03 per yard.
Plasterers	0 35 per h., 9 h. per day.
Painters and glaziers	0 25 " 8 "
Plumbers	0 39 " 9 "
Steamfitters	0 39 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00 per day of 9 hours.
Electrical wirers	0 35 per h., 8 h. per day.
Slaters	0 25 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1 50 per day.
Driver, 1 horse and cart	
" 2 horses and wagon	

Department of Railways and Canals.

Erection of eight section tool houses on Murray Harbour branch, P.E.I. Railway; date of contract, August 8, 1905; amount of contract, $900.50.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Carpenters	1 50
Masons	2 25
Labourers	1 25

Construction of five lock and five bridge houses on Lachine canal; date of contract, July 7, 1905; amount of contract, $4,650*

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Builders' labourers	$0 20 per h., 9 h. per day.
Carpenters	0 22½ " 9 "
Joiners	0 25 " 9 "
Painters	0 22½ " 9 "
Roofers	0 25 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 50 per day of 10 hours.
Driver, 2 horse and wagon	4 00 " 10 "

For a line of railway from Midway to Vernon, B.C., 150 miles; date of subsidy agreement, July 28, 1905; amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.*

The minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour employed by the company, and for the hire of teams, shall be the contract rate in the district through which the railway is constructed, and the company hereby covenants and agrees to make good any difference in the rates paid for the work done which may be less than the current rates aforesaid, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate ; and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.

Erection of station, &c., at St. Moise, Que., on I.C.R.; date of contract, August 8, 1905; amount of contract, $4,350.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Masons	2 50
Carpenters	1 50
Joiners	1 75
Bricklayers	3 00
Painters	1 50
Plumbers	2 00
Labourers	1 25

Erection of a combined station and dwelling with freight room at McKay's Siding, N.S., on Intercolonial Railway; date of contract, August 15, 1905; amount of contract, $1,750.

* Although these contracts were signed in July the report concerning them was received in the Department of Labour only in August.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Foreman carpenter	2 25
Carpenters	1 75
Bricklayers	3 00
Painters	2 00
Masons	2 50
Labourers	1 25

Construction of double track diversion a Birch Cove, N.S., on Intercolonial Rail way; date of contract, August 19, 1905 amount of contract, $69,700.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs
	$ cts.
Masons	3 00
Carpenters	2 50
Labourers	1 35
Foreman	2 00
Blacksmiths	2 50
Blasters	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 50

Construction of new docking along Ol West Pier of Port Colborne entrance, We land canal; date of contract, August 2 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hr
	$ cts.
Labourers	1 67
Carpenters	2 00
Blacksmiths	2 25
Blacksmiths' helpers	1 67
Diver	3 00
Diver's tender	2 00
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 50

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Construction of a small wooden enclose lighthouse in Fisherman's Harbour, Guy borough county, N.S.; date of contrac June 14, 1905; amount of contract, $539.6

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
arpenters	1 75
ainters	1 75
ricklayers	3 00
abourers	1 25

Construction of a combined lighthouse ad dwelling with outbuildings on Cox eef, Lake Winnipeg, Man.; date of con-act, July 19, 1905 (*); amount of con-act, $4,100.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Nature of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenter	$0 30 per hour, 10 hours per day
Painters	30 " 10 "
Masons	55 " 10 "
Bricklayers	55 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	27½ " 10 "
Builders' labourers	20 " 10 "
Common labourers	27½ " 10 "

N.B Board and lodgings to be provided, and transportation to the work and from it, and time allowance for one journey, last condition applies to all classes of labour.

* These contracts were not reported to the Department of Labour until the month of ugust.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

HE influx of immigrants continued on a heavy scale throughout August, the mber of arrivals being very numerous r the time of the year, and employment the railways being unusually affected ereby.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with rd to recent immigration arrivals in Can-a are published by courtesy of the De-rtment of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during ly, declared for Canada, was as follows:

MIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JULY, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
migrants	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
urned Canadians	632	184	76	892
rists	211	147	30	388
Totals	5,283	2,472	2,374	10,129

During July, 1904, the total arrivals of migrants proper were 8,852, showing a crease of 3 in July, 1905.

statement in more detail with regard immigration through the ocean ports of lifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and ncouver during July, 1905, is as follows:

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JULY, 1905.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	298	56	354
St. John		5	5
Quebec	5,395	2,607	8,002
Montreal	8	304	312
Vancouver	32	144	176
Totals	5,733	3,116	8,849

Corresponding returns for July, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JULY, 1904.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	161	66	227
St. John			
Quebec	5,831	2,285	8,116
Montreal	66	443	509
Vancouver			
Totals	6,058	2,794	8,852

Immigration from the United States during July, 1905, as compared with July, 1904, was as follows:—

—	1904.	1905.
Through Montreal	186	101
" Winnipeg and outports	2,465	2,549
Total	2,651	2,650
Customs entries, etc	961	567
Total	3,612	3,133

Showing a decrease for July, 1905, of 479, as compared with July, 1904.

Immigration During the Fiscal Year.

The following is a revised return by nationalities of immigrant arrivals in Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. It will be seen that immigrants from Great Britain and from other colonies of the Empire constituted 44 per cent of the total, and that immigrants from the United States constitued 29 per cent.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-05—BY NATIONALITIES.

Nationalities.	Number of Immigrants.
African, South	35
Australian	204
Austrian, N.E.S.	837
Bohemian	107
Buckowinian	1,123
Croatian	27
Dalmatian	4
Galician	6,926
Hungarian, N.E.S.	981
Magyar	5
Ruthenian	3
Slovak	47
Styrian	29
Belgian	796
Bulgarian	2
Brazilian	1
Dutch	281
French	1,743
German, N.E.S.	2,704
Alsace	5
Bavarian	6
Prussian	28
Saxon	10
Wurtemburg	6
English	48,847
Welsh	770
Scotch	11,744
Irish	3,998
West Indian	43
Bermuda	8
Jamaican	26
Greek	98
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1,000
Russian Hebrew	6,206
Polish "	191
Austrian "	240
German "	115

TOTAL IMMIGRATION BY NATONALITIES—*Co*

Nationalities.	Number of Immigrant
Italian	3,473
Japanese	354
Newfoundland	190
New Zealand	57
Portuguese	1
Poles, N.E.S.	247
" Austrian	70
" German	29
" Russian	399
Persian	8
Roumanian, N.E.S.	27
Russian, N.E.S.	1,887
Finns	1,323
Doukhobors	24
Spanish	10
Swiss	156
Servian	7
Danish	461
Icelandic	412
Swedish	1,847
Norwegian	1,397
Turks	36
Armenians	73
Assyrians	4
Egyptians	1
Syrians	58
Arabians	4
U. S. A. Citizens	10
Negro, Mulatto, &c	
India	4
	102,72
From United States	43,54
	146,26

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended July 31, 19 the number of passengers leaving United Kingdom for British North Am ica, according to official returns of the B tish Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DUR JULY, 1905.

Nationality.	1905.	19
English	5,519	5
Scotch	1,940	1
Irish	244	
Total of British origin	7,703	7
Foreign	2,410	1
Nationality not distinguished		
Totals	10,113	

For the seven months ended July 1, 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	44,818	36,241
Scotch	10,254	8,989
Irish	2,177	1,791
Total of British origin	57,249	47,021
Foreign	16,544	14,487
Nationality not distinguished	17	44
Totals	73,810	61,552

Homestead Entries During July, 1905.

The following statement published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in July, 1905, as compared with July, 1904:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	271	168	103	
Battleford	618	277	341	
Brandon	22	33		11
Calgary	235	189	46	
Dauphin	57	42	15	
Edmonton	266	306		40
Kamloops	11	22		11
Lethbridge	164	194		30
Minnedosa	15	26		11
New Westminster	2	3		1
Prince Albert	236	229	7	
Regina	1,110	741	369	
Red Deer	319	172	147	
Winnipeg	64	72		8
Yorkton	361	537		176
Totals	3,751	3,011	1,028	288

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in July, 1905, as compared with July, 1904, of 740.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during July, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING JULY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	613
" Quebec	72
" Nova Scotia	23
" New Brunswick	25
" Prince Edward Island	15
" Manitoba	182
" North-west Territories	69
" British Columbia	12
Persons who had previous entry	320
Canadians returned from United States	67
Americans	1,024
Newfoundlanders	
English	505
Scotch	146
Irish	31
French	41
Belgians	25
Swiss	9
Italians	1
Roumanians	1
Greeks	
Syrians	9
Germans	96
Austro-Hungarians	216
Hollanders	15
Danes (other than Icelanders)	2
Icelanders	21
Swedo-Norwegians	77
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	69
Mennonites	61
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Persians	1
Australians	2
New Zealanders	1
Total	3,751
Representing 9,541 souls.	

Of a total of 1,091 entries made in July by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 335 were from Dakota, 237 from Minnesota, 62 from Washington, 59 from Iowa, 41 from Michigan and 39 each from Montana and Wisconsin.

Lands Patented in July, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of July, 1905, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads	7	1,046·90
British Columbia sales	7	281·10
Coal Lands Sales		

LANDS PATENTED IN JULY, 1905—*Con.*

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
Commutation grants		
Homesteads	597	94,262·85
Manitoba Act grants		
Military homesteads	1	320·00
Mining Lands Sales		
North-west Half-breed grants	15	2,736·11
Parish sales		
Quit-claim special grants	1	
Railways—		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co. (under rights)	90	
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	144	414,533·50
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants (Souris' Branch)	12	37,291·83
Canadian Pacific Ry. Nominees		
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds	1	21 86
Manitoba and North-western Ry. Co	2	20,176·00
Manitoba South-western Col. Ry. Co	39	20,312·90
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	11	4,160·00
Sales	34	5,037·89
School lands sales	5	1,124·58
Special grants	9	167 46
Yukon Territory sales	2	187 22
Totals	977	601,660·20

In July, 1904, the number of patents issued was 871, covering an area of 1,319,128·95, representing an increase of 106 in the number of patents issued and a decrease of 717,468·75 in the acreage covered in July, 1905.

A statement of the lands patented during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia Homesteads	61	9,225
British Columbia Sales	43	4,740
Coal Lands Sales	6	1,087
Commutation Grants	6	302
Homesteads	6,869	928,376
Hudson's Bay Co.	6	14,352
Leases	1	230
License of Occupation		
Manitoba Act Grants	4	236
Military Bounty Grants	1	160
Military Homesteads	8	2,572
Mineral Rights	27	6,151
Mining Lands Sales	2	51
North-west Half-Breed Grants	265	55,329
N. W. Mounted Police Grants		
Parish Sales	18	2,104
Quit Claim Special Grants	28	
Railways—		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	7	5,601
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	188	194,343
Canadian Northern Ry. Co	109	26,580
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	829	3,723,470
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants (Souris Branch)	319	902,280
Can. Pac. Ry. Nominees	1	129
Can. Pac. Ry. roodbed and station grounds	15	296
Manitoba and North-western Railway Co	14	23,958
Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.	286	167,285
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	121	71,685
Shuswap and Okanagan Ry. Co.		
Sales	326	39,590
School Lands Sales	96	12,160
Special Grants	107	4,008
Yukon Territory Sales	34	1,054
Yukon Territory Specials	1	
Totals	8,798	6,197,354

During the fiscal year 1903-04 the number of patents issued was 6,890, covering an area of 2,982,579, representing an increase of 2,108 in the number of patents issued and of 3,214,775 in the acreage covered in the fiscal year 1904-05.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of July, and from the beginning of the calendar year to July 31, 1905, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, DURING JULY 1904 AND 1905.

—	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		$ cts.
July, 1905	25,879 58	151,072 97
July, 1904	6,876 83	43,334 15
Increase, 1905	19,002 75	107,738 82
From Jan. 1 to July 31, '05	70,341 53	450,768 00
" " '04	30,934 05	200,557 99
Increase, 1905	39,407 48	250,210 01

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in western Canada during July, 1905, as compared with July, 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DURING JULY, 1905-04.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increases or Decreases.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Price
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Manitoba	2,983·04	2,516·85	14,862 52	13,391 15	4 98	5 32	Inc. 446·19	Inc. 1,471 19
Assiniboia	30,177·68	19,244·09	153,541 15	91,806 22	5 08	4 77	Inc. 10,933·59	Inc. 61,734 93
Saskatchewan	14,882·54	4,400·04	81,948 17	25,049 24	5 64	5 69	Inc. 10,482·50	Inc. 56,898 93
Alberta	11,714·11	32,533·75	59,563 39	125,648 83	5 08	3 86	Dec. 20,819 64	Dec. 66,085 44
Totals	59,757 37	58,694·73	309,915 23	255,805 44	5 18	4 36	Inc. 1,062·64	54,019 79
Vancouver sales			53,220 00	30,105 00				Inc. 23,115 00

Notes.

Arrangements for the settlement in western Canada of a number of sons of tenant farmers in Lancashire, Eng., were under consideration.

It was stated that a farm had been purchased in New Brunswick on which English Poor Law children would be established and taught farming under the supervision of a local committee.

The returns of persons of British origin emigrating to Canada during the first six months of the present year showed an increase of about 10,000, as compared with last year.

Sessions were held by the special commission appointed by the government of Great Britain to consider the immigration proposals set forth in the recent report of Mr. Rider Haggard.* Evidence before the commission was given by the Canadian Immigration Commissioner in Great Britain.

* For a review of this report, see *Labour Gazette* for August

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

THE situation with regard to trade disputes in Canada during August was almost the same as in the previous month, few serious interruptions to industry having occurred through new disputes. A depression continued to prevail at Nanaimo, B.C., owing to a labour trouble, but no other locality was seriously affected by trade disputes.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—During the month of August, there were in existence in Canada 20 trade disputes, of which 12 began prior to the beginning of the month, and 8 after. One dispute, of which information was only received in August, had begun in July. Compared with the previous month there was one dispute less, but compared with August, 1904, there were 6 more disputes. There were 14 establishments and about 1,727 employees directly affected and 2 establishments and 530 employees indirectly affected by new disputes. Including those that were in existence before the beginning of the month, there were in all approximately 80 firms and 4,183 employees affected directly and indirectly by trade disputes during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month was 57,200 working days, as compared with 58,050 in July, and 37,000 in August, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Mining	1
Building trades	3
Metal trades	1
Printing and allied trades	2
Clothing trades	1

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of new disputes of the month:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages	2
For recognition of union	2
Against employment of particular persons	2
Against discharge of an employee	1
For change in method of payment	1

Methods of settlement.—Settlements of 8 disputes were effected during the month, leaving 13 still unsettled. There were 6 disputes terminated through negotiations between the parties concerned, in one case the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms, and in another the places of the strikers were filled.

Results of disputes.—Two disputes terminated in favour of the employers, and four in favour of the employees. In one dispute the demands of the employees were granted provisionally, a final settlement being left to arbitration. In one dispute, the terms of settlement were not reported to the department.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The most important disputes which beginning before August 1, were in existence during the month, were strikes of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, iron moulders at London, Ont., and carpenters and plasterers at Montreal, Que., and a dispute affecting coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C. The other disputes of previous month affected quarrymen at Sherkston, Ont., plumbers at Vancouver, B.C., iron moulders at Sackville, N.B., and at Halifax, N.S. Garment pressers, wall paper printers and bakers at Toronto, Ont. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company which began on May 8, continued throughout the month, no effective steps towards a settlement of the dispute having been taken. The company had succeeded in filling the places of the strikers at London, Ont., who numbered 16, and had obtained new hands at other points.

An unsuccessful attempt to end the dispute was made by the mayor of Stratford in July and August. On August 1 the unemployed machinists agreed to co-operate with him on the basis that they should present their grievances concerning money and other general conditions to their respective master mechanics, and, having arrived at a satisfactory settlement, the master mechanics should recommend the same to the superintendent of motive power for his approval. The company, however, were unwilling to take back the men, claiming that the machinists having left their employ, it was found necessary to reorganize the staff, and the company were not in need of their services.

On August 22, application was made by the company for an injunction to restrain the striking machinists at Stratford from interfering with men who were employed to take their places. In an affidavit made by the master mechanic it was stated that at the works at Stratford there were employed 1,050 men, of whom 300 were machinists, but at that time there were only 125 machinists at work, as the company experienced difficulty in securing their services.

Strike of Iron Moulders at London, Ont.

The strike of iron moulders of the McClary Manufacturing Company at London, Ont., affecting about 98 men directly, and 102 indirectly, which began on July 24 continued during the whole of August. The cause of the dispute was originally an objection to the suspension of some of the moulders for absence from work. The strikers afterwards, however, made a demand for certain changes in conditions of employment, and the continuance of the dispute was the refusal of the company to agree to these changes.

On August 11 a meeting was held composed of six representatives of the moulders and the president and vice-president of the company to discuss the following demands, which had been presented by the men on July 21:—

1. That the company furnish the moulder with a book containing the piece price of all the work made in the shop.
2. That a price committee (selected by the moulders) be given recognition in the pricing of all work.
3. That the company furnish each moulder with a daily statement of all work credited to him, and all work discounted.
4. That the ratio of apprentices existing in all well regulated stove shops in Canada be observed.

In his reply to this demand, the manager of the company said in part:—

'It is composed of four parts, and I presume that all complaints have been fully considered

ınd incorporated in this demand, as there is ıo mention of rate of wages, hours to work, ›ayment for lost or broken castings, holidays, ‹c., I am safe in assuming there is no com›laint on these grounds, so that, boiled down, here are really only two serious claims, name›y, 1st, ratio of apprentices ; 2nd, shop com›nittee for making prices.

No good steady workman was ever, to my :nowledge, discharged to make room for an ap›rentice, nor apprentices taken on if we had ufficient moulders. If we had adhered to the ınion standard of apprentices, not more than alf of the men would have learned the trade. Ve have no intention of replacing journeymen ›y apprentices, nor putting any more of the atter on than are absolutely required.

Regarding the shop committee elected by the ıen, I regret to say that we cannot for a mo›ient consent to jeopardise our business by lacing the cost of work into the hands of those ›ho have no financial interest at stake. We ave several times changed the prices of work, ut do not ever remember having reduced them. Ve have advanced the pay of the men several imes, in every case without solicitation, and elieve earnings of our men compare favourably ‹ith those of any shop in the country, good ıechanics earning from $20 to $28 per week, o I cannot see there is any great grievance.'

After some discussion, the manager sug›ested that the men go back to work for a ıonth, and promised to investigate con›itions existing in the shops before taking ıy action. The committee agreed to lay ıis suggestion before the rest of the men. n August 14 another meeting was held, hen the committee informed the manager :at the men would not accept his proposal. uring the month about thirty of the oulders left London in order to take posi›ons elsewhere, and the company adver›sed for men to take the places of the rikers. Three of the original strikers re›rned to work.

trikes of Carpenters and Plasterers at Montreal, Que.

The strike in the building trades at ontreal, affecting carpenters, continued roughout August, but the number of car›nters who were on strike decreased from ›out 250 to about 100. It was claimed by e Plasterers' Union that a strike declared ' them on July 26 was terminated on ugust 20, when all of the 85 plasterers ıo stopped work on July 24 had secured ıployment at the increased rate of 40 nts per hour which they had demanded. the course of the month an effort was ıde by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi bring about a settlement of these dis›tes and to prevent the occurrence of ›ers by means of a permanent board of ›bitration. The project, however, failed, ›ing to the refusal of the Builders' Ex›ange to deal with any officials or repre›sentatives of labour unions. No further attempt at a settlement was made during the month.

Dispute of Coal Miners at Nanaimo, B.C.

The dispute between the Western Fuel Company and the United Mine Workers' Union, at Nanaimo, B.C., which began on June 1, continued throughout August without change. The refusal of the company to recognize the union precluded for a time any negotiations between the two parties. Towards the close of the month, however, several conferences were held between the superintendent of the company and a committee representing the miners, but they produced no result.

On July 15, 20 quarrymen employed by the Empire Limestone Company at Sherkston, Ont., stopped work. The cause of the dispute was the discharge of two or three men by the company. It was reported by the company that the strike ceased on August 10, when all the men except two returned to work.

A dispute of iron moulders employed by the Charles Fawcett Manufacturing Company and the Enterprise Foundry Company at Sackville, N.B., which began on July 17, was settled on August 7. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the two firms to grant an increase amounting to 10 per cent in piece work prices. The terms of the settlement were not reported.

A strike of iron moulders of the firm of Hillis & Sons, Limited, of Halifax, which began in July, continued during August, without a definite settlement being reached. The following account of this dispute has been received from the company.

On June 1 the following letter was sent to the company by a committee of the moulders:—

> The moulders of Halifax wish to establish a minimum rate of $2.50 per day for journeymen moulders, and in asking you to agree to this we would point out that it is a very reasonable rate considering the difficult and arduous work of a moulder, the increased cost of living in Halifax and the much higher rates paid in other cities. We propose that you make an agreement with us to pay $2.50 per day of nine hours to journeymen moulders for a term of one year, starting from June 5, 1905.
>
> Our previous notice for weekly pay day, $2.25 minimum and time and a half for over-time is withdrawn.

In their reply to this communication, the firm claimed that they had increased the wages of the men about 33⅓ per cent since January, 1900, and that owing to competiton with other foundries in Halifax and Dartmouth, they did not consider themselves justified in paying the stove moulders any higher wages, unless more

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES C. No. 56.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Nanaimo, B.C.	Objection of men to new conditions proposed following the passage of an 8 hour law.	1		550		50		June 1		No settlement reported at end of month.
Quarrymen	Sherkston, Ont	Against discharge of employees.	1		20				July 15	Aug. 10	All but two men returned to work.
Building Trades—											
Plumbers	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for increase in wages.	7	19	10		45		May 1		No settlement reported at end of month.
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from 22½ to 30 cts. per hour and for recognition of union.	5		250				June 27		No settlement reported, about 100 men were still out at end of month.
Plasterers	"	Demand for increase in wages from 33½ to 40 cts. per hour and for recognition of union.	20		85				July 24		Union claimed that all strikers had obtained work at the wages demanded.
Metal Trades—											
Machinists	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages.	1		500				May 8		No settlement reported at end of month, but places of some strikers were filled.
Iron moulders	London, Ont.	Objections to a fortnight's suspension owing to absence from work, and demand for a change in conditions of work.	1		98		102		July 24		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Sackville, N.B.	Demand for an increase of 10 p.c. in piece work prices.	2		67		70		" 17	Aug. 7	Terms of settlement not reported to the department.
"	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for an increase in minimum wages from $2 to $2 35 per day.	1		17				" 6		No settlement reported at end of month, but places of strikers were being filled.
Clothing Trades—											
Garment pressers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour.	2		8				" 7	Aug. 22	Strike declared off, strikers having obtained work at the wages demanded.
Printing and Allied Trades—											
Wall paper print		Objection to employment of an	1		9				" 14		No settlement reported at end of

Preparation—											
Bakers	"	Demand for limitation of number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen.	3	45				June 3		No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Mining—										
Coal miners	Fernie, B.C.	Demand for higher wages for certain classes of employees, according to the schedule of an agreement.	1	1,500				Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Men's demands granted provisionally and work resumed.
Building Trades—										
Carpenters, bricklayers and labourers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-union labourers, and for higher wages at union rate.	1	31				" 1	" 2	Employer agreed to engage union labourers, and to pay wages at union rates.
Bricklayers and masons.	Winnipeg, Mn.	Against employment of special men as pointers, who were non-unionists.	1	54		50		" 10	" 12	Work of pointing given to two bricklayers, the other men being placed at cleaning.
Bricklayers	Regina, Sask.	Demand for increase in wages	1	20				" 24		No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—										
Electric linemen	Chatham, Ont.	Against discharge of a foreman.	1	8				" 26	" 28	Places of strikers were filled.
Printing Trades—										
Lithographers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for recognition of union and employment of union labour only.	6	100				" 2		No settlement reported at end of month, but employers claimed that places of strikers were being filled.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for recognition of union and employment of union labour only.	2	50				" 3		
Clothing Trades—										
Boot and shoe-workers.	Quebec, Que.	Demand for payment by the piece instead of by the day.	1	19		265	135	" 11		No settlement reported at end of month.

• Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

work was done per day. A few days later a conference was held between the committee of the men and the manager of the foundry, when the committee offered to accept the minimum of $2.35 per day. This was refused, and they were told that if they went to work it must be with the understanding that a minimum rate of $2 would be established, that the firm would make its own shop rules, and exercise its inalienable right to employ whom it chose, and determine the wages above the $2 rate according to its own judgment. A strike was accordingly declared on July 6, when 15 men stopped work. A few days before 2 other moulders had stopped work on account of the coming strike, making the total number affected 17. The firm stated that they were replacing the striking moulders with others as fast as they could.

A strike of garment pressers at Toronto, which began on July 7, was declared off about August 22, the strikers having received an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour. There were at first 19 shops and 74 employees affected, but by the first of the month there were only 2 shops and 8 employees, the dispute having been settled in the case of the others.

A strike of 9 wall paper printers employed by the Menzie Wall Paper Company of Toronto, which began on July 9, owing to an objection of the men to the employment of an apprentice, continued during the whole of August. Early in the month judgment was given in court on an action brought against the company on July 31 by the Machine Printers and Colour Mixers' Union, on the charge of the importation of five men from New York contrary to the Alien Labour Act. The company was found guilty on each count, and a fine was imposed.

No settlements were reported in the case of a strike of plumbers at Vancouver, B.C., which began on May 1, owing to a demand for an increase in wages, and a strike of bakers at Toronto which began on June 3, and concerned the limitation of the number of apprentices.

New Disputes.

The only dispute of the month affecting a large number of men was a strike of coal miners at Fernie, B.C. As it was, however, of only short duration, industrial conditions were not affected by it. Other disputes of the month were strikes of shoe machine workers at Quebec, lithographers at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., bricklayers and masons at Winnipeg, carpenters, bricklayers and labourers at Vancouver, B.C., bricklayers at Regina, Alta., and electric linemen at Chatham, Ont. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Coal Miners at Fernie, B.C.

On August 19 a strike was declared by employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, B.C., in which 1,500 coal miners were affected. It was alleged by the men that the company had violated certain terms of an agreement, which went into effect on June 1. They stated that men moving the McGinty were being paid $1.50 per day instead of $3, blacksmiths $2.75 and $3 instead of $3.50; car repairers $2.50 instead of $3, that new men were being employed instead of old hands, when the latter were out of work, and that men working cogs were receiving $1 each instead of $1.33⅓. On August 22, a committee of the miners met the superintendent of the company, and it was agreed that the men's demands would be provisionally granted, and that the matters in dispute would be adjusted in accordance with article 2 of the agreement.* The terms of this settlement were submitted to the miners at a meeting called for the purpose of considering them, and were ratified by them. Work was resumed on August 23.

On August 11, 19 boot and shoe finishers employed by the John Ritchie Company at Quebec, declared a strike owing to the refusal of the company to grant their demand for a change from the system of payment by the day to the piece work system. About 265 men and 135 women worked were indirectly affected by the dispute. The strike continued throughout the month, and many of the employees were laid off by the company, although the factory was not completely closed.

A strike of lithographers had taken place in Toronto during the month of June which terminated on July 5, when a verbal understanding was reached. A strike, however, was again declared on August 2, when two firms at Hamilton, Ont., were also involved. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the firms to sign an agreement containing a provision that they should employ only union workmen. There were 6 firms at Toronto and 2 at Hamilton affected, and the total number of strikers in both places was about 150. No settlement

* For the terms of this agreement see the articles on 'Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour' in the present number of the *Labour Gazette*.

as effected during the month, but the laces of some of the strikers were filled.

On August 9, a misunderstanding arose nong the bricklayers and masons in the nploy of the contractor engaged in the ilding of the new Canadian Pacific hotel Winnipeg. The cause of the dispute as an objection of the Bricklayers and asons' Union to the introduction of four five men from Montreal to do the work 'pointing' and 'brushing' the masonry. hese men being neither bricklayers nor asons could not qualify for the union, id it was a rule of the union that the embers could not work with non-union en. The contractors claimed that 'point-g' was a specialty, and in Montreal it is said to be the custom to employ spe-al men for this class of work, but the icklayers and masons claimed that this is not the practice in Winnipeg. On igust 9, 19 bricklayers and masons ceased rk, and on the following day they were ined by 35 others. Their action also rew 50 labourers out of work. After veral conferences between the union and presentatives of the Builders' Exchange d the contractors, an agreement was ached and work was resumed on August Two union bricklayers were placed do the pointing, and the men who had en brought from Montreal were given work of cleaning.

On August 1, a strike took place at Vancouver, B.C., affecting 31 carpenters, bricklayers and labourers employed by Mr. R. P. Forshaw, contractor. The dispute was owing to the employment of non-union labourers at the rate of 25 cents per hour, which was below the scale fixed by the union. The strike was settled on the following day, the contractor having agreed to employ union labourers at the current wages.

On August 26, 8 electric linemen employed by the Chatham, Wallaceburg and London Electric Railway Company stopped work on account of the dismissal of a foreman on the ground that the work was not progressing fast enough. The strikers alleged that men unaccustomed to the work were employed, and that the foreman was not to blame. On August 28 the places of the strikers were filled by the company, and the work was resumed.

On August 24, a strike of 20 bricklayers was reported to have taken place at Regina, Sask., owing to the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of August, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905.

nder this heading account is taken of such aidents only as were sustained by workmen i he course of their employment and resulted i he loss of life or limb or other serious im-prment to industrial efficiency. The accidents rorted are such as have come to the notice of t department through the press of the coun-r or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. T department is also indebted to the Bureaus o Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to t office of the factories inspectors of the pro-ce of Ontario, to one of the factory inspect-o of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of R ways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind a stance in furnishing the department with th statement of returns of accidents reported to hem.

INDUSTRIAL accidents, occurring to 295 individual workpeople in Canada dur-in the month of August, were reported to th department. Of these, 79 were killed an 216 seriously injured. In addition, ac-cidents to 21 workmen were reported, which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which had not been received before August. Of this number 5 were killed. Including these the number of fatal accidents reported during August was 27 less than in July, and 6 less than in August, 1904; the number of serious accidents was 31 in excess of July, and 62 in excess of August, 1904.

Out of 156 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 14 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 23 were between 21 and 45 and 10 were over 45 years of age; the remaining 109 were over 21 years old, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	9	37	46
Fishing and hunting	5		5
Lumbering	2	15	17
Mining	5	5	10
Building trades	4	31	35
Metal trades	6	12	18
Woodworking trades		7	7
Clothing trades		6	6
Food and tobacco preparation	1	12	13
Railway service	18	23	41
Navigation	11	6	17
General transport	4	18	22
Civic employees		11	11
Miscellaneous	5	17	22
Unskilled labour	8	14	22
Total	78	214	292

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the drowning of three fishermen in Lake Huron, at Bayfield, Ontario, the drowning of two fishermen off Point Grey in British Columbia, the death of two miners in the Canadian American coal and coke mine at Frank, Alberta, the death of two labourers at Milton, Ont., by an explosion of dynamite, and the drowning of two survey party employees in River Kainojevis, Ont.

Drowning Accident in Lake Huron.

On the morning of Saturday, August 19, three fishermen residing at Bayfield, Ont., undertook to go out on Lake Huron and raise some nets that had previously been set. The morning was not propitious, and there were indications of a storm, but as all were experienced seamen they decided to go. They reached their nets, which were out some twelve miles in the lake without mishap, and appear to have drawn in six nets and set four others, and to have been making their way back into the harbour in the early afternoon, when a squall struck them. It is supposed that the boat dipped and sank without capsizing, as a gentleman on shore, using a field glass, saw them about five miles out in the lake, but looking in the same direction shortly afterwards could see no trace of them.

Drowning Accident off Point Grey, B.C.

On August 3, the SS. *Charmer,* on arriving at Vancouver, B.C., reported having passed two boats awash, one four miles south of Point Grey and the other a mile nearer Vancouver. Search was at once instituted. One of the boats was not fou and it was supposed that its occupants h been able to right it and get into port. T other, however, was found empty, with t net out and full of fish. It was mark N.B. 2201, and was identified as belongi to the English Bay cannery. The canne was communicated with by telephone, a information obtained that it contained t fishermen, who were both missing. T preceding night there had been a very seve storm, and it is thought that the two fish men must have been thrown overboard the heavy sea and drowned.

Fatal Accident in Coal Mine at Fran Alberta.

On August 20, two miners employed the Canadian-American coal and coke mi put in an overhead blast and retired. F turning half an hour later, the coal g way. One of the miners was carried do the chute and killed, the other was buri to the armpits, and died before rescue w possible.

Premature Explosion of Dynamite at Mi ton, Ont.

On August 28, two employees of the M ton lime works, one of them who had b engaged for about four years handling namite and the other a teamster, were stantly killed by a premature explosion dynamite. The party who handled the namite went to a building where the exp sive was stored, and returned with a nu ber of sticks in a box, also some caps a fuse. He sat down on the edge of the box prepare his cartridges about 100 feet fr several workmen, when the teamster abo mentioned went to him and stood over h talking, when an explosion took place. T cause of it is unknown. Both men w killed instantly, one being blown 30 f away.

Drowning of Two Members of a Surv Party in the River Kainojevis, Ont.

On August 10, two employees of No. survey party on the Transcontinetal Ra way were drowned in the River Kainojev southwest of Lake Abitibi. News to t effect was received at the Transcontinen Railway offices at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug 15.

The Record by Trades and Industrie

Agriculture.—There were 9 fatal ac dents to persons engaged in agriculture

orted as having occurred during August, compared with 28 in the previous month nd 18 in August, 1904. Five men were illed by falls, 3 while working harvesting achinery and 1 by a kick from a horse in ie abdomen. The serious accidents numered 25.

Fishing and hunting.—Two disasters ook place among fishermen, by which three ere drowned in Lake Huron and two thers off Point Grey, B.C., as mentioned bove.

Lumbering.—There were two fatalities the lumbering industry, compared with in the previous month, and 5 in August last year. A saw mill hand was run er by a train, a logger was drowned while ifting logs. There were 15 serious accients, 14 of which were caused by contact ith machinery in saw mills.

Mining.—There were 5 fatal accidents uring August, as compared with 10 in ie previous month and 13 in August, 904. As mentioned above there were two eaths due to a fall of coal from the roof f a mine at Frank, Alberta, one by the fall f a slab of rock and 2 by falling down hute of mine. There were 5 serious accients.

Building trades.—In these trades there ere 4 fatalities in August, as compared ith 4 in the preceding month, and 8 in ugust, 1904. Of these 2 were due to falls rom scaffolds, one through a fall into a uddler's mouth, and one to being run over y a train. Of the 31 serious accidents reorted 22 were due to falls of one kind and nother.

Metal trades.—Six fatal accidents ocurred in the metal trades, as compared ith 8 last month and 6 in August, 1904. hree electrical workers were killed by comng into contact with a live wire and one y the cave-in of an underground conduit. An iron worker at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., as killed by falling a distance of 15 feet. nd another at Toronto, Ont., by being rushed by a truck. The serious accidents umbered 12.

Woodworking trades.—There were no atalities reported in these trades, this was lso the record for last month and for ugust, 1904. There were, however, 7 seriis accidents, 5 due to contact with mahinery, one to a foot being crushed by an levator case falling on it, and the other to fall of a carriage maker through an openng in floor of factory.

Clothing trades.—In these trades no atal accidents occurred in July, 1905, nor in August, 1904. There were 6 serious accidents due in 5 cases to contact with machinery and in one case to a fall.

Food and tobacco preparation.—One fatality occurred in these trades, as against 2 in the preceding month, and none in August, 1904. A baker at Caledonia, Ont., died from the effects of an explosion of acetylene gas in his place of business. A bakery clerk had his right ankle and left arm broken in the same explosion. Three aerated water employees in Ottawa, Ont., were injured in the explosion of a cylinder charged with carbonic acid gas. Three were injured in contact with machinery at London, Ont., a biscuit factory hand had his foot crushed between the frame of a cake machine, a wine clerk in Waterloo, Ont., lost an eye by the explosion of a bottle of birch beer, a brewery hand had his arm scalded while cleaning a boiler, and another brewery hand in Hamilton, Ont., was also severely scalded by falling over a tub of boiling water.

Railway service.—In the railway service there were 18 fatal accidents, compared with 16 in the month of July, and 14 in August, 1904. Two engineers were killed in a collision, a car inspector was crushed to death between cars and a freight conductor fell from a car and was killed One fireman was killed in a collision and one by being struck by an engine. Three brakemen were killed by falling between cars, and one was run over by a locomotive. In addition to the above there were 23 severely injured.

Navigation.—Among those engaged in navigation there were 11 fatalities in August, as compared with 4 in the previous month. Of these 4 were due to drowning, 2 to falls into the holds of vessels on which they were working, a stoker at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was killed by the explosion of a boiler, an engineer and stoker at Montreal, Que., by the explosion of a steam pipe, a captain of a vessel was killed by being run over by a train at a crossing, and an engineer of a steamer at Sandwich, Ont., was killed by the explosion of a cylinder. There were 6 serious accidents.

General transport.—There were 4 fatalities among persons engaged in general transport during August, as compared with 8 in July last and 14 in August of last year. Two teamsters at Montreal were killed by being crushed under loads of stone which fell on them. An elevator boy was killed by striking against a landing, and a hackman in Toronto, Ont., was killed by his vehicle falling into a ditch and

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer (milkman)	St. Foye, Que.	Aug. 5	....	1	Nose broken and other injuries to head	Horse ran away.
"	Vaughan Tp., Ont.	" 4	1	....		By fall in barn.
"	Copenhagen, Ont.	" 7	....	1	Broken shoulder blade	By fall of 32 ft. in barn.
"	East Zorra Tp., Ont.	" 9	....	1	Eye burned	By spark from threshing engine.
"	Ellice Tp., Ont.	" 5	....	1	Leg and ribs broken	A slip of gravel threw him violently against his wagon.
"	Templeton, Que.	" 9	....	1	Foot badly cut	While splitting wood.
"	Zurich, Ont.	" 8	....	1	Arm and ribs broken	Foot became entangled with horses tail and was dragged across a field.
"	L'Epiphanie, Que.	" 14	....	1	Body crushed	While excavating drain earth fell on him.
"	Delhi, Ont.	" 15	....	1	Dangerously wounded	Attacked by swarm of bees.
"	Mitchell, Ont.	" 18	1	....		Drawn into threshing machine.
"	Lindsay, Ont.	" 18	....	1	Collar bone broken	Team ran away.
"	Westmoreland, N.B.	" 18	1	....		By kick of horse in abdomen.
"	East Wawanosh Tp., Ont	" 18	1	....		Ankle cut in reaper ; died of blood poisoning.
"	Richmond, Que.	" 2	....	1	Legs badly bruised	Thrown from horse.
"	Compton, Que.	" 12	....	1	Serious internal injuries	Fell from load of hay and run over.
"	Fitch Bay, Que.	" 12	....	1	Head crushed	Thrown from buggy.
"	Simcoe, Ont.	" 22	....	....	Leg mangled	Attacked by a boar he was leading.
"	Cavan Tp., Ont.	" 11	....	1	Several ribs broken	Thrown from a binder in runaway.
"	Blenheim, Ont.	" 23	....	1	Arm broke, severely bruised	Fell from roof of barn to floor, 24 ft.
"	Rainham Centre, Ont.,	" 21	....	1	Four ribs broken	At a barn raising scaffold broke.
"	" "	" 21	....	1	Left leg badly sprained	" "
"	Wellandport Ont.	" 4	....	1	Leg injured	Kicked by horses.
"	St. Ann's, Ont.	" 3	....	1	Bruises, strains, &c.	Floor collapsed at a barn raising.
"	Wainfleet, Ont.	" 7	....	1	Leg badly injured	Thrown from binder.
"	Welland, Ont.	" 20	....	1	Ribs broken	Gored by a bull.
"	Humberstone, Ont.	" 8	....	1	Face and legs badly cut	In runaway.
"	Niagara Tp., Ont.	" 17	....	1	Hand badly cut	While sharpening scythe.
"	Aurora, Ont.	" 28	....	1	Thigh broken	Fell 12 ft. from beam.
"	Berthier (en haut) Que.	" 25	....	1	Internal injuries	Fell and was impaled on a fork handle.
"	Middle Sackville, N.B.	" 25	....	1	"	Thrown from wagon.
"	Russell Co., Ont.	" 24	1	....		Fell from hay mow on head.
Farm hand	South Falls, Ont.	" 15	1	....		Team ran away throwing him out and killing him.
"	Bancroft, Ont.	" 17	....	1	Abdomen pierced	Fell from load of hay on to fork handle.
						Bite of rattlesnake.

"	Brampton, Ont.	"	16		1	Leg broken	Horses ran away.
"	Otonabee, Ont.	"	21		1	Injuries to head	Kick of horse.
"	Howard Tp., Ont.	"	19	1			Fell from load of hay and ruptured blood vessel in heart.
"	Tuckersmith Tp., Ont.	"	25		1	Loss of three fingers	Caught in gearing of hay sling.
"	Caistor, Ont	"	25		1	Probably fatal injuries	Kicked in abdomen by horse.
Farmer's wife	Peterboro', Ont.	"	11		1	Wrist and ankle broken	Horses ran away.
"	Tavistock, Ont.	"	22	1			Fell off load of grain.
Thresher	Logan Tp., Ont.	"	21	1			Caught in threshing machine, top of skull knocked off.
"	Speyside, Ont.	"	20		1	Hand badly torn	Caught in threshing machine.
Hog buyer	Fergus, Ont.	"	1		1	Kneecap broken	Thrown from buggy.
Gardner	Hamilton, Ont.	"	1		1	Foot injured	Stepped on rusty nail.
Fishing and hunting—							
Fishermen	English Bay, B.C.	"	3	2			Fell out of boat and drowned.
"	Goderich, Ont.	"	19	3			While raising nets boat was swamped and they were drowned.
Lumbering—							
Saw mill manager	Hawkesbury, Ont.	"	21		1	Arm badly lacerated	Caught in machinery.
"	L'Orignal, Ont.	"	25		1	Loss of arm	Caught in belt.
Pulp factory employee	Hawkesbury, Ont.	"	5		1	Face severely injured	Caught in machinery.
Saw mill hand	Scotia Junction	"	10	1			Run over by train.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	10		1	Loss of arm	Fell on circular saw.
"	Hull, Que.	"	17		1	Badly crushed	Caught between load of wood and beam of mill.
"	London, Ont.	"	17		1	Loss of two fingers and thumb	Contact with saw.
"	Sandwich, Ont.	"	15		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	New Westminster	"	15		1	Loss of finger and thumb	Contact with buzz-saw.
"	Hanover, Ont.	"	3		1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with saw.
Logger	Rimouski, Que.	"	24	1			Drowned while rafting logs.
Saw mill hand	Deseronto, Ont.	"	11		1	End of thumb and first finger cut off	Contact with automatic saw.
"	"	"	4		1	Loss of ends of two fingers	Contact with band saw.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	1		1	Badly bruised	Caught between load of wood and machine.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	7		1	Hand badly gashed	Contact with saw.
"	Fredericton, N.B.	"	12		1	Lost part of finger	Contact with circular saw.
Logger	Alert Bay, B.C.	"	23		1	Leg broken	Log fell on it.
Mining—							
Miner	Britannia Mine, B.C.	"	3		1	Left thigh smashed	Fall of rock from roof of mine.
"	Frank, Alberta.	"	19	2			By fall of coal from roof.
"	Moyie, B.C.	"	22	1			Fell 40 ft. down a shaft.
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	"	25		1	Back and one leg broken	Fall of coal from roof.
"	"	"	25		1	Bodily injured	While propping cars in yard prop broke and struck him.
"	Springhill, N.S.	"	28	1			Fell down chute in mine.
"	Eva Mine, Cranborne, B.C.	"	6	1			Slab of rock fell on him.
"	Le Roi Mining Co.	"	19		1	Left leg broken below knee	By drilling machine falling and striking him.
"	"	"	19		1	Windpipe slightly ruptured, &c	" "

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building—						
Carpenter	Montreal, Que	Aug. 1		1	Internal injuries	Fell from 2nd story of house.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 1		1	Back and side injured.	Fell through joists.
"	Flamboro Centre, Ont	" 1		1	Left leg broken and back injured.	Fell 40 feet from scaffolding.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 8		1	Arm broken and other injuries.	Fell from 2nd story.
"	St. John, N. B	" 15		1	Arm broken, &c	Fell from staging, 20 feet.
"	Belleville, Ont	" 2		1	Several ribs broken	Scaffold toppled over.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 18		1	Leg badly crushed	Heavy timber fell on it.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	" 22		1	Arm hurt	Fell from scaffold.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 21		1	Cut on ankle	By an axe.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 17		1	Badly bruised	Fell 20 feet.
"	"	" 25		1	Gash in head, &c	Fell from scaffold.
"	Gracefield, Que	" 24		1	Rib broken, &c	" " 35 feet.
"	Middle Sackville, N. B	" 25		1	Arm broken	" " 20 feet.
"	Nicolet, Que	" 28	1			" "
"	Elmira, Ont	" 28		1	Leg crushed, amputation likely.	Beam fell on him.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 29		1	Finger cut	By slipping of saw.
"	"	" 30		1	Hand lacerated	Stumbled and fell on saw.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 3		1	Finger cut off	Caught in machine.
Bridge workers	Extension, B.C	" 16		1	Leg broke	Falling of heavy wooden bent.
" "	"	" 16		1	Face injured	" " "
Roofer (slate)	Toronto, Ont	" 4		1	Sprained ankle and cut in hip.	Collapse of bracket supporting a plank.
" "	"	" 4		1	Head and finger cut, twisted shoulder.	" " " "
Brickyard owner	East Toronto, Ont	" 18	1			Fell into puddler's mouth.
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que	" 5		1	Injuries to body	Fell 10 feet from scaffold.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 17		1	Head badly injured	Brick fell on him.
Painter	Montreal, Que	" 13	1			Run over by train.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 25		1	Spine injured	Fell 35 feet, scaffold broke.
"	Montreal, Que	" 28		1	Bad wound in right hand	Corner of heavy glass struck it.
"	"	" 28	1			When falling from a roof, came in contact with a live wire.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 26		1	Thigh fractured and ribs broken.	Fell from ladder.
Plumber	Montreal, Que	" 17		1	Loss of both hands	Pressing machine fell on them.
Stonemason	"	" 17		1	Internally injured	Scaffold gave way, fell 30 feet.

"	"	"	"	18		1	Foot badly crushed	By fall of heavy stone on it.
Builders' labourers		London, Ont.	"	17		1	Body injuries	Scaffold broke, fell 15 feet.
Metal Trades—								
Electrical worker		Quebec, Que.	"	1		1	Leg broken	By jumping from repair wagon.
"	"	Woodstock, Ont.	"	8		1	Internal injuries	Fell 40 feet from telephone pole.
"	"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	13	1			By cave-in of underground conduit.
"	"	Sydney, N.S.	"	17	1			Contact with live wire.
"	"	Whitby, Ont.	"	18	1			" "
"	"	Laprairie, Que.	"	28	1			" "
"	"	Chatham, Ont.	"	24		1	Knee gashed	Slipping of knife while on a pole.
"	"	"	"	26		1	Fingers lacerated	Caught in electric fan.
Iron worker		Brockville, Ont.	"	7		1	Ribs of right side crushed, probably fatal injuries.	A case of sheet steel weighing 600 pounds fell on him.
"		St. Thomas, Ont.	"	8		1	Arm badly lacerated	Crushed in elevator at foundry.
"		Montreal, Que.	"	8		1	Spine fractured	Elevator fell on him while he was fixing it.
"		Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	11	1			Fell a distance of 15 feet.
"		Petrolea, Ont.	"	18		1	Shoulder wrenched and rib fractured.	Fell from bridge, 25 feet to bed of river.
"		Hamilton, Ont.	"	19		1	Internal injuries	Struck by piece of machinery.
"		Toronto, Ont.	"	22	1			Crushed by a truck.
"		Hamilton, Ont.	"	12		1	Arm broken	Struck by piece of iron.
"		"	"	19		1	Forehead and eye cut	By flying crank.
"		"	"	21		1	Foot bruised	Machine fell on it.
"		"	"	26		1	Finger nail torn off	Caught in machine.
Boiler maker		Peterboro, Ont.	"	3		1	Badly scalded	Explosion of boiler.
"		"	"	3		1	"	" "
"		"	"	1		1	Eye severely injured	Cut by flying rivet.
Iron moulder		Brantford, Ont.	"	22		1	Leg badly bruised	Spilt molten iron on it.
"		Davenport, Ont.	"	1		1	Foot injured	While working as pitman.
"		"	"	22		1	Body injuries	Caught between truck and beam.
Machinist		Montreal, Que.	"	14		1	Face very badly burnt, with probable loss of eye	Bored through ceiling, pierced carboy of sulphuric acid.
"		Kenora, Ont.	"	23		2	Injured by falling bricks	Scaffolding fell.
"		Sherbrooke, Que.	"	17		1	Point of finger cut off	Caught in machinery.
"		London, Ont.	"	17		1	Lost an eye	Splinter off lathe struck him.
"		East Toronto, Ont.	"	28		1	Head injured, legs broken, &c.	Clothing caught in shaft.
"		Brantford, Ont.	"	7		1	Heel of right foot injured	Crate fell on it.
Sheet metal worker		Toronto, Ont.	"	23		1	Left hand badly cut	While putting saucepan cover in lathe.
Can factory hand		Dundas, Ont.	"	2		1	Thumb split	In press.
"	"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	21		1	Loss of part of index finger	In power press.
"	"	"	"	23		1	Loss of part of second finger	" "
"	"	"	"	24		1	Loss of part of two fingers	Caught in machinery.
Woodworking—								
Woodworker		Woodstock, Ont.	"	2		1	Loss of index finger	Contact with a jointer.
"		Montreal, Que.	"	24		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught in machine.
"		St. Thomas, Ont.	"	24		1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"		Toronto, Ont.	"	11		1	Loss of part of finger	Contact with trimming saw.
"		"	"	14		1	Small bone broken in foot	Elevator case fell on it.
"		Chesley, Ont.	"	10		1	Left thumb cut off	By a rip saw.
Carriage maker		Toronto, Ont.	"	21		1	Head and left arm injured	Fell through opening in floor.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Clothing—						
Boot and shoe worker	Quebec, Que	Aug. 23		1	Loss of two fingers of right hand	Crushed in machinery.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" 21		1	Loss of little finger	Caught in machinery.
"	"	" 29		1	Wrist broken	By fall while handling goods.
"	Weston, Ont	" 2		1	Little finger crushed off	Caught in heel press.
"	"	" 3		1	Left arm broken	Caught in belting.
Glove worker	Toronto, Ont	" 14		1	Loss of finger	Caught in shaving machine.
Food and Tobacco—						
Baker	Caledonia, Ont	" 5	1		Both legs and ankle broken	Acetylene gas explosion. Died on Aug. 9.
Clerk in bakery	"	" 5		1	Right ankle and left arm broken	" " "
Biscuit factory hand	London, Ont	" 11		1	Left foot crushed	Between frame of cake machine.
Sardine factory employee	L'Etang, N.B	" 3		1	Loss of tops of three fingers	Caught in machinery.
Mineral water works proprietor	Ottawa, Ont	" 5		1	Head injured	Explosion of aerated water cylinder.
Mineral water works employee	"	" 5		1	"	" "
" "	"	" 5		1	Skull fractured	" "
Flour mill employee	Brantford, Ont	" 11		1	Body crushed	Caught in machinery.
Brewery hand	Hamilton, Ont	" 6		1	Arm scalded	While cleaning boiler.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 22		1	Arm broken in two places	Contact with revolving belt.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 5		1	Severely scalded	Fell over tub of boiling water.
Wine clerk	Waterloo, Ont	" 22		1	Loss of eye	Explosion of bottle of birch beer.
Chocolate factory employee	Montreal, Que	" 29		1	Leg badly crushed	Caught between elevator and wall.
Railways—						
Engineer	Gloucester Junction, N.B	" 7	1			Struck on head by engine.
"	Grand River, Ont	" 2	1			Derailment of engine.
"	Berlin, Ont	" 3		1	Leg wrenched	In collision.
"	West Montrose, Ont	" 1		1	Probably fatal injuries	Trestle gave way, engine and cars fell a distance of 65 ft.
Car inspector	Guelph, Ont	" 3	1			Crushed between cars while coupling.
Freight conductor	Moosejaw, N.W.T.	" 11	1			Fell from car.
Conductor	Komoka, Ont	" 12		1	Left arm broken, head cut	In collision.
Fireman	Berlin, Ont	" 3		1	Nose broken and internal injuries	"
"	Komoka, Ont	" 12		1	Cut over eye and body injuries	Collision.

"	Navin, Man	"	19	1		Run off of engine.
"	St. John, N.B.	"	4		1	Skull fractured	Leaning from cab, struck by lamp bracket of another train.
"	Gloucester Jct., N.B.	"	7	1			Struck by engine.
Brakeman	Sault Ste. Marie, O.	"	1	1			Run over by train while shunting.
"	Buckingham, Que.	"	1		1	Feet crushed	Fell between cars in motion and run over.
"	London, Ont.	"	5		1	One arm torn off	Run over by train while shunting.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	7		1	Loss of arm	Fell from car and run over.
"	Caledonia Station, N.S.	"	10	1			Fell between two cars on coal train.
"	Marieville, Que.	"	10	1			Run over by locomotive.
"	Komoka, Ont.	"	12		1	Left arm broken, &c.	In collision.
"	"	"	12		1	Chest cut, badly injured	"
"	Farnham, Que.	"	21		1	Leg crushed	Run over by train.
"	Berlin, Ont.	"	24		1	Left hand crushed	Between two cars.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	18		1	Arm broken	Fell from top of car.
"	Hamilton, O.	"	1	1			Fell between cars.
Section man	Rosser, Man.	"	1	1			Run over by work train.
"	Yarker, Ont.	"	1	1			Run over by yard engine.
"	Shawinigan, Junc., Que.	"	8	1			Struck by train while riding bicycle on track.
"	Palmerston, Ont.	"	8	1			Struck by train while riding on a hand car.
"	Thorold, Ont.	"	16		1	Compound fracture of left leg and several ribs	Struck by train while cutting weeds.
Bridgeman	Paris, Ont.	"	9		1	Jaw fractured	Fell 15 feet from bridge.
Coal hoist employee	Chatham, Ont.	"	10		1	Foot badly crushed	Caught in cogs of moving wheels.
Call boy	Farnham, Que.	"	12	1			Head crushed in with stone.
Car shop employee	Montreal, Que.	"	16	1			Caught under steam hammer.
"	"	"	25		1	Leg broken	By fall of piece of lumber.
Constrnction hand	Ringold Station, Ont.	"	15	1			Struck by train.
"	Gravenhurst, Ont.	"	14		1	Struck in thigh by stone	By explosion of stick of dynamite.
"	"	"	14		1	Totally blinded	" "
"	Bala, Ont.	"	16	1			By premature explosion of dynamite.
"	"	"	16		2	Probably fatal injuries	" "
Signal man	St. John, N.B.	"	19		1	Severe injuries to head	Fell from moving train.
Navigation—							
Petty officer of cable ship	Halifax, N.S.	"	8	1			Fell overboard and was drowned.
Foreman on tug	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	8	1			" "
Engineer on steamer	Sandwich, Ont.	"	9	1			Explosion of cylinder.
Boat captain	Fort Erie, Ont.	"	9	1			Run over by train.
3rd engineer of steamer	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	14		1	Lost of finger	Caught in machinery.
" "	Montreal, Que.	"	24	1			Explosion of steam pipe.
Stoker	"	"	24	1			" "
5th engineer of steamer	"	"	24	1		Badly scalded	" "
Mate of vessel	Port Essington, B. C.	"	9		1	Loss of foot	Caught in coil of rope.
River boatmen	St. John, N.B.	"	8	1			Boat went over falls upsetting and occupant was drowned.
Stoker	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	"	18	1			Explosion of boiler.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	26		1	Skull fractured	Fell into hold of vessel.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.	"	24	1			Fell overboard and was drowned.
Second mate	Vancouver, B.C.	"	23		1	Several ribs broken	Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman	Quebec, Que.	"	5		1	Skull fractured	Struck by a sling of deals and knocked into hold of vessel 30 feet.
"	Sault Ste. Marie.	"	18	1			Struck by hoist knocked into hold of vessel.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	5	1			Struck by sling of deals and fell into hold.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
General Transport—						
Teamster	Montreal, Que	Aug. 5	....	1	Foot badly crushed	Steel rail fell on it.
"	"	" 5	....	1	Serious bodily injuries	Fell from wagon to pavement.
"	Quebec, Que	" 14	....	1	Face injured	Kick of horse.
"	Montreal, Que	" 15	....	1	Body injured	Thrown from vehicle in collision with street car.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 17	....	1	Injuries to body	Fell from his vehicle.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 14	....	1	Leg broken	Fell from wagon.
"	Mile End, Montreal, Que	" 21	1	....		Crushed under load of stone.
"	Listowel, Ont	" 14	....	1	Arm and ribs broken	Fell from load of wheat which passed over him.
"	Montreal, Que	" 22	1	....		Load of stone toppled over and fell on him.
"	"	" 24	....	1	Body injuries	Jammed in an elevator shaft.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 10	....	1	Shoulder injured	Crushed between wagon box and tongue.
Motorman	London, Ont	" 10	....	1	Head and shoulder badly bruised	Fell from street car.
Street railway employee	Toronto, Ont	" 14	....	1	Leg injured	In collision.
"	St. Sauveur, Que	" 23	....	1	Severely injured	Fell from street car.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 23	....	1	Leg and arm badly hurt	In collision.
"	Quebec, Que	" 24	....	1	Injury to head	Fell from street car.
Street railway conductor	Hamilton, Ont	" 12	....	1	Arm broken	Struck by a passenger.
Stableman	Toronto, Ont	" 15	....	1	Ankle broken	Horse ran away.
Elevator boy	Halifax, N.S	" 10	1	....		Neck broken by striking against landing.
Hackman	Toronto, Ont	" 9	1	....		Vehicle fell into ditch with victim underneath, killing him.
"	"	" 14	....	1	Leg broken & other injuries	Team ran away.
Coachman	"	" 14	....	1	Broken ankle	" "
Civic employe—						
Fireman	Quebec, Que	" 7	....	1	Leg broken	Fell from ladder at a fire.
" captain	Hamilton, Ont	" 4	....	1	Rupture of blood vessel	Collision between hose wagon and chemical combination wagon.
Fireman	Montreal, Que	" 17	....	1	Fracture of knee cap	While descending sliding pole at station.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 17	....	1	Seriously injured	Fell through roof of burning building.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 20	....	1	" "	Asphyxiated by wood alcohol fumes at a fire.
"	London, Ont	" 26	....	2	Severe bruises	Struck by falling brick at fire.
Patrol wagon driver	Hamilton, Ont	" 20	....	1	Badly bruised and wrist sprained	Fell from hay loft to ground.
Policeman	Ottawa, Ont	" 7	....	1	Broken ribs and collar bone	Run over by a bus laden with picknickers.
"	Montreal, Que	" 23	....	1	Jaw bone broken	Struck by prisoner resisting arrest.
Pump station employee	Woodstock, Ont	" 1	....	1	Injury to eye	Steam gauge glass burst, piece of glass entered eye.

Miscellaneous—							
Chemical worker	Peterborough, Ont	"	2		1	Injuries to body	Retort door fell against him.
Cartridge factory employee	Quebec, Que	"	23		1	Severe injuries	Explosion of fulminate.
Survey party employees	River Kainsjevis, Ont.	"	10	2			Drowned.
Leather merchant	St. Thomas, Ont	"	25		1	3 ribs fractured and collar bone broken	Fell while alighting from moving train.
Rubber factory employee	Toronto, Ont.	"	1		1	Left hand split	While lifting hose mandrel.
Cement factory employee	Hull, Que	"	8		1	Arm torn off at shoulder	Caught in machinery.
" "	Belleville, Ont	"	5		1	Foot crushed	By moving freight train.
" "	Hull, Que	"	28		1	Very seriously	Fell in factory.
Brickyard employee	Hamilton, Ont.	"	19		1	Fracture of leg	Clay bank fell on him.
Brickyard proprietor	York Tp., Ont.	"	18	1			Crushed in press machine.
Hotel porter	Hamilton, Ont.	"	3	1			Fell down stairs.
Quarryman	Ancaster, Ont	"	3		1	Left hand blown off	Premature explosion of blast.
"	Milton, Ont.	"	25		2		Premature explosion of dynamite.
Brush factory hand	Newmarket, Ont.	"	15		1	Loss of 3 fingers and thumb	Contact with rip saw.
" "	"	"	5		1	Loss of 1 finger	Contact with saw.
Newsboy	Montreal, Que	"	3		1	Skull fractured	Fell while trying to board moving street car.
Errand boy	Moncton, N.B.	"	14		1	Leg badly cut	Fell through plate glass window.
Waitress	Toronto, Ont.	"	25		1	Ankle broken	Fell down stairs.
Watchman	"	"	7		1	Head cut	Fell on sidewalk.
Asylum attendent	Mimico, Ont.	"	26	1			Struck on head with shovel by a patient.
Unskilled Labour—							
Labourer	St. John, N.B.	"	4	1			Crushed to death under mass of earth in trench.
"	"	"	4		1	Internal injuries	Crushed by mass of earth in water trench.
"	Feetes Bay, Ont.	"	9	1			Tree fell on him.
"	South Quebec, Que.	"	7	1			Run over by train.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	13	1			" "
"	St. John, Que.	"	14		2	Severely injured	Giving way of cement floor.
"	Frankford, Ont.	"	13		1	Internal injuries	Pinned down by engine falling through a bridge.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	19		1	Eye injured	By spluttering of molten babbit metal.
"	Milton, Ont	"	25	2			Explosion of dynamite.
"	Winnipeg, Man	"	25	1			Buried in a cave-in while digging a ditch.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	2		1	Finger crushed	While handling stone.
"	Fort Erie, Ont.	"	2		1	Internal injuries	Struck by wagon.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	21		1	Head and leg injured	By falling timber.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	23		1	Skull fractured	Struck by train.
"	Toronto Ont.	"	25		1	Nose broken	Collision with street car.
"	East Broughton, Que.	"	25	1			Struck on head with rock while blasting.
"	Davenport, Ont.	"	1		1	Right hand cut	While at work in machine shop yard.
"	Ladysmith, B. C.	"	22		1	Thigh, arm and ribs broken	Crushed under wagon loaded with lumber.
"	"	"	22		1	Leg broken	" " "
Charwoman	Guelph, Ont.	"	1		1	Arm broken	Fell down stairs while at work.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST.						
Sectionman	Port Arthur, Ont.	July 21	...	1	Right leg run over	While hanging on side of car, struck shed and fell under wheels.
"	Taché, Que.	" 23	1	...	...	Struck by train.
Switchman	Hochelaga, Que	" 25	1	...	...	Slipped while uncoupling cars.
Engine wiper	Windsor, Ont.	June 30	1	...	...	Stepped in front of engine.
Freight handler	Sutton Junction, Que	July 31	...	1	Face badly cut	Fell between platform and car.
Prospector	Nelson, B.C.	" 29	...	1	Collar bone broken, ribs broken, &c	Cave-in of rock in a tunnel.
Miner	Eustis, Que	" 29	...	1	Hand crushed.	Piece of rock fell on it.
Saw-mill hand	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 11	...	1	Left hand cut off.	Fell on saw.
"	Blind River, Ont.	" 29	...	1	Collar bone broken	By lever on circular carriage.
Canned goods employee	Picton, Ont.	" 14	...	1	Loss of hand	Caught in pea thresher.
Labourer	Oaksheler, Man	June 19	1	...	...	Fell from rear end of train.
"	Hargrave, Man.	July 6	1	...	...	Struck by engine.
"	Madrid, Ont.	" 6	...	1	Right arm crushed	Endeavouring to board train in motion.
Farmer	Elora, Ont	" 28	...	1	Leg broken.	Kicked by a colt.
Machinist	Hamilton, Ont.	" 24	...	1	Back of first right finger hurt	Contact with emery wheel.
"	"	" 27	..	1	Right thumb and first finger burst	While removing casting from under hammer.
"	"	" 26	...	1	Eye punctured.	Recoil of nail struck by hammer.
"	"	" 14	...	1	Head severly cut.	Binder struck it.
"	"	" 26	...	1	Loss of finger.	By lathe gears.
Structural iron worker	Davenport, Ont	" 25	...	1	Right leg broken	Steel girder fell on it.
Jute bay worker	Seaforth, Ont	" 21	...	1	Knee cap hurt	By fall of pulley on it.

pinning him underneath. In addition to these there were 18 serious accidents.

Civic employees.—There were no fatalities among civic employees, but there were 11 serious accidents. A captain of civic firemen at Hamilton, Ont., ruptured a blood vessel in a collision between a hose wagon and chemical combination wagon; 1 fireman at Quebec, Que., Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Windsor, Ont., and London, Ont., respectively, were injured while at fires in these respective cities. A policeman at Ottawa, Ont., broke his collar bone and some ribs by being run over by a bus laden with picknickers, and a policeman at Montreal, Que., had his jaw bone broken by being struck by a prisoner resisting arrest. A patrol wagon driver at Hamilton, Ont., was badly bruised in a fall from a hay-loft, and a pump station employee sustained an injury to an eye by the bursting of a steam gauge glass.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were 5 deaths from accidents among persons engaged in miscellaneous trades, being 7 less than in the preceding month, and 3 more than in August, 1904. As above mentioned, 2 members of a survey party were drowned in River Kainojevis, Ont. A brick yard proprietor in York township, Ont., was crushed to death in a press machine, a hotel porter in Hamilton, Ont., was killed in a fall down stairs, and an asylum attendant at Mimico, Ont., was killed by being struck on the head with a shovel in the hands of a patient. There were, in addition to this, 17 serious accidents.

Unskilled labour.—Eight fatalities occurred in this class during August, as compared with 8 in July last and 5 in August, 1904. Two labourers were killed by an explosion of dynamite at Milton, Ont., as mentioned above, one crushed by a cave-in of earth in a trench he was digging at St. John, N.B., 1 was killed by a tree falling on him, 1 was run over by a train, 1 was killed in a cave-in at Winnipeg, and 1 was killed by being struck on the head by a rock while blasting. In addition to the above there occurred 22 more or less serious accidents to workers in this class.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during August, 1905:—

DOMINION REPORT.

Work of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey of anada for the calendar year 1904. Pages, 430. rice, 25 cents.

The summary report of the Geological urvey of Canada for 1904 illustrates the aluable work carried on by this branch of ie government, in discovering new sources f mineral wealth in the Dominion. Dur- g 1904 twenty-eight parties were engaged t field work, exploring and studying as any different sections of the country. The calities explored included the new gold ld of the Kluane district in the Yukon rritory, Stewart river and several of its anches, where alluvial mining is carried , the Nicola valley in British Columbia, here the occurrences of coal, iron and cop- r were especially examined, the Lardeau, ossland and Boundary districts of that lovince, and the Rocky Mountain region ar the Canadian Pacific Railway, where important discoveries of coal were made. In the province of Ontario the geology of the Huronian area north of the Bruce Mines was investigated, and the report on this district is expected to be of service in the future search for copper deposits. A part of the country west of Lake Temiscaming and north to branches of the Blanche river was explored, and the various rock formations of the region were mapped out to indicate the zone in which the metals of silver and cobalt occur. In Nova Scotia practical researches were made in the coal fields and iron ore districts of the counties of Kings, Annapolis and Cumberland. As a result of this work, a seam of coal, ten feet thick, was struck in Cumberland county, in a bore-hole 2,340 feet deep, and a prospect is opened up of finding numerous coal seams throughout a new area fifty miles in length by thirty in breadth.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Factory Inspection in Ontario.

Seventeenth Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 72.

In the reports of the factory inspectors of Ontario for the year 1904, a number

of recommendations are made for amendments to the existing law relating to factories, the most important of which are that the Shops Act be amended to provide the same degree of fire protection as that required by the Factories Act, that the law relating to boiler inspection be amended on the lines of the Stationary Engineer Bill introduced during the last session of the legislature, and that the system of appointing medical health officers be changed by consigning to each officer a certain territory, and paying him an independent salary, whereby he could devote the whole of his time to the duties of that work.

There were 401 industrial accidents reported to the inspectors during the year, an increase compared with the previous year, which was attributed to a more strict compliance with the law, and greater demand for labour. Many valuable suggestions are made by the inspectors for the prevention of accidents, particularly with regard to boilers and circular saws.

There were eighteen prosecutions of parents under the Factories Act on the charge of issuing false birth certificates, with the object of placing their children in factories. Fourteen of these parents were tried and found guilty, the others being dismissed.

Factory conditions were generally found to be satisfactory, and suggestions made by the inspectors were as a rule willingly carried out by the employers.

Railway and Canal Statistics of Ontario.

Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 78.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Works of Ontario, states that in 1904 there were completed or under construction 7,323.92 miles of railway in the province, of which 525 miles were under construction. The new lines being built included a road 59 miles long between Romford, near Sudbury, and Byng Inlet, being constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, an extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway from 80 to 100 miles north of New Liskeard, and a line of the James Bay Railway from Toronto to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway near Sudbury, a distance of about 265 miles.

The returns of the number of vessels that passed through the inland canals of Ontario during 1904 are as follows:—

Port Carling lock.—3,475 steamers, 63 small boats, 738 scows and 210 rafts o timber.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Lock.—59 steamers, 34 small boats, 109 scows and 6 rafts or cribs of timber.

Magnetawan Lock.—779 steamers, 2 small boats, 280 scows and 29 rafts cribs of timber.

Lindsay Lock.—218 steamers, 307 sma boats, 150 scows and 93 rafts or cribs timber.

Young's Point Lock.—1,344 steame 136 small boats, 161 scows and 252 raf or cribs of timber.

Balsam River Lock.—460 steamers, 1 small boats, 138 scows and 50 rafts cribs of timber.

MANITOBA REPORT.

Statistics of Agriculture and Immigration.

Report of the Department of Agriculture Immigration for the year ending December 1904. Winnipeg: King's Printer, 1905. Pag 115.

In the report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of Manitoba for the year 1904, it is stated that this provin contains 41,169,280 acres of land a 6,019,200 acres of water. The extent f arable land is 30,000,000 acres, of wh an area of less than 5,000,000 acres w under cultivation in 1904, leaving 25,0 000 yet to be cultivated. The productio of wheat during the past year amoun to 39,162,458 bushels, oats amounted t 36,289,979 bushels and barley to 11,177,5 Adding to these the crops of flax, rye, p and corn, the total product of cr amounted to 87,303,736 bushels. The y of potatoes amounted to 3,799,569 bush and other roots yielded 3,741,580 bush An area of 2,423,721 acres was prepared the crop of 1905, which was 38,216 a more than the area prepared for the cro 1904. The dairy products sold amou in value to $768,457.38, and the po disposed of by farmers comprised 87 turkeys, 54,618 geese and 458,238 chick In 1904 the province contained 14 horses, 306,943 cattle, 18,228 sheep 118,986 pigs.

The immigration returns for Man report that there were 45,618 immigr entering the province during 1904, a decrease compared with the previous when there were reported 48,506 im grants. It is estimated, however, that 3 cent of the harvest hands remained i province, which would make the total im

er of settlers in 1904 to have been 48,618, is there were in all 9,100 harvest hands.

The provincial immigration and employment bureau at Winnipeg received more than double the number of personal applications for help than in the previous year, which showed that there was more than the average increase in the demand for farm and other help. The farm hands were distributed throughout the country by the bureau, in proportion to the needs of the various districts. Over 400 men were sent to each of the following localtties: Brandon, Carberry and Deloraine. There were 47 sent to Souris, 314 to Carman, 273 to Hartney, 238 to Portage la Prairie, 230 to Roland, and 221 to Boissevain.

NEW BRUNSWICK REPORT.

Agriculture in New Brunswick.

Report on Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1904. Fredericton, N.B. Department of Agriculture, 1905. Pages, 27.

According to the report of the Department of Agriculture, the year 1904 was an unfavourable one for agriculture in New Brunswick, owing to a cold, wet spring, which resulted in a smaller acreage being planted than in previous years. There were produced 359,545 bushels of wheat, 5,153,-62 bushels of oats, 88,772 bushels of barley, 1,262,050 bushels of buckwheat, 5,380,-64 bushels of potatoes and 2,510,505 bushels of turnips. There were 53 cheese factories in operation in New Brunswick during 1904, which produced 1,866,426 pounds of cheese, and 39 creameries, which produced 907,125 pounds of butter. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of over 130,000 pounds in the amount of cheese, and an increase of a little over 100 pounds in the amount of butter produced.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Railway Accidents During 1904.

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1904. London: Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, . Price, 9d.

The statistics of railway accidents that occurred in Great Britain and Ireland in 1904, compiled by the British Board of Trade, show that there were during the year 1,073 persons killed and 6,889 injured. The passengers who were killed numbered 15, a decrease of 33 compared with 1903, and the employees of railway companies or contractors who were killed numbered 416, a decrease of 39 compared with the previous year. The other persons who lost their lives from railway accidents comprised 67 who were killed at level crossings, 425 trespassers, including suicides, and 50 other persons. It is stated that preventable accidents form only a small proportion of the total number, and the adoption of rules and the increasing use of suitable appliances and safeguards has had an appreciable effect in diminishing the number of these accidents. Only one passenger out of 199,-158,000, exclusive of season ticket holders, was killed in 1904 in train accidents, while the average for the thirty years ending in 1903 was one in every 35,053,064. The proportion of employees killed in 1904 in train accidents was one out of 10,144, and one out of 747 was injured. Compared with previous years, there was a decrease in the number of casualties among eight grades of servants, which included the majority of employees.

Accidents Caused by Explosives in Great Britain.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives; being their Annual Report for the year 1904. London: Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, 241. Price, 2s.

During the year 1904 there were 42 accidents in factories for explosives in Great Britain causing 13 deaths and injuring 29 persons. There were 355 accidents in all caused by fire or explosion which were reported to the inspectors of explosives, and which resulted in the death of 56 persons and injury to 391 persons. There were 13 persons killed when engaged in the manufacture of explosives, 4 when keeping them and 39 when using explosives.

Navigation and Shipping.

Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1904. London: Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, 372. Price, 3s. 1d.

The annual statement of the shipping of Great Britain and Ireland for 1904 shows that there was a decrease in the number of British vessels engaged in colonial and foreign trade from 35,895 in 1902 to 35,457 in 1904, although the tonnage of these vessels increased during the same period by over 2,000,000 tons. The number of foreign vessels that entered and cleared at British ports increased during that period from 29,580 to 30,305. In these figures ships making repeated voyages are included each time. The actual number of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands employed in 1904 was 14,479, of which 6,349 were sail-

ing vessels and 8,130 were operated by steam. These include all engaged in home and foreign trade and in fishing, except coasting vessels of not more than fifteen tons. In these ships there were employed 259,489 persons, of whom 176,975 were British, 39,832 were foreign, and 42,682 were Lascars. There were 1,043 vessels built in the United Kingdom during 1904, compared with 1,163 in 1903 and 1,295 in 1902, exclusive of vessels built for the Royal Navy and for foreigners.

Pauperism in England and Wales.

Pauperism (England and Wales). Statement for January 1, 1905. London : Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, 61. Price, 8d.

According to a return made to the British House of Commons, there were in England and Wales, 1905, 808,929 paupers, other than insane and casual paupers, 106,362 insane paupers and 17,524 casual paupers in receipt of relief on January 1, 1905. Compared with the corresponding day of the previous year, there was an increase of 7·3 per cent in the number receiving relief. Excluding the insane and casual paupers, the proportion of the other classes who received relief to the population of England and Wales was 24 per 1,000, an increase of 1·5 per 1,000 over the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase, however, it is pointed out that the proportion of paupers to the rest of the population compares favourably with the proportion in all the years from 1873 to 1889, during which it ranged from 38·6 to 29 per 1,000.

Labour Disturbances in Great Britain, During 1904.

The Seventeenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts in the United Kingdom recently issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, shows that the year 1904 was singularly free from industrial stoppages, and the number of disputes, of workpeople affected and of working days lost, were the smallest on record.

There were in all 354 disputes record in 1904, involving 86,888 workpeople, less than one per cent of the industri population of the country. There was loss of about 1,454,220 working days, equ valent to about one-seventh of a day p head of the working population.

An analysis of returns for the past fi years shows that the greatest number people affected by trade disputes have be engaged in the coal mining industry, b in 1904, the amount of time lost in th trade was less than half that shown f 1903, about one-quarter of the amount l in 1902, and less than a third of t amount lost in 1901.

A classification of the disputes which b gan in 1904, according to their cau shows that in 232 cases questions of wag were involved; in 13 cases hours of labo and in 46 cases, employment of particul classes or persons. There were 47 disput concerning working arrangements, ru and discipline, and 15 concerning questio of trades unionism. Only one sympathe dispute took place during the year.

The result of the disputes of 1904, whi were terminated during the year show th of the workpeople directly involved 15,4 were successful, 23,180 failed to obt their demands, 17,441 compromised w their employers.

There were 227 disputes settled by dir negotiations between the parties concern or their representatives, 15 were settled arbitration and 12 by conciliation. In 7 cases the men returned to work on their e ployers' terms without negotiations, in 7 cases the strikers were replaced, in 5 ca works were shut down, and one dispute l an indefinite ending. Although only small proportion of disputes were settled conciliation or arbitration, the vari Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration complished a great deal of work in direction of preventing the occurrence strikes, having settled 615 cases which w brought before them.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law report and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Alien Labour Case.

The Alien Labour Act was upheld in a recent case against the Menzie Wall Paper Company, which was heard at Toronto fore the police magistrate. The comp was charged with having, through its perintendent, assisted in the importa of foreign labour under contract, the n six in number, having been brought Toronto, from the United States, supply the places of employees who w out on strike. The defendants c tended that the men brought in w

British subjects. It was further contended for the defence that the men had come to Toronto to get work, but not under contract. The evidence, however, disclosed that the superintendent had gone to New York to secure men, and had told these men that there were vacant places in Toronto, and that the wages would be from $18 to $20 per week. The superintendent also advanced the price of the tickets, which was to be deducted from their wages. The police magistrate held the superintendent guilty in five out of six cases, and imposed a fine of $50 in each case.

(R. vs. Felsing. Toronto, Ont., August 2, 1905, Ellis, P.M.)

Wrongful Abandonment of Employment.

G. M., an English emigrant, was charged before the police magistrate of Deseronto, Ont., with having entered into an agreement with the Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, to perform work and service for the said company at Deseronto, under which he received from the Rathbun Company, an advance of wages, the sum of $5.30 a railway ticket for his transportation from Montreal to Deseronto, and with having, without the consent of the Rathbun Company, left its employment, before the cost of such transportation had been repaid, contrary to the provisions of the Act respecting Masters and Servants, R.S.O., 1897, ch. 157, as amended by 1 Edw. VII., ch. 12, sec. 14. G. M. pleaded guilty. The magistrate adjudged that the prisoner should be fined $5 and costs, and that if the amounts were not paid forthwith, he should be committed to the common jail at Belleville for ten days.

(Gaulin v. Murden, tried before Police Magistrate Bedford, of Deseronto, Ont., on August 21, 1905.)

QUEBEC CASE.

Member of Union Fined for Loitering.

A member of the Carpenters' Union in Montreal was recently fined $15, or in default one month's imprisonment for loitering in a lane and having refused without sufficient excuse to move on when requested so to do by a constable. The fine was paid under reserve, and it is stated that the Carpenters' Union have resolved to apply for a Writ of Certiorari against the decision. The case, which was brought under the recently adopted city by-laws, was heard in the Recorder's Court, and in his giving judgment the Recorder stated that the next offender under the by-law would be dealt with in the full severity of the law. In this instance, however, he was anxious not to magnify unduly what might be an exceptional case.

The conduct of the defendant showed that he might have been in the lane as the instigator of mischief, having refused to give reasons to the two constables for his presence. He acknowledged at the trial that he was there acting for the union to which he belonged, and in doing so he might, of course, have been quite within his rights. The Recorder desired to quote article 523 of the Criminal Code which states that 'Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $100, or three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, who wrongfully and without authority acts with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything which he has a lawful right to abstain from doing.'

The Recorder also emphasized the following clauses in the section, which states that the person is guilty who '(*e*) persistently follows such other person about from place to place'; and (*f*) 'besets or watches the house or place where such other persons resides or works or carries on business.'

(*Re* Robert Lyons, Montreal, August 3, 1905. Weir, Recorder.)

BRITISH CASES.

Contract to Find Work for Servant for an Implied Term.

The plaintiff in a recent English labour case was regularly employed at the defendant's tin-plate works as a rollerman, being paid by piece-work. The terms of the plaintiff's employment were embodied in certain rules, one of which provided that 'no person regularly employed shall quit or be discharged from these works without giving or receiving 28 days' notice in writing, such notice to be given on the first Monday of any calendar month before 12 o'clock noon.' Other rules provided for fines for a workman refusing to work, and that every workman would, when required by the manager, perform such duties as might be deemed necessary in case of emergency other than the special work he might be engaged in. On July 20, 1903, and subsequently, the defendants were unable to get orders at remunerative prices, and accordingly they closed their works on that date, and the works remained closed for some

months. After July 20 the defendant ceased to provide and work for the plaintiff and their other workmen, and on Monday, August 3, they gave 28 days' notice that the contracts of employment would cease. The plaintiff claimed damages for breach of contract to find him employment up to August 31.

Held, that there was an implied term in the contract of employment to find the plaintiff a reasonable amount of work until the termination of the contract by 28 days' notice; that upon the facts the defendants had not proved the existence of a custom to close the works without notice for want of remunerative orders; and that such a custom, if it existed, would be unreasonable.'

Speaking in regard to the alleged custom, His Lordship, Mr. Justice Jelf, said in part as follows :—

For the defendants several witnesses, including some of the largest proprietors of tinplate works in South Wales, employing hundreds of men paid by piecework, spoke of the existence of a custom, not challenged till recently, entitling the masters without notice to shut down their works and cease temporarily to provide their men with work, and therefore pay, when they were unable to obtain remunerative orders or specifications. It appeared, however, that the cause for which the works were in their experience shut down were numerous, including cases of breakage of machinery, repairs, lack of water or coal, and, according to some lack of material, and other similar causes, supposed to be beyond the control of master and men alike. For the plaintiff a number of witnesses, including workmen, secretaries of workmen's associations, and others likely to know of the alleged custom if it existed, while most of them admitted a custom entitling the master without notice to shut down the works on several of the last mentioned grounds, especially breakage, repairs, and want of water or coal, absolutely denied the right to shut down for want of remunerative orders or specifications, and swore that they had never known or heard of such a custom. It is to be observed that the men would often in the nature of things be unaware of the cause of shutting down, which might be entirely in the minds of the masters, while the opportunity might be taken to do repairs at the same time, and this consideration is an important factor in judging whether the custom alleged was notorious or not. Some of the instances, too, of work being stopped or curtailed seem to have been by arrangement. Moreover, the shutting down on account of bad trade appears to have been generally accompanied by a 28 days' notice to terminate the contract, as the only mode of forcing the men to make concessions as to wages, and after the expiration of the 28 days' notice fresh hiring took place from day to day. In many instances when paying orders could not be got the employers did not shut down, but worked on stock. On the whole the defendants have not satisfied me of the existence of a custom that they may shut down without notice for want of remunerative orders or specifications, so universal as to be practically incorporated in the contract. Moreover, a custom to prevail must be reasonable—see 'Bradburn v. Foley' (3 C.P.D., 129)—and I am of opinion that the custom set up by the defendants would not be reasonable. It would place the men at the mercy of the masters as to the occasions when for their own convenience, and looking to their own interests, the masters might think fit to stop the work. The masters would generally know some time beforehand that such a course was becoming desirable, and thus they would have time to give the 28 days' notice without having for any length of time to work at a loss. The men, on the other hand, would by the custom be liable to be summarily stopped on any given day from earning wages without the means of judging whether the point at which orders are unremunerative has been fairly reached, or how long the stoppage would be likely to last, or whether it would be wise for them on their side to give the 28 days' notice to quit or not. It was admitted on behalf of the masters, that the alleged custom would not entitle them *male fide*, or capriciously, or from direct motives to set up this ground for stoppage, nor was it alleged on behalf of the men that the masters in fact stopped on July 20, 1903, otherwise than on the *bona fide* ground that they thought the orders they could get would be unremunerative. But it is obvious that if the right contended for by the employers existed, the men would be in this respect placed at a great disadvantage in not knowing or having the means to find out whether the grounds put forward for stoppage were genuine or *bona fide* in any given case or not. On all these grounds I am of opinion that the defendants have failed to set down the contract by the alleged custom, and that the plaintiff is entitled to damages for the failure on the part of the defendants to find him reasonable work during the six weeks in question. I can think of no better mode of assessing what would have been a reasonable amount of work and therefore a reasonable amount of pay, than to take the average wages earned by the plaintiff for some time preceding the stoppage. This was agreed to be about £2 6s. 8d. per week, making £14 for the six weeks, and I give judgment for the plaintiff for that amount with costs on the high court scale.

(Devonald v. Rosser & Sons, June 6, 1905, K. B. Div. Jelf J.)

Accidents Arising Out of and in the Course of Employment.

A workman employed on a building had to come to his work by a train which arrived 20 minutes before the time for beginning work. The employers provided a cabin where the men could get refreshments before beginning work. Each man had to deposit a ticket at an office before beginning work each morning, and it was necessary to pass this office on the way to the refreshment cabin. Upon the morning in question the workman arrived by train 20 minutes before work began and went to this office to deposit his ticket before going to the refreshment cabin. Just as he reached the office he slipped and fell into a hole and was injured.

Held, that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment within s. 1, subs. 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1898, and the workman was entitled to compensation.

(Sharp v. Johnston & Co., May 3, 1905, Court of Appeal.)

A second case of a similar nature arose out of an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act by the dependants of a deceased man who was an engine driver in the service of the respondent company. He was driving an express train and was passing under Merton Road bridge when one of the glasses of the cab was broken by a stone. The County Court judge found that the stone was deliberately thrown by a boy on the bridge. The deceased man's face was cut, and he suffered a severe shock. He ultimately died, but it had not yet been found whether his death was due to the shock. The learned county judge decided the case on the ground that the injury was not caused by an accident arising out of the employment of the deceased man. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeal. The Master of Rolls giving judgment for the Court of Appeal said, that it seemed to him that the County Court judge intended to base his decision on a proposition of law, and if the Court of Appeal thought that the proposition of law was wrong, they were at large to look at the facts of the case and say whether in their opinion the facts did not show an accident arising out of the employment of the deceased man. The County Court judge found that the real cause of the injury was the fact of the stone being wilfully dropped as a piece of mischief by the boys, that it was an intentional act, and if the boys had the slightest conception of the full import of what they were doing, a wicked act, but that it could in no sense be termed an accident. In his opinion that was wrong. There was nothing in the fact of the act wilful to prevent it being an accident from the standpoint of the person who suffered by it. If the injury did result from an accident, the question remained whether the accident arose out of the man's employment. The point was: Did this occurrence arise out of the employment of the deceased man? In a case of this kind he thought they were not justified in taking leave of their common sense or common knowledge. Everybody knew that a train in motion was an object of attraction to boys, and that boys not infrequently threw stones at trains. They could not ignore that in considering what were the risks to which an engine-driver was exposed in his employment. In his opinion the risk of stones being thrown at a train was a risk within the ordinary scope of an engine-driver's employment, and if so, then although the word 'risk' itself did not occur in the Workmen's Compensation Act, it was a risk for which the employers were liable under the Act. There did not seem to be anything opposed to this view in any of the decided cases. In fact, the case of 'Armitage v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company' (18, The Times, L.R., 648); (1902) 2 K.B., 178) where an accident happened to a workman through the tortious act of a fellow-workman which had no relation to their employment, seemed to him to be distinctly in favour of this view. Each member of the court treated that case as if the question was not only whether it was outside the scope of the employment of the person who did it, but also whether it was outside the scope of the employment of the person who suffered the injury to be exposed to such an injury. In the similar case of 'Falconer v. London and Glasgow Engineering &c., Company' (3 Fraser, 564) the Lord Justice Clerk said, 'It was as against accidents incidental to the special employment that the benefit of the statute was given.' And Lord Trayner said, 'If some servants leave their work and indulge in horseplay to the injury of a fellow-servant that does not infer liability on the employer. It cannot be said to be incidental to his business or one of the hazards attached to it.' In this case, on the other hand, the risk to which the engine-driver was exposed did appear to be attached to his business. He was, therefore, of opinion that the decision of the County Court judge was wrong. On the facts he thought that, as a matter of law, this was an accident arising out of the employment of the deceased man. The question still remained to be determined whether the death was the result of the accident. The case would have to go back to the County Court judge in order that the question might be determined.

(Challis v. The London and South-western Railway Company, May 5, 1905, Court of Appeal.)

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations of other records of matters of concern to labour is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905.
I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE harvesting and marketing of the grain crop in western Canada and in Ontario gave active employment to many thousands of men throughout September, and the confirmation of previous estimates of an exceptionally heavy yield gave additional buoyancy to general industrial and trade conditions. The demand for labour, notwithstanding the advance of the season, was in consequence very firmly maintained in nearly all branches and throughout almost every section of the Dominion. Manufacturing continued exceptionally busy, and building operations were on a more extended scale than in any previous year. The demand for men for the winter lumber camps in Ontario and Quebec, the activity of railway construction in Ontario and western Canada, the stimulus given to water transport by the beginning of the movement of the western grain crop and in anticipation of the close of navigation, and the continued activity of civic improvement work in the larger centres, also contributed to make September a busy month. The holding of agricultural exhibitions, which were unusually well attended and exceptionally profitable, gave increased employment to a number of miscellaneous employees, including printers, electrical workers, hotel and restaurant employees, retail clerks and unskilled labour. On the whole, the outlook for employees generally at the close of the month was for an exceptionally active and prosperous autumn season.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the department during September:—

Agriculture.—During September harvest labourers in western Canada received $2.50 per day and board. It was estimated that the demand for men of this class caused a general advance in wages affecting at least 50,000, to the extent of 25 cents per day.

Fishing.—The earnings of fishermen on the Fraser during the sockeye season of the present year were estimated to average from $350 to $400, as compared with $150 to $200 last year. About 6,000 fishermen were employed, 3,000 of whom were Japanese, 1,000 Indians and the balance whites. Last year about 4,000 men were employed.

Building trades.—Carpenters on short time jobs in New Westminster, B.C., received 50 cents per hour during September, whereas 33⅓ cents was paid previously.

Metal trades.—Employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company had

their wages increased as follows: 13 foremen from 12 to 16½ cents per hour; 3 water tenders from 13 to 17½ cents per hour, and 2 engineers from 13 to 18 cents per hour.

Railway construction.—Wages of labourers engaged on railway construction in western Canada showed an increase, large numbers of men being affected thereby. Eighty Italian labourers employed on the Guelph-Goderich branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Ontario had their wages decreased 25 cents per day.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper and ad. printers in all local shops at Hamilton, Ont., numbering 150, will have their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day after October 1. At Winnipeg, Man., a similar reduction in hours was granted by nine employing job firms, but 16 other firms refused to make a reduction, and a strike was begun on September 15. At Guelph, Ont., printers to the number of 30 had their wages increased by 50 cents per week dating from October 2. Under the terms of the agreement a further increase of 50 cents per week will take effect on April 1, 1906, and a reduction from 53 to 48 hours per week will take place on January 1, 1906.

Boot and shoe workers.—Nineteen finishers employed by the Ritchie Boot and Shoe Company of Quebec had their wages increased $1 per week dating from September 1.

Railway employees.—Yardmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway on lines east of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers were stated to have received a general increase in wages as the result of a conference between representatives of the men and the manager of the company held at Toronto. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the increase amounted to one cent per hour.

Street railway employees.—Conductors and motormen employed by the St. John, N.B., Street Railway Company received a slight advance in pay dating from September 16.* At Peterborough, Ont., conductors and motormen received an increase of one cent per hour by the voluntary action of the company.

Civic employees.—A number of decreases in salaries, affecting the city clerk, assistant city clerk, city assessors, caretaker, messenger and clerk at Hamilton, Ont., went into effect on September 1. Increases were at the same time granted to the assistant city treasurer, 2 clerks, and the engineer of the sewage disposal works.

Miscellaneous.—Employees in canning factories in several sections of Ontario received higher wages than last year. Musicians employed in the opera house at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased from $1.50 to $2 per night.

Unskilled labour. — At Peterborough, Ont., labourers engaged on sewer construction had their wages increased from $1.50 to $2 per day of 9 hours on September 25.

Early closing arrangements affecting retail clerks, barbers, factory employees, &c., during the summer months came for the most part to an end in September.

Cost of Living.

Flour was lower in price in a number of localities than in August, and meats also showed a general decline in Ontario; at Stratford, for example, the price of round steak fell from 15 to 12½ cents, and of sirloin steak from 18 cents to 15 cents. Eggs showed a general advance.

With the approach of the winter season the question of adequate housing became of increasing importance throughout Canada and at many points, more particularly in Ontario, the demand for dwellings was reported considerably in excess of the supply. Conditions were perhaps most unfavourable in this respect at Toronto, but in many other cities, including Montreal Que., Ottawa, Niagara Falls and St Thomas, Ont., houses of moderate rentals were very difficult to obtain, while rents showed a constantly increasing tendency as compared with last year.

* See St. John correspondence in the present issue.

Hides and leather continued high and ioe manufacturers, both in Ontario and Quebec, announced an increase in the rice of staple goods amounting to from 5 to 25 cents per pair. At a meeting of ie Glove and Mitt Association of Canada, eld at Toronto, Ont., a resolution was assed to the effect, that on account of the creased cost of raw material it was ne- essary to make an advance of from 10 to per cent in the price of gloves for the ming season.

Coal oil advanced slightly in the whole- le price.

Interruptions to Industry.

There were eleven more trade disputes in istence during September than in Sep- mber last year, and there was an increase 8,000 in the number of working days st. Compared with August, there was ie more dispute, but there was a decrease about 7,250 in the number of working ys lost.

Among industrial establishments de- stroyed by fire during September, the fol- lowing, as reported in the press of the Do- minion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Forge at Sydney, loss, $1,500; stores at Halifax, loss, $5,000.

New Brunswick.—Lighthouse at Macquereau Point, loss, $3,000; planing mill at Moncton, loss, $3,000; cigar factory at St. John, loss, $1,000.

Quebec.—Stores, &c., Buckingham, loss, $12,000; barn and contents, Laprairie, loss, $2,000; warehouse at Levis, loss, $2,000; store, &c., at Mbaie; bakery at Maniwaki, loss, $4,000; printing office at Montreal, loss, $4,000; iron foundry at Montreal, loss, $7,000; cigar box factory and stores at Montreal, loss, $10,000; lumber yard at Quebec, loss, $10,000; sash and door factory at Quebec, loss, $4,000; canning factory at St. Eustache, loss, $35,000; bakery at Stanfold, loss, $1,200; sawmill at St. Rochs, loss, $5,000.

Ontario.—Barns and machinery at Arner, loss, $300; sawmill at Haileybury, loss, $4,000; printing office, &c., at Berlin, loss, $2,000; store and stock at Collingwood, loss, $60,000; 7,000,000 feet of lumber at Gravenhurst; creamery at Kilmount, loss, $7,000; C.P.R. car shops at Kingston, loss, $50,000; lumber mills at Norman, loss, $58,000; flax mill at Palmerston, loss, $3300; livery stable at Port Hope, loss, $3,000; stables, &c., at St. Thomas, loss, $25,000; stores at Tattayner, loss, $9,000; car barns at Toronto, loss, $15,000; elevator and contents at Toronto, loss, $110,000; propeller 'Melburne' at Trenton, loss, $30,000.

Manitoba.—Stores, &c., Cayley; elevator at Larivière, loss, $3,000; asphalt plant at Winnipeg.

British Columbia.—Cedar lumber and shingle mill at Cedar Cove, loss, $10,000; lumber plant at Fernie, loss, $100,000.

Early in September damage was reported to timber lands at the head of the St. John river, N.B., by forest fires, which also destroyed a number of logs left there during the past spring; towards the middle of the month copious rains relieved the situation considerably.

The Allan turbine ss. *Victorian* which grounded a short distance above Quebec on September 3, was floated off on September 12.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during September in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Harvesting was concluded in Ontario and the eastern provinces in the opening week of the month and in western Canada about 10 days or 2 weeks later. *Threshing* was fully under way, and the returns in many localities were found even more satisfactory than had been anticipated, both as regards the quality and the quantity of the yield. In nearly all sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta few localities reported a yield of less than 20 bushels to the acre, and in Manitoba alone the estimate of the Western Grain Dealers' Association placed the total wheat crop at 54,390,000 bushels, valued at $41,000,000, the average yield being 22·8 bushels per acre. In the maritime provinces dry weather in August caused a diminution in the grain crop, and the fruit crop was only fair, though general conditions compared very favourably with last year. Elsewhere the grain crops were saved with little or no injury, and the root crops, including

sugar beets, gave promise of an excellent yield at the close of the month.

The *marketing* of the crops was generally under way, having been begun at an unusually early date, and with exceptional activity in western Canada. Heavy deliveries were reported at Winnipeg, Fort William and other points of transfer, and the amount of wheat handled showed a large increase, as compared with September, 1904. Large additions to rolling stock were made by railways for the purpose of handling this traffic and every effort made to expedite deliveries, though a shortage of cars was complained of in some localities.

Very good progress in *fall ploughing* was reported, and in some sections of Ontario the *seeding* of winter wheat was already completed.

The gathering of the *fruit crop* made employment in this branch very active, conditions being practically unchanged since August, apples being light in most localities, pears light except in British Columbia, peaches very good and grapes a full crop.

The *supply of labour* was unequal to the demand in many localities, especially in Ontario where the exodus of labourers to western Canada, to assist in the harvest was felt over a wide area. Contracts among farmers for farm help were being made, for the most part for one year's engagement. In western Canada wages of from $2 to $2.50 per day and from $40 to $45 per month were being offered, the great activity of railway construction having added to the difficulty in securing men to assist in the taking in and marketing of the crops. Manitoba on the whole suffered more in this connection than the more western provinces.

The *dairying branch* continued very prosperous, pasturage being excellent and prices high.

In reply to the request of the Canadian government that the *embargo* against Canadian live cattle be discontinued by the British government, the Colonial Secretary replied that the government was unable to propose any amendment to the existing law.

Trains will be sent out to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba with samples of good *seed* and lecturers who will advocate the use of pure seed for wheat and other grains.

Steps were taken by Perth and Oxford county to form a local *weather insurance company* to insure against damage from weather conditions not covered by existing companies.

The fourth annual convention of the *Farmers' Association of Ontario* was held at Toronto.

Fishing.

At many points in the maritime provinces small catches were reported by fishermen, dogfish appearing off the coast in great numbers and interfering considerably with the industry. The government experimental dogfish reduction works at Canso, N.S., were working to their fullest capacity, which is upwards of 100 tons daily. Oyster fishing opened on the 23rd of the month and gave increased employment. In New Brunswick, also, salmon fishermen reported a profitable month, but mackerel on the north shore was a failure and the fall run of shad was disappointing. Cod and haddock were plentiful, and sardine fishermen made good catches. Experiments in the Scotch method of curing herring were continued in Nova Scotia.

It was stated that six *sealing vessels* would leave Halifax for the south during October.

In *British Columbia* the sockeye run was continued until an unusually late date. An official return of the pack based on the retort count of the canneries on the Fraser river, numbering 38, was 78,442 cases. Including the canneries on the other rivers, the total pack for the province is estimated in round numbers at 1,000,000. Good catches of cohoes were also reported

during September, the price being fixed by the canneries at 15 cents. Ten and 8 cents was paid for sockeyes during the closing days of the run.* A heavy output of sockeye fry was reported from the hatchery at Seaton Lake.

The *Commission* appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into means for the preservation and improvement of the fishing resources of British Columbia held a number of meetings during September.

A large number of *lobsters* were successfully transferred from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada.

Lumbering.

There was an active demand for men for the winter lumber camps in Ontario and Quebec, wages offered being about the same as last year. Saw-milling was also active in Ontario and Quebec, but the mills had generally closed down in New Brunswick owing to the number of logs, estimated at 15,000,000, hung up in the streams. In the latter half of the month, however, rains had considerably alleviated conditions in this respect. In British Columbia conditions showed but little change as compared with August, being active in both the camps and the mills.

Mining.

The month was very active in the *Nova Scotia collieries*, but shipments for the season will probably fall below those of last year, though an increase as compared with 1903 is shown. Gold mining also showed a falling off as compared with last year.

In Ontario the chief interest was taken in the progress of development work at Cobalt. By Order in Council dated August 28, certain lands in the vicinity of the recent discoveries of rich silver-cobalt ores at that point were withdrawn from sale or lease under the Mines' Act, with a view of adopting new regulations safeguarding he interests of the province, while encouraging and protecting prospectors. It was stated that a crusher and smelter were under construction by the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff for the purpose of sampling and purchasing cobalt ores. The company, it was stated, had expended in all about $2,000,000 on plant and betterments in connection with its mines near Sudbury, Ont.

It was reported that valuable discoveries of oil and other minerals had been made in northern Ontario by surveying parties of the National Transcontinental Railway. Very valuable strikes of oil were also reported to have been made by the Rocky Mountain Development Company in the neighbourhood of Pincher Creek, Alta.*

In British Columbia, coal and metalliferous miners on the whole had an active month. The output of the Rossland mines for the eight months ended August 31 was estimated at 225,653 tons, being somewhat in excesss of last year. Valuable discoveries of copper were reported from the neighbourhood of the Bulkley valley.

Manufacturing.

Factory employees had a very busy month in almost all branches. Iron and steel plants continued to be operated to their utmost capacity, and the boot and shoe trade, which has been dull for the past three months, showed a decided improvement. Biscuit and confectionery factories were entering upon their busy season. Additional factories of various kinds were in course of erection in many of the larger cities, and the outlook, in view of the favourable harvest, was regarded as exceptionally promising.

Railway Construction and Employment, General Transport, &c.

Railway employees and steamboat men had a busy month, the tourist traffic giving increased employment at many points.

* See statements in reports of New Westminster and Vancouver correspondents in the present issue.

* See report of Calgary correspondent in present issue.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the presen employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2 quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Active.	Quiet.		Busy.	Very busy	Active.	Active.
Halifax	Busy.	Quiet.		Active.	Active.		Dull.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy.	Quiet.			Active.	Busy.	Active.
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Busy.	Active.	Active.		Busy.		Active.
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy.		Busy.		Quiet.	Very busy	Busy.
Three Rivers	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		
Sherbrooke	Busy.		Active.	Very busy	Active.	Active.	Busy.
St. Hyacinthe	Very busy				Busy.		Active.
Montreal	Busy.				Busy.		Very busy
Hull	Busy.		Busy.	Active.	Busy.		Busy.
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Kingston	Busy.	Quiet.	Dull.	Busy.	Active.		Busy.
Belleville	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Very busy	Busy.	Active.	Very busy
Peterborough	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.				Very busy	Very busy	Busy.
Niagara Falls	Very busy				Active.		Busy.
St. Catharines	Busy.				Active.		Busy.
Hamilton	Very busy	Active.			Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brantford	Busy.				Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph	Very busy				Active.	Busy.	Active.
Berlin	Busy.				Busy.		Active.
Stratford	Very busy				Busy.		Very busy
London	Active.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Chatham	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Windsor	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brandon	Busy.				Active.	Busy.	Active.
North-west Territories—							
Calgary	Very busy		Busy.	Busy.	Active.		Active.
British Columbia—							
Nelson	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			Active.
New Westminster	Active.	Very busy	Busy.				Busy.
Vancouver		Busy.	Active.	Active.			Active.
Victoria	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.			Active.
Nanaimo	Active.	Dull.	Active.	*Dull.			Quiet.

* Dull in city. † Electrical workers busy.

DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Statistical Tables, Series G., No. 22.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To-bacco Prepara-tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis-cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Dull.	Active.	....	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Dull.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	.....	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active	Active.	Active	Active.	Active.	Busy	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy.	Very busy	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	. . .	. . .	Active.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	. . . .	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Very busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Dull.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.	.....	Active.
†Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.
Quiet.	....	Busy.	Dull.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Quiet.	....	Dull.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Quiet.

On some of the lines, including the Intercolonial Railway, a number of the trains of the summer time tables were discontinued. The beginning of the movement of the western grain crop, however, was the chief factor affecting employment during September. It was stated that upwards of 16,000 cars would be available on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway alone for this purpose, while the supply of locomotives has been largely increased. Returns as to receipts of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., terminal elevators showed that during August only 266,241 bushels were received, as compared with 492,328 in August last year, while shipments were 1,751,158 during August, as against 2,130,739 last year. During September, however, receipts and shipments were largely in excess of 1904. Railway earnings during August and September showed large increases as compared with the corresponding period of 1904.

Traffic through the *Sault Ste. Marie canal* has been much heavier during the present season than in 1904. During August the total tonnage was 6,327,095, an increase of about 700,000 as compared with August, 1904. There has also been a large increase in traffic through the *Lachine canal* in 1905, as compared with 1904, the tonnage in the former year being 109,682 as against 90,300 tons in the latter. Returns of the harbour commissioners at Montreal, Que., show that there was a decrease in ocean tonnage and number of vessels in port during the present summer. Wheat and flour shipments have fallen off, but corn and oats have almost doubled, while in butter and cheese there has been an improvement.

Work on the several *branch lines* of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Northern Railway in Ontario and western Canada was rapidly pushed forward, and gave employment to large numbers of men, appreciably affecting the supply of labour available for harvesting and other operations. The first sod of the *Grand Trunk Pacific Railway* line at Fort William was turned by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada on September 11. Tenders for the construction of the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Fort William to Lake Superior Junction, a distance of 210 miles, were opened on September 15. It was announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific would build a number of hotels over its system. The tracks of the *Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway* are now finished for 30 miles north of New Liskeard, and the railway was under construction for 80 miles north of that. Parties were sent out to locate a route 50 miles still further, where the line will connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific. A report of the Temiscamingue Railway Commission on the electrifying of the road was presented to the Ontario government.

Sessions were held by the *Board of Railway Commission* and by the *Royal Commission on Transport.* Meetings of the *International Waterways Commission* were held at Hamilton and Toronto, Ont.

A conference was held at the general offices of the *Intercolonial Railway,* Moncton, N.B., between the Hon. the Minister of Railways and the general manager, superintendents, chief train despatchers, train despatchers, heads of the various departments and representatives of the railway brotherhoods for the purpose of discussing conditions prevailing on the line.

The sixteenth annual convention of the *Intercolonial Railway Relief and Insurance Association* for the year ended June 30, showed a net surplus of $13,890.22. The total receipts for the year were $78,661.27, and the total expenditures amounted to $74,200.62.

The *Canadian Car Service Bureau* has been organized, with jurisdiction over all territory east of Port Arthur, Ont., and embracing all railways operating in that territory. Its object is to secure the prompt loading and unloading of cars.

It was stated that the sum of $70,000,000 had been offered and declined by the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway directors for the company's available lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Trades.

Building.—The month was very active in all of the larger cities, and in only a very few of the smaller centres was any marked decline in activity noted. Painters and plumbers in the smaller centres were on the whole most busily engaged, but in the large cities activity was very equally distributed among the branches.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron workers, iron moulders, machinists, &c., had a busy month, except in localities affected by trade disputes, including Stratford and London, Ont. Electrical workers and linemen had a very busy month, both on inside work and on electrical displays in connection with agricultural exhibitions.

Woodworking and furnishing. — Employees engaged in the manufacture of sashes and doors and other building material were very busy. Carriage and wagon makers, furniture makers, &c., had a good month, and coopers were busy.

Printing.—A good month was reported, printers and pressmen having additional work in connection with the printing of prize lists, &c., for agricultural exhibition associations. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had a considerably better month than August on fall work. Garment workers were also very busy, and in boot and shoe trades there was a marked increase in activity.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had a good month, and cigar and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—The month showed an improvement in conditions, prices being higher than for some time past.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, &c., were still busy in connection with the tourist traffic. Theatre employees were entering upon their busy season, and furriers were working to full capacity.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for men in connection with harvesting and railway construction was very active. Civic improvement work was beginning to diminish at some points, but the month was a very busy one for this class in almost every section.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—Total imports entered for consumption in Canada during August were $24,329,302, as compared with $23,365,361 in August, 1904. Domestic exports amounted to $20,902,876, as compared with $21,826,954 in August, 1904. Products of the mine and the fisheries, under the latter heading, showed a considerable increase, but those of the forest, animals and their produce showed a decline, while agriculture declined by over one-half. Manufactures showed a gain. For the two months ended August 31, total imports were $42,809,067, and total domestic exports were $33,952,325.

Canada's trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to $470,151,289, being $2,581,740 less than for the previous fiscal year. Total imports showed a gain of over $6,000,000.

The demand for steel rails was so active that the Grand Trunk Railway found it necessary to place an order for 5,000 tons with an American firm, and a British Columbia firm placed an order for 15,000 tons with a Welsh mill. The anti-dumping clause was temporarily suspended with regard to steel billets.

Shipment of dairy products to Europe up to September were 1,294,260 boxes of cheese, and 401,946 packages of butter, against 1,256,897 boxes of cheese and 311,856 packages of butter last year. Prices were also higher this year than last.

Canadian commercial agents in Great Britain reported favourable market conditions for Canadian fruit and cheese in the Bristol district, and for hops and crude cobalt in the Manchester district. In Japan openings for Canadian flour and cotton goods were reported. Norway,

Sweden and Denmark reported a demand for wood pulp. In South Africa there was stated to be an opening for Canadian butter, potatoes and onions.

Domestic trade.—Retail trade compared favourably with August, having been stimulated by the concluding of harvesting operations and the holding of agricultural exhibitions. In wholesale circles also a marked improvement in tone was reported, very favourable returns from the grain crops being now assured and high prices for dairy produce, &c., prevailing. Goods for the fall trade began to move and collections were generally fair, showing an improvement in country remittances. Purchases for the western market were heavy and in British Columbia it was stated a large amount of money was in circulation.

Canadian failures during August, as reported to Bradstreet's, numbered 114 with liabilities amounting to $880,529, as compared with liabilities of $881,535 in August, 1904.

The Bank of British North America reported net profits for the half year ended June 30, of $165,580. Deposits and discounts were reported to be growing steadily.

Revenue.—Final returns of the revenue of Canada during the fiscal year ended June, 30, 1905, showed a total of $71,180,626.37, as compared with $70,669,816.82 last year. The expenditure on consolidated fund was $63,309,305.47, as compared with $55,612,832.70 last year, and on capital account $15,441,403.67 as compared with $11,049,203.61 last year.

During the month of September the total revenue of the country was $6,557,122.50, as compared with $6,271,930.32 in September, 1904. Expenditure on consolidated fund was $5,469,769.53, as compared with $3,748,279.54 in September, 1904, and on capital account $1,059,822.66, as compared with $1,491,539.14 in September, 1904.

At Montreal, Que., it was estimated that there would be an increase of about $80,000 in the civic revenue for the current year.

Meetings of Associations, &c.

The annual meeting of the *International Union of Steam Engineers* was held at Toronto.

The *Canadian Street Railway Association* held its third quarterly meeting at Hamilton.

A meeting of the *Master Printers' Association of Ontario* was held at St. Catharines, Ont.*

The *American Society of Municipal Improvement* held its annual convention in Montreal, September 6-7.

La Société des Artisans Canadiens Français celebrated the 28th anniversary of its establishment at Montreal on September 4.

The *National Retail Dealers' Association* held its annual meeting at Toronto; Mr. John Hoodless, Hamilton, was elected president.

The *Dominion Millers' Association* held its annual meeting at Toronto; Mr. G. Goldie, of Ayr, Ont., was elected president, and Mr. C. B. Watts, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

The annual meeting of the *Quebec Retail Furniture Dealers' Association* was held at Montreal; Mr. N. G. Valiquette was elected president, and Mr. Duncan Wishart, secretary-treasurer.

The third annual meeting of the *Glove and Mitt Association of Canada* was held at Toronto; Mr. W. A. Storey, Acton, Ont., was elected president, and Mr. W. H. Whiteside, Delhi, Ont., secretary-treasurer.

The fourth annual convention of the *Master Horseshoers' Protective Association of Ontario* was held September 4, at London, Ont.; twenty new local branches were organized during the year.

At a regular meeting of the *Grocers' Association* held in Montreal on August 7, the following officers were elected: Mr. P.

* See report of St. Catharines correspondent in present issue.

Daoust, president, Mr. E. Upton, vice-president, and Mr. N. Seguin, treasurer.

The eleventh biennial convention of the *Federated Association of Letter Carriers* was held at Toronto, Ont., September 6-7, delegates being present from different sections of the Dominion. Mr. L. E. Manhard, of Toronto, was elected president.

A general convention of the *International Council of Coal Dealers* and *International Anthracite Merchants' Association*, at which retail dealers from different sections of Canada and the United States were present, was held at Buffalo, N.Y., September 21-22. It was proposed to amalgamate the associations and to establish a union bureau.

The sixth annual convention of the *Ontario Municipal Association* was held at Toronto, August 30-31, 74 delegates being present. A resolution was passed advocating the repeal of the Conmee Act and that municipalities be given power to purchase or to expropriate on equitable terms electric lighting, gas or water works. The new Assessment Act was discussed.

A meeting of *chief constables* throughout Canada was held at Toronto on September at which 45 representatives were present, resolution was passed in favour of organizing an association having for its object the promotion of closer official and personal relationship among police officers in the Dominion and of such measures as will best tend to the suppression of crime and the improvement of police services. Chief Cassett, of Toronto, was elected president the association.

A meeting of representatives of the independent telephone companies and of manufacturers of telephone supplies throughout Canada was held at Toronto September 6, upwards of 45 delegates being present. An organization, to be known as the *Canadian Independent Telephone Association*, with headquarters at Toronto, was formed, Mr. Hoover Green being elected president, and Mr. B. F. Wilson, of Markham, secretary. Resolutions were passed favouring the nationalization of long distance telephone lines, the enactment of legislation preventing the monopolizing of business with transportation companies and the concluding of special agreements between municipalities and telephone companies. The Dominion government was thanked for its active interest in telephone affairs, as shown by the appointment of the special commission during the last session of parliament.

Notes of the Month.

It was anounced that a *lift lock*, with a lift of 48½ feet, would be constructed at Kirkfield, Ont., on the Trent canal.

John McMulkin was appointed *factory inspector* of New Brunswick under the Act passed at the recent session of the legislature.*

Negotiations for a merger of twenty-two wholesale drug establishments in Canada were reported to be in progress. The capital of the proposed merger was stated to be $6,000,000.

Sessions of the Dominion *Tariff Commission* were held at different points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The duty on lumber, fruit, lead and other products was discussed.

Arrangements for the taking of the quinquennial census in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the purpose of adjusting the per capita grant from the Dominion government to these provinces, were completed. Agricultural statistics will also be recorded.

A report will be prepared by the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works from data in possession of the government on the feasibility and cost of the construction of a *tunnel* between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture, Canada, were to the effect that excellent prices had been obtained for this year's apple crop by the different *co-*

* A review of the Act was published in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1905, page 1364.

operative associations formed for the purpose of handling the fruit crop, the crop having been sold direct to wholesalers for cash.

It was announced on September 21 that the master plasterers and journeymen plasterers of Montreal had agreed to submit their differences to an *arbitration board* composed of Archbishop Bruchesi, Archbishop Bond, and a judge of the Court of King's Bench or of the Superior Court, in accordance with the proposal of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, which was made in August, when the strikes of carpenters and plasterers were in progress.

At the meeting of thirteen representative iron moulders from different sections of Ontario, held at Toronto, September 8, an *Ontario conference board* was organized, with the object of settling trade disputes without engaging the services of officers of the International Union, the latter to be called upon only in cases where the conference board fails to effect a settlement.

The Grand Council of the *Provincial Workmen's Association* held its annual meeting at Halifax, 75 delegates representing 43 lodges being present. It was stated that the accumulation of a defence fund was begun during the year, and would be added to during the coming five years. A resolution was passed advocating the imposition of a duty on anthracite coal and protesting against the abolition or lowering of the present duty on bituminous coal.

Earnings of the St. Thomas Street Railway, which is *managed by the municipality*, during the past eight months show an increase of over $2,300 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.* Profits accruing from the municipal light and power system of Guelph, Ont., during the past year have been sufficient to permit the city council to make substantial reductions in the prices of electric light and power. At Kingston, Ont., also, a surplus of $12,621.92 was announced as the result of the municipal operation of the electric lighting and gas plant during the past year; the works, it was stated, were to be extended and improved. At Meaford, Ont., a by-law to authorize the purchase of an electric plant for $12,000 by the municipality was defeated on a recount. At Exeter, Ont., also, a by-law to authorize the council to purchase the electric light plant was defeated by 8 votes.

Under the *profit-sharing* arrangement existing between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees the sum of $15,600 was recently divided among 390 employees, as representing the men's share in the profits for the year ending June 30, 1905. As a result of the preceding year's operations $11,375 were divided between 325 employees, whereas in 1902-03 the amount was $7,250 divided among 290 employees. The percentage of profits of the average yearly wage amounts to 5·08 per cent. It was reported by the company that most satisfactory relations had prevailed between the company and its employees during the past year, a much larger business than usual having been successfully handled. This is attributed not only to the pecuniary interest which each employee has in the business, but to the general good feeling which prevails between the company and its officials.

A circular was recently distributed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company among its employees, having reference to two *free scholarships*, covering four years' tuition, in the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, which are offered by the company, subject to competitive examinations, to apprentices and other employees under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees. The competitive examinations were held under the supervision of the university, September 11 to 15, being the regular entrance matriculation examination of the university, the two candidates making the highest average, and com-

* See report of correspondent for St. Thomas in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

plying with the requirements of admission being awarded the scholarships, and having the option of taking a course in civil or mechanical engineering or transportation. The scholarships will be renewed from year to year, only upon the holders passing satisfactorily the sessional and other examinations prescribed by the faculty. In consideration of the free scholarships, students will be required to enter the service of the company as student apprentices, and serve during vacation periods, and at the option of the company, for two years after completing the college course. Successful candidates, before entering the university, are required to execute the company's regular form of student apprentice contract. The offer applies to employees on the lines of the company east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING September Mr. F. A. Denman was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was one of continuous activity, all the leading industries working to their fullest capacity. The steel and iron works of Sydney, Sydney Mines, Londonderry and Trenton were very busy, and prospects for October were good. The coal industry was very active, the larger collieries producing to the limit of their equipment. Foundries and factories were running steadily, with many orders ahead. Rail transportation was more active than in August and June, and will continue to increase in volume as the winter months approach.

Wholesale and retail trade has been very favourably affected by the improved conditions at the steel works and at the chemical and cement works. Business generally has become more healthy since it has been demonstrated that the Dominion Steel Company can produce steel rails of the best quality, commanding from $32 to $32.50 per ton in the open market of Canada. The number of men employed at the steel plant is now 2,800. Including the dolomite quarries at George's river and Marble mountain and the ore mines at Wabana, the pay-roll numbers 3,200.

The coal heaps have been filed away much earlier this year than usual, but shipments are yet behind those of last year. This will give the Cape Breton collieries a longer season by two or three weeks. After that the usual shrinkage in business will take place. The Dominion Coal Company besides opening out the Victoria coal areas for samples to analyze, are vigourously prospecting the Emery seam. This seam has been worked at different places years ago. It has lately been opened out at Reserve colliery, and a shaft is being sunk at Donkin, near No. 6 colliery. This seam is not regular in thickness, varying from three feet to six feet. The Nova Scotia Steel Company were locating the site of a new colliery on the Point Aconia areas. The Cumberland collieries were very active, but the Inverness collieries were not so busy.

The Broughton Company completed the surveys from Sydney to Louisburg, and were about to begin building a railway between those points, touching at Broughton. The company is said to be negotiating for the Cape Breton Railway. Developments underground were continued, although on a less active scale than surface work. The coal varies in thickness from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet, and is of good quality. The general custom of the collieries has been to develop the mines as rapidly as possible, and then build the town, but the Broughton Company are developing the mines more slowly and building the town rapidly. The Allan shafts were nearing the foord pit seam. It is expected that it will be reached at a depth of 1,160 feet, when the real opening up of the mine will begin.

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association met in Halifax. Forty-three lodges were represented by 75 delegates. The association is in good condition. The nucleus of a defence fund was gathered during the year, and will be added to for the coming five years without being drawn on except in case of a general strike.

A school of domestic science has been opened in Central School, Sydney, under an experienced instructor who graduated from Truro. Much interest is being taken in this branch of education.

The Cape Breton Nursery Company began operations last year on a small scale. Its business has so increased that the monthly pay-roll is now $400. For the next two months twenty men will be employed. Two hot-houses 100 x 20 feet were nearing completion. The nursery is situated near the seashore at Dominion No. 1, and having a northern exposure is therefore subjected to cold winds, which stunt the growth of the few spruces. Here healthy little trees of all kinds have been planted, and are growing as if in their native forest. A demonstration of this kind exploded the idea that nursery trees could not be grown in Cape Breton on account of the winds. The effect on the surrounding district has been to encourage a taste for flowers and cleaner and neater home premises.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The co-operative store at Stellarton has been operated for forty years, and has been a great success. A weak feature was the desire of the majority of the members for the highest dividends year after year without returning any part into the business as a reserve fund. This, however, was remedied two years ago, and a reserve fund formed. Sydney and Dominion 1 co-operative stores, profiting by the experience gained by this and other stores, decided that 10 per cent of the dividends should revert to the business each year. Dominion 1 store is a success.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers had average crops. During the latter part of August and the greater part of September heavy rains were frequent, accompanied at times by high winds. Root crops were good.

Fishing.—Conditions were somewhat unsatisfactory.

Railroad construction and employment. —The Intercolonial Railway has been extended from North Sydney to Sydney Mines. The rails were laid and the road was being ballasted.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers had fair employment, and plumbers, gas and steam-fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers. ship builders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers, &c., were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers confectioners, meat cutters and icemen reported an active month.

Leather trades.—These trades were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport. — Railroad employees and steamboat men and firemen were fairly well employed. Ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The condition of the labour market during September was generally dull, showing practically no change from the month previous and being below the standard of the season. One favourable feature was the resumption of work on the fortifications outside the city, where a couple of hundred men secured employment.

Business was fair, wholesale and retail trades being normal.

Two important conventions were held during the past month, that of the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, both of which opened on September 12.

The matters discussed by the Provincial Workmen's Association were of a most important character, the convention being largely attended. The association has a membership of about 8,000. During the convention the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

'Whereas, the Provincial Workmen's Association has closely followed the agitation begun

Halifax last year to bring about the abolition of the coal duties and free trade in coal ;

And whereas, this association believes that no greater injury could be done to the mining interests and mine workers of Nova Scotia than by permitting free bituminous coal into Canada;

And whereas, we believe that free anthracite is injurious to the coal trade of Nova Scotia ;

Be it hereby resolved, that this grand council enter a protest against either lowering or abolishing the duty on bituminous coal coming into Canada, and urge the government to impose a duty on anthracite coal brought in from other countries ;

Further, be it resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to all the provincial newspapers and to all the provincial representatives in paraliament.'

The first annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia opened on September 12, in the provincial building. There was a good attendance of delegates.*

The strike of the moulders of Halifax, which commenced on July 6, was still unsettled, but efforts were being made to bring about a settlement. Another strike occurred at Springhill. On the evening of September 27, by sanction of the subcouncil of the P.W.A., members of Mechanic's Lodge, the membership of which is made up of stationary engineers, railway men and other employees, aside from the miners, decided to go out. There were two issues: the stationary engine firemen demanded an increase of 2 cents per hour, which, if acceded to, would increase their wages from 12 to 14 cents an hour; the railway men had also a grievance of long standing. The General Manager Cowans is said to be willing to raise the wages of the men from 12 to 13 cents an hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops were good and showed a marked improvement over the previous season.

Fishing.—This industry was dull and the only hope lies in fall herring and mackerel. Dog-fish continued to impair the industry and much anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the experiment of the government in the utilization of the pests. Despatches from Canso stated that the government experimental dog-fish reduction works were being taxed to their utmost capacity lately. Dog-fish have appeared on the coast in great numbers, and would have compelled the fishermen to take up their nets and temporarily abandon fishing, had not this market been opened up. About a hundred tons in 24 hours can be handled by the factory.

* A special article, dealing with the organization of Fishermen's Unions in Nova Scotia and with the convention is published on another page of the present issue.

Manufacturing.—Normal conditions prevailed.

Mining.—The general condition of mining continued good. In the coal industry, the output thus far showed a slight decrease over 1904, but an increase of about 31,870 tons over 1903. In gold mining the outlook was less promising, and the present year is likely to fall behind that of last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Almost every branch of the building trades was dull. Only a few jobs of construction work were being carried on.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were fairly busy, but the strike demoralized trade somewhat. Machinists and engineers were busy. Blacksmiths were normal, but boilermakers were dull. Horseshoers reported normal conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Normal condition prevailed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were dull.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported fairly good conditions. Boot and shoe workers were normally active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and furriers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad men were busy. Longshoremen were quiet. Teamsters were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was not in demand.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during September was practically the same as during August, demand and supply being well balanced with no new openings for employment. In the city the erection of St. Paul's school and repairs to old buildings gave considerable employment. There was considerable activity in railway work, especially on the extension and improvements to the railway wharf at Georgetown, providing facilities for winter traffic. All available men in that vicinity were engaged on that work.

Bankers and wholesale and retail men reported business active. Good crops were assured and prospects were bright. The

provincial exhibition was held during the last week in September, and a large number of people were in the city, with profitable results for the merchants.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest has been gathered in. The heavy rains during the first part of the month slightly damaged some of the grain, but the crop on the whole was above that of last year. The departure of a large number of men to the west caused a scarcity of harvest labourers, but no serious results were reported. Some early potatoes were marketed, but potato digging will not be general until the beginning of October.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing opened on the 23rd, but very few fish of other kinds were taken, the dog-fish pest being reported at a number of points.

Manufacturing.—Normal conditions prevailed. The price for cheese was the highest paid in any September since the establishment of cheese factories in the province.

Railroad construction and employment.—Good progress was made in the Montague branch railway, and the draw on the Hillsborough bridge was in course of construction. In October, the 45 miles of new railroad between Murray Harbour and Southport will be opened up.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, gas and steam-fitters and builders' labourers were fairly busy. Carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers and stonecutters had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, blacksmiths and linemen were busy. Bicycle workers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly active. Clerks had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad employees were busy, and freight handlers, steamboat men and longshoremen had a good month. Teamsters and expressmen had fair employment.

Unskilled labour.—There was a slight demand for unskilled labour.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The labour market continued active in the building trades, but the supply of men was equal to the demand. The manager of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company stated recently that employment could be given to at least 50 miners at the company's mines at Minto, and said that some of the men already employed could make $80 a month.

Work was proceeding rapidly on the new pier and unloading towers for the Dominion Coal Company, and it is anticipated that the buildings will be completed by the first week of October. The new building being erected for the Pender Nail Works were also rapidly nearing completion. Work has commenced on the new building for the *Globe* Printing Company, adjoining its present site, which when completed, will be one of the largest printing establishments in New Brunswick. The new building will be 50 x 90 feet, five stories high on Water street and three stories on Prince William street. The enlargement to the train sheds of the Intercolonial Railway was being pushed forward, a large number of men being employed. The Church of the Assumption which was destroyed by fire last spring is being replaced by a large stone structure, and it is thought will be roofed in before winter sets in. Work will soon be commenced on the Marconi wireless telegraph station, Partridge island. St. George's Church, Carleton, has been painted and renovated.

The Royal Bank of Canada will soon open a branch on the corner of Main and Simonds streets.

The Central Telephone Company has acquired the local exchanges at Richibucto, Bathurst and Campbellton, having recently acquired the entire capital stock of the Miramichi Telephone Company. The line extends from Nelson to Tracadie.

Owing to the demand for Scotch anthracite coal, the Donaldson Line of steamers has decided to make the service a fortnightly one during the remainder of the season, and the four steamers of this line will bring over about 65,000 bags of anthracite coal of various sizes. These sailings will complete the summer service of this line, and the regular winter service will commence early in November.

Work on the water works extension at Loch Lomond was progressing favourably despite the unfavourable weather, and the contractor expects to complete the work about the end of November. Several mills in the vicinity of St. John closed down, thus ending the season about six weeks earlier than usual. Owing to the scarcity of logs this course became necessary. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 21 were $4,021,212, and for the corresponding period last year, $4,066,863, being $45,651 greater in 1904 than in 1905.

Mr. John McMulkin has been appointed factory inspector under the new factory Act, at a salary of $600 per year.

The conductors and motormen of the St. John Street Railway Company have received a slight advance in pay, dating from September 16. The following is the new schedule: First year, 15½ cents an hour; second year, 16½ cents; third year, 17 cents; after five years, 17½ cents; for work on the snow sweeper, 19 cents an hour up to 12 p.m. and 20 cents from 12 p.m. to 6 a.m. Previously the men were paid 15 cents an hour for the first two years, and 16½ cents after that time. The same rates applied to work on the sweepers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers throughout the province suffered considerable loss in consequence of the dry weather during August. The crops in various sections were practically burned up, and the streams and wells were all dried. Rain commenced falling on September 3, and it was thought would give new life to the crops. The rain was greatly needed, as forest fires were raging in different sections, burning up vast areas of valuable timber lands. Heavy frosts on September 15 also did some damage to crops.

Fishing.—Fishermen reported an improvement over August. Herring was more plentiful. On September 23 large schools of herring and hake were driven up the harbour, and became stranded on Courtney bay flats. All along the shore the fish were piled up to a depth in some places of two feet.

Railroad construction and employment.—About 10 miles of ditching, clearing and burning has been done along the line of the Central Railway. A gang of 50 men was at work, and if the weather continued fine, a great part of the work will be completed this year. It was thought at the beginning of September that the Intercolonial Railway would have to cancel freight trains east of Moncton on account of the drought, all the tanks and streams drying up; the rain, however, arrived in time to prevent any cancellation.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy. Lathers and plasterers were well employed and plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers and blacksmiths and boilermakers had fair employment and machinists and engineers were well employed. Steam engineers had a good month. Electrical workers and linemen, brass workers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed and carriage and wagon makers had a fair month. Shingle weavers found employment dull.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a dull month. Bookbinders had fair employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigarmakers had fair employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brushmakers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees reported work good, but with a slight falling off from last month. Steamboatmen and firemen were only fairly well employed. Ship labourers had a dull month. Street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Beaver Harbour.—Mr. A. Michelson, who has had experience in fish curing in France, has established a business and is curing finnan haddies according to the French method.

Campbellton.—The various mills in this vicinity closed down several weeks earlier than usual owing to the large number of logs tied up in the brooks that could not be driven last spring.

Fredericton.—The city council has engaged Mr. Frank A. Barbour, of Boston, to establish the grade for a sewerage system from profiles already prepared. It was also recommended that Mr. Barbour be requested to furnish an estimate of the cost of preparing a complete set of plans and specifications, and the probable cost of installing a modern system of sewerage.

Hampton.—The Central Telephone Company had a gang of workmen engaged for some time in erecting poles, stringing wires, &c., along the roads and streets and connection has been made with 30 stores and residences. Long distance connection is made with Sussex, St. John and other places. Mr. G. M. Wilson was having his former workshop put in condition to receive his engines, lathes, drills and other machinery, removed from the premises of the Canada Woodenware Company, which he has occupied since the old Ossekeag Stamping Company ceased operations. The Canada Woodenware Company was getting its machinery set up under the superintendence of the general manager. The Victoria Acetylene Company is turning out a large number of gas plants from its factory and shipping them to various points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. J. Heaton & Son are now established in their new quarters and are busy turning out acetylene gas plants with improvements in construction.

Moncton.—Tuttle's sash and door factory was gutted by fire on September 9. Messrs. Philip N. Hamm, J. W. Y. Smith, John H. Hains, J. T. Hawke, E. O. Steeves and Wm. Pooley are applying for incorporation as the Philip N. Hamm Manufacturing Company, to take over and run the business of P. N. Hamm, as manufacturers of biscuits, cake, &c.; capital, $40,000, divided into 40,000 shares.

Nappan.—The Nappan Creamery Company has authorized its president and secretary to sell the entire butter-making plant and all other property of the company to pay the debts of the said company, and distribute the remainder of the funds among the 96 stockholders.

Petitcodiac.—The building trades were very prosperous during the summer. A large warehouse for the Sussex Mercantile Company was practically completed.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market throughout September, the demand for men being well maintained, especially in connection with preparations for the winter season in the lumbering camps in Ontario. Some of the outside trades were delayed by rainy weather and about five days' time was lost. The rain however, was much needed by agriculturists after the exceptionally dry summer.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company was held on September 5. The chief engineer's report was read, dealing with the progress of the work up to August 31. It was stated that at all points the condition of the work could be considered as very satisfactory. The total metal manufactured up to date was 24,500 tons. On the south shore the approaches and the main structural work are now well advanced, but work on the north shore is as yet not fairly started.

The trouble in the Ritchie boot and shoe factory, in connection with which 19 finishers struck on August 11, was terminated on September 7, by the firm granting $1 per week increase. The firm also agreed to make an experiment of the piece-work system later.

The second section of crib work for the strengthening of the north wall of the Louise dock was launched on September 2 by the contractors. Messrs. Dussault and Lemieux were working steadily at the extension of the breakwater. They had three dredges and a sand sucker engaged, filling up the space behind the concrete facing of the extension.

The Quebec Transport Company, Limited, inaugurated a new line of steamers direct from Quebec to London, England. Mr. Thomas Harling, manager, secured the steamer 'Sif' as the first boat to leave. The steamer sailed on the 30th, having on board a cargo of pulpwood, deals, hay, &c.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting operations were well advanced, and at the close of the month only the wheat crops remained to be gathered. Grain crops were much above the average, and were harvested early and in excellent condition. The wheat crop will be heavy. Market prices for vegetables were somewhat lower than last year, but butter was higher.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a good month, except for the lost time occasioned by rain. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and painters were active, as were builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, boilermakers, machinists and iron ship workers had a good month. Electrical workers and linemen were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were still somewhat dull, but bookbinders reported a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers had a good month, and among boot and shoe workers a decided improvement as compared with August was reported, though full time was not worked in some establishments.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and currriers reported an improvement in conditions.

Transport.—The month was a very busy one, the tourist traffic being greatly in excess of last year. This also affected hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, &c. The visit of the Second Cruiser Squadron of the British Navy, and the meeting of the Anglican synod added to employment in these lines. Ship labourers had a dull month, but longshoremen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—A busy month was reported with some lost time through wet weather.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during September was in good demand, being fully as active as in the preceding month. All branches of industry have been running full time in the city. The building trades were very active, and the allied trades were also kept busy.

Commercial conditions were very favourable. The Eastern Townships Bank has decided to open up a sub-agency at Scotstown about October 1. A branch of the same bank has been opened at Lennoxville, and another branch in Sherbrooke will be opened shortly.

The duty collected at this port during August amounted to $15,957.95, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of $2,138.40. The receipts of the Inland Revenue Department, Sherbrooke division, for the month of August was $38,116.71, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $2,034.76.

Wholesale and retail trade was very good, especially the latter, the large influx of visitors during exhibition week having increased trade very materially.

There has been no change in the rate of wages or hours of labour during the month. The only unrest reported was that from Beebe Plain, where about 100 of the stonecutters employed in the sheds of the Stanstead Granite Quarry Company struck work on September 18. The question at issue was that of employing non-union stonecutters at the company's sheds in Graniteville, some miles distant. The men at Beebe Plain, who all belong to the Stonecutters' Union, presented a demand that only union men be employed by the company at Graniteville. This the company refused to do, and a strike resulted.

On September 27 a meeting of the retail merchants of the Eastern Townships was held, when it was decided to complete the organization of the Retail Merchants' Association of the Eastern Townships.

The officers elected were:—

President: L. A. Bayley, Sherbrooke.
1st Vice-President: J. Marchessault, West Shefford.
2nd Vice-President: J. A. Wiggett, Sherbrooke.
Treasurer: A. J. Hudon, Richmond.
Secretary: J. J. Mullins, Bedford.

It was also decided to affiliate with the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were pretty well finished with harvest operations by the middle of the month, the yield being fully above the average. During the month the various dairy boards in the Eastern Townships were notified by the Montreal clearing house that it had been decided to withdraw all guarantees of the buyers at the weekly meeting. Steps are now being taken to amend the rules so that a personal guarantee may be accepted.

Lumbering.—There was a good demand for men to go into the woods for the winter.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industry was well employed, and factories were running full time.

Mining.—The manager of the American Chrome Mine, *Lake St. Francis,* was reported to have found a large deposit of chrome. Great activity prevails in the asbestos mines at East Broughton, several properties having been sold outright, and many others have been bonded. The Quebec Asbestos Company has become the greatest producer of all the mines, with a $30,000 plant. It is producing 22 tons per day of the finest fibre, at a cost per ton of about $8. At a depth of 40 feet the ledge of serpentine is but a solid mass of asbestos fibre. The Broughton Asbestos Company were doing very well also. The Miller mine will be worked at once. A test of the serpentine through the crushers gave 169 pounds of No. 1 fibre per ton of rock.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All sections of these trades were busy during the month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, iron workers and helpers had a good month. Electrical workers were very busy, and blacksmiths and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All departments of these trades reported a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a fairly good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, as were also cigarmakers and butchers.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees had a very active month.

Transport.—The various branches in Sherbrooke were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in very good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—The vote on the woollen mills bonus by-law closed on September 6, and the by-law was declared carried by a majority of 23 votes and $66,000 valuation. The total vote cast was 225, of which 124 were in favour of the by-law.

St. John's.—*The Canadian Trenton Potteries Company is making large additions to its plant, both in buildings and machinery, and the Dominion Sanitary Pottery Company is also enlarging its works and increasing its output.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were very satisfactory with only a slight decrease in employment as compared with August. Lumbermen were engaging all spare men for the shanties; several hundred men have already left at the same wage as last year. Building operations will cease by the end of October, but all depends upon the weather. Saw-mills were all running and will not close for at least three weeks to complete the season's cut. Transportation was active, grain and provisions being shipped to the different shanties on the St. Maurice. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active; orders were beginning to come in, owing to the fine crops and country merchants were counting on good returns. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes or lock-outs were reported.

At a special meeting of the city council held for the purpose of considering the question of a grant by the city to the new railway to Shawenegan Falls, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote, to pay the sum of $3,000 per mile to the road, making $66,000 to Shawenegan Falls with an additional $18,000 for continuation

* See report of St. Hyacinthe correspondent in present issue.

of the line to Grand Mère. None of the money is to be paid until the road is completed. The company have until December 31, 1906, to finish the road, otherwise they forfeit the amount voted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was favourable and harvesting operations very successful. Grain and potato crops were exceptionally good in most counties, and harvesting was almost completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a good month. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, plasterers and builders' labourers were very busy, while the other branches were somewhat less active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and horseshoers had fair employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, varnishers and polisners were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were well employed, and bookbinders fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy. Boot and shoe workers and glove makers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and cemen had a busy month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, leather workers and saddlers were busy preparing fall and winter stock.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry employees had a good month. The few furriers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees, freight handlers, steamboat men and steamboat firemen were well employed. Ship labourers, longshoremen, cab drivers, carters, teamsters, &c., were not as active as in August.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed on wharf buildings, wharf repairs, roads, &c.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no cessation in activity in the labour market in St. Hyacinthe during September. Weather conditions were very favourable for outdoor work, and as a result building operations advanced rapidly. All branches of trade were fully employed, the only ones reporting inactivity being those whose slack season commences about this time of the year. The building trades were well employed, but the demand for men was limited. Door and sash factories were very active, and extra time had to be put in to fill orders. The boot and shoe trade revived somewhat during September, and the price of goods in this line has increased in sympathy with the advance in the price of leather. Tanners continued very active, and although prices of hides were very high, prospects for the future were excellent.

Work on the new cavalry school being erected by the government progressed rapidly; a large body of men were employed. The agricultural society which had intended having its exhibition on September 7, opened on the 14th of the month. This fair was a success both financially and from the point of view of the objects exhibited, and was attended by a large crowd of people from all parts of the country. The St. Hyacinthe city council continued doing considerable work in the way of bitulithic sidewalks, street improvements and main sewers, giving employment to a number of men. The formation of a printing and bookbinding company was under way; this company was negotiating for the purchase of a site on which to build. It was stated that the Grand Hotel was to be converted into a theatre within a few weeks; this will necessitate considerable work, giving employment to the building trades; an architect will soon arrive to superintend the work. Wholesale and retail trade was very active and the trade in fancy goods was exceptionally active. The farmers having harvested their crops, which were abundant, all branches of trade and commerce anticipate a prosperous season. Banks reported a very active month with easy payments. Builders' labourers and farm labourers had a good month, but the supply equalled the demand. Cigar manufacturers were very busy employing a full staff and seeking more hands. There was no change in wages or hours of labour and relations between employers and employees were very cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were very prosperous, and excellent reports were received from all the parishes of the county. The crops were harvested in good condition owing to favourable weather. The grain

crop was abundant and of good quality, and vegetables were extraordinarily abundant, but prices remained firm. The price of potatoes towards the end of the month fell from 60 cents a bushel to 35 cents. Apples were plentiful, and of superior quality; prices continued good. Dairy products were abundant, and brought high prices. Farm labourers had steady employment at remunerative wages, but the demand was lessening. Horses did not bring as good prices as in August, but cattle brought good prices, and were in great demand.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in manufacturing establishments were satisfactory. The Ames Holden Company, Limited, and the J. A. & M. Coté Company in the boot and shoe line were fairly active. The Duclos, Payan Leather Company was very active, new machines being installed to increase the product. This company also manufacture boot and shoe trimmings, pasted stock, counters, insoles, heals, &c. Orders were so numerous in this line that additional hands were employed, the company having from 40 to 45 men employed in this branch all the time. The F. X. Bertrand Machine Foundry Company had orders ahead for a portion of the winter, and its staff had continuous employment. The L. P. Morin fils and Paquet and Godbout companies, manufacturers of doors and window sash and building contractors, had a large staff working full time, and overtime will have to be worked to satisfy the customers of these establishments. The companies, O. Chalifoux & Son and L. Gilbert Bedard & Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, were very busy owing to the large number of orders on hand; their staffs were full handed.

The Casavant Organ Company also had a very busy month, employing its full staff, which will shortly be increased; this company is enlarging its factory erecting a wing 40 x 43 feet, three stories high; this will give employment to more workpeople and will enable the company to more easily fill orders. The Penman Manufacturing Company was fairly active in certain departments during the month, in other departments production of certain lines of goods diminished causing the staff in these branches to be reduced, but more activity was expected during October. Machine shops, foundries and all iron working establishments had a very busy month and everything points to an extraordinarily busy autumn. Agricultural implement factories reported great activity and the manufacturers were well pleased with the month's operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators had a good month. Stonecutters had plenty of work. Normal conditions prevailed for plumbers and steam-fitters. Builders' labourers were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and machinists had a fair month. Electrical workers and linemen were very active. Metal polishers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, tinsmiths, horseshoers and tool sharpeners were active. Jewellers were well occupied.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carvers, pattern-makers and coopers were very busy. Carriage and wagon makers had a good month, and the autumn season promises well for this class of workmen.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fully employed, and overtime was worked in some offices. Bookbinders were active, with good prospects for the coming month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have been very active since spring. Garment workers had plenty of work on hand and boot and shoe workers reported more satisfactory conditions than in August.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and deliverers were fully employed. Cigarmakers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had an excellent month, with an abundance of work. Harnessmakers and saddlers were very busy, with work increasing.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees reported a good month, and laundrymen had plenty of work.

Transport.—There still continued to be great activity among railway employees of all kinds, with overtime in many cases. Cab drivers and hackmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—There were none of this class idle owing to the many sidewalks being constructed by the corporation and other works, which will last until late in the fall.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Johns.—In a few months St. Johns will be the home of one of the largest

dustrial establishments in Canada. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is building its factories here. It is calculated that the total cost of these will be $1,500,000, or a larger amount than the estimated value of the whole of that town. Beginning with next year, 1,200 hands will be employed, and the company intends to bring this number up to 2,000. From 300 to 800 workmen of all kinds have worked and are working in the erection of these factories. As a bonus the town gave the company 37 acres of land whereon to build, and has built a piece of railway to connect the company's land with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The town will also supply water for hygienic, sanitary and manufacturing purposes, and has built a wharf on the banks of the Chambly canal, where a very large storehouse has been erected. The municipal council also granted exemption from taxation for 20 years, and guaranteed to pay the school taxes which might be imposed on the company. The 37 acres deeded to the company not proving sufficient, 9 additional acres were purchased by the company, so that there are 47 acres of land literally covered with buildings. The plans show that when completed there will be 23 buildings, varying in length from 50 to 850 feet. About 20 buildings are under way. A factory 750 feet long is nearly complete, and the installation of machinery therein will soon be begun, and employees, it is stated, will commence work next spring. The company will also build an electric railway to connect the storehouse on the wharf and the factories. This will be used for freight coming by water.

The Canadian Trenton Pottery Company s also enlarging its premises, and will soon give work to a greater number than at present. This also will cause a great number of citizens of St. Johns who had left to work at their trade in Trenton, N.J., to return home. The Standard Drain Pipe Company has considerably increased its works. New machinery will be installed, and production much augmented. This company has also built a new factory for the manufacture of fire bricks. On the whole an era of great industrial activity s being inaugurated in St. Johns, and business men report a considerable increase n trade.

Marieville.—Letters patent have been granted to Edouard Guillet, H. D. Guillet and H. W. Jewett, all of the town of Marieville ; J. H. Mackenzie of Granby, and Theodore Gnaedinger of Montreal, for incorporation under the title, 'The Guillet & Sons Company, Ltd.,' for the manufacture of hats and caps of all descriptions and qualities. With a capital of $150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of $100 each, this company will be able to push business vigorously and a great number of men have already found employment. The company will commence operations immediately in the factory belonging to the E. Guillet & Co., and E. Guillet & Sons, Ltd.

Sorel.—There is much activity in the shipyards at St. Joseph de Sorel. The government has decided upon the construction of a powerful dredge. A temporary shed has already been erected to shelter this new construction which will be of wood, 280 x 63 and 60 feet high. The construction proper of the dredge will begin in a few weeks, as soon as material has arrived. 1,402¼ tons of steel will enter into the construction of its shell alone. The dimensions of this dredge are: length, 254 feet; breadth, 45 feet; and depth 24 feet. It will be able to work at a depth of 65 feet and will hold 2,000 feet of excavated material, being one of the most powerful of its kind. The installation of a new electric light plant is also under way, the building in which this plant will be placed is nearly completed. It is in pressed brick with steel joists; its dimensions are 50 feet in length, 30 feet in height and 30 feet wide. It will be paved with concrete, and have superficies of 1,500 square feet. All these works require a large number of men. Other industries in the town were also active, rents have greatly increased, and the value of real estate has nearly doubled within a few years.

Granby.—The Granby Rubber Company, which towards the end of July had closed its doors for five weeks for necessary repairs, recommenced operations on August 23 with a full staff, and has worked continuously since. This company has added some new lines to those already manufactured. It employs from 700 to 800 hands the year round, apart from the five weeks' stoppage annually for repairs. The Empire Tobacco Company works continuously with a large staff, and its sales are heavy. The Granby Chair Manufacturing Company also works all the time and has plenty of orders. The Granby Carriage Company has plenty of work on hand, and is doing a prosperous business. The Comb Cigar Box factory manufactures all kinds of boxes and works continuously with a full staff.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffiths, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was generally well employed throughout September. In the building and allied trades, the supply of men was equal to the demand; in some other branches the demand was somewhat easier than in August. Machinists, however, were the only class which reported any difficulty in securing immediate employment.

The activity of the building trades will probably continue until the end of the year. The supply of dwellings was reported scarce and a general increase in rentals was expected to go into effect. Building permits issued during September showed a marked increase as compared with last year. Permits for new buildings numbered 141, as compared with 104 in September, 1904, and repairs 37 as compared with 50. The value of building permits amounted to about $679,674, as compared with $384,773 last year, being an increase of $249,101.

The strike of carpenters was concluded during September, and both the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners and the Builders' Exchange stated that they were satisfied with the outcome.*

Work was actively in progress for a large factory for the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, which will probably employ 1,000 men.

It was expected that a portion of the Canadian Car Company at Côte St. Paul, would be in operation shortly, employing from 300 to 400 men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, &c., were fairly well employed. Carriage workers, patternmakers, &c., were active. Car builders were in demand, and coopers fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Favourable conditions were reported.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers were quiet, and boot and shoe workers were somewhat quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All branches were well employed.

Leather trades.—Activity prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and furriers were busy. Laundry workers, clerks, stenographers, &c., were active.

Transport.—Steamboat men, longshoremen, cab drivers, &c., were active. Railroad employees were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in good demand.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

For many years past the fall season has not been as active as the present one in the labour market. The building trades unskilled labour, trade and commerce, and general industry have all been busy, and well paid. A scarcity of hands prevailed. Merchants who complained of dullness during the first part of the month reported that the latter part had greatly improved. Mill hands and corporation labourers were approaching their close season, and work was rushed. The demand for factory hands at Valleyfield, Que., many from this city having gone to fill positions there contributed to the scarcity of hands. The general overhauling of the roadbed of the Hull Electric Railway also gave considerable work. In all, the month was one of the most active ever witnessed in the labour market in and about Hull.

Several large buildings were being erected. A joint stock company is erecting a $25,000 amusement hall, and a new order of monks, lately arrived from France and now settled on the late Mr. Alonzo Wright's estate near Hull, has just sent to its headquarters in the old country the plans for a $50,000 building which it intends putting up immediately. It also proposes to establish an industrial boarding school. The Cement Company is extending its plant considerably, while the Matthews Pork Packing Company, as reported last month, is building new wings to the value of some $50,000 or $60,000. Some expert builders of Hull have gone to Calgary, where the Western Cement Company, promoted by the same men as the Hull concern, have located a site for

* See statement in article on Trade Disputes during the month of August in the present issue.

$1,000,000 plant. Building operations were going on on an extensive scale at the Chaudière, where a large dam was in course of construction for Hull manufacturers. Mr. Bourque, a contractor on churches and government buildings, was employing a number of Hull hands in his various works at different points in the province of Quebec.

Common labourers and builders' labourers are being paid 15 cents per hour for a 9-hour day. Experts in pressed brick laying were paid as high as $7.50 per day, but the regular wage is $5. Common labourers were so scarce that contractors have been delayed on the Matthews' contract in Hull, but prospects for October are bright.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Saw-mills in Aylmer were often running at night as well as during the day. Those at Deschenes reported a scarcity of hands. Buckingham and Templeton saw-mills were also very busy.

Manufacturing.—The Eddy industries were in full activity again, the match shop girls having resumed work after the usual two months' summer vacation. About 200 are employed. The paper-mills were running as usual, their products being generally sold ahead, with the demand in excess of supply. The firm employs at present upwards of 1,500 hands.

Other industries.—The other industries, viz., mica mining, lumber sawing, pork packing, and the manufacture of clothing, furniture and mattresses, cement, woollen goods and wall plaster were in full activity.

Mining.—Mining in Cobalt attracted some from this locality who are financially interested in the new discoveries, and several workingmen from this city have gone there.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The following are a few of the quotations of wages prevailing in the leading trades:—

Bricklayers, 40c. per hour.
Pressed bricklayers, 50c. to 75c. per hour.
Stonecutters, 43c. per hour.
Masons, 35c. per hour.
Lathers, 20c. per hour.
Builders' labourers, 15c. per hour.
Plasterers, 20c. per hour.
Carpenters and joiners, 20c. per hour.
Corporation labourers, 15c. per hour.
Mill hands, 15c. per hour.
Factory girls (average), $3 to $5 per week.
Factory men (average), $10 per week.
Clothing workers (women and girls), $4 per week.
Man with horse, $1.80 per day:
Man with team, 30c. per hour.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed, but there was no exceptional rush. All branches were more or less active, but there were none in which there was any shortage in the supply of men. Merchants did a good business and reported autumn prospects bright. Money was easy, but the banks were calling in as much as possible to meet the demand for fall transportation requirements. The harvest was good and the yield quite up to expectations.

The Canada Atlantic Railway will pass shortly under the control of the Grand Trunk Company. The system is now officially known as the Ottawa division of the Grand Trunk Railway. To what extent the change in ownership will effect the car shops and other works here has not yet been announced. The headquarters staff will be removed to Montreal, the present chief official of the Booth system retiring.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has bought a right of way into Laurier avenue along the west side of Nicholas street and announced its intention of erecting a large freight depot at the corner of Laurier avenue and Nicholas street. Nearly all the property was secured without difficulty, the company offering generous prices, and it is doubtful if expropriation will prove necessary in any case. It was rumoured that the company will cross Laurier avenue and have independent access to the Central Station or erect independent terminals.

The finance committee at its last meeting for the month decided to recommend the city council to place the control of the civic lighting plant in the hands of a commission of three, the mayor for the time being, and two others elected by the council, the elected ones to receive a salary not exceeding $1,500 a year. The city has operated the system for one quarter, and it is understood that the receipts have balanced expenditure. The exact figures are not known, as little information as possible is being given out owing to the litigation in progress with the Ottawa Electric Company.

The dispute between the Ontario and Quebec interests over the water power at the Chaudière is unchanged, pending the trial of the actions at the autumn assizes. During September the Ontario interests sought an injunction in the

Superior Court, Hull, to restrain the E. B. Eddy Company and Hull and Ottawa Power Company from erecting a dam on the Quebec side of the river. The injunction was refused, Judge Rochon accepting the affirmation of the defendants that there was no desire or intention to interfere with or injure the power of the plaintiff companies. The action now stands in the Quebec courts as does the action of the Quebec interests against the Ottawa companies in the Ontario courts.

In a collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway short line near Hammond, in which the east bound 'Soo' express ran into the Imperial Limited, three train hands were seriously injured and three passengers slightly injured. The damage to rolling stock was about $30,000.

The Central Canada Fair held from the 8th to the 17th met with success, the weather being very favourable. The gross receipts approximated $29,000, leaving a surplus of from $3,000 to $4,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were well employed owing to the large amount of work in progress for the federal government, otherwise men would have been idle. Nearly all the stonemasons were on government work. There has not been the usual amount of private building, especially of houses to rent. As a result houses are extremely scarce, more particularly those at a moderate price. The house supply threatens to become a serious problem. Ottawa real estate is regarded as offering exceptional inducements as an investment, but the cost of material and labour is making it a difficult matter for people in ordinary circumstances to build. Houses in course of erection on Sandy Hill, containing but the usual accommodation, were being held at $30 to $45 per month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades were not very active, but there seemed to be employment for all.

Printing and allied trades.—There was no cessation of activity among the printing trades. Some firms reported that they had enough work to keep them busy for a considerable length of time.

Leather trades.—The demand for harness in the North-west has stimulated the trade everywhere, and the local branches are feeling the impetus.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Arnprior.—By a vote of 611 to 32, the ratepayers granted a bonus of $35,000 to a company to establish a factory to manufacture shirts, overalls, umbrellas, &c. The building will be 120 x 60 feet and 5 stories high. Construction work will be started immediately.

Rockland.—The bursting of a fly-wheel caused considerable damage to the end of one of the W. C. Edwards Co.'s mills. No one was injured.

The Keewatin Flour Milling Company, in which several Ottawans are interested, was rushing work on the elevators and mills. The contract for the machinery was given to the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, at a cost of $200,000. It is expected that the mill will grind some of this year's wheat.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

There was no marked change in the condition of the labour market during September. Labour generally was fully employed, and in some branches, notably among painters and decorators, the supply was scarcely equal to the demand. There was a demand for boys and girls in connection with cigarmaking and mica splitting. The hosiery and cotton mills also advertised for help. During the month the management of the Imperial Flour mills at St. Catharines came down to superintend the taking over of the elevator and flour mills of the Frontenac Cereal Company. This property will be operated at once, and will make a desirable addition to the industries of the city. The electrical engineer and superintendent of construction of the American Telephone Company were making a survey for a direct telephone line between Kingston and Watertown, N.Y. At present connection between these two points is secured via Ogdensburg. It is expected that construction work will be commenced shortly. Surveyors were also out on the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway, and it is said that work will begin in the spring. There is also a proposal to move the Belleville and Brockville Grand Trunk Railway car shops to Kingston as a convenient centre, not only between Toronto and Montreal, but also between Toronto and Ottawa. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has a good deal of its locomotive repair work done at the shops of the Canadian Locomotive Works here. A steam heating plant is being installed in the Grand Opera House, and will, it is expected, be com-

pleted by the middle of October. The Davis Dry-Dock Company secured contracts to build six steam yachts for Pittsburg, Pa., residents, costing from $3,000 to $5,000 each.

The city has conducted the electric light and gas plants as a municipal utility for a year, and has a surplus of $12,621.92. This profit remained after paying operating expenses, interest, taxes and insurance. The works are to be extended and improved, in hopes of affording cheaper light and power.

The tax collector reported that only $16,000 of this year's taxes remain to be paid. Thus far $142,000 has been received. A year ago there was $30,000 outstanding.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very busy.

Fishing.—Dullness prevailed.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was dull.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing, except in piano factories, continued very active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was active. The roadbed of the Grand Trunk Railway was being overhauled and the rails levelled. It was stated that some changes of routes might be required in order to overcome certain grades and afford better facilities for the work of the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades continued to be fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades reported a very busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy. The Kingston *News and Times* is about to reorganize, with increased capital and under new management.

Clothing trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers reported a busy month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, carriers and hotel and laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—All branches were actively employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class had steady employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prescott.—The elevator sold recently under the hammer is shortly to be placed in use again, owing to the large crops in the American and Canadian North-wests.

Brockville.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Brockville, Westport and Northern Railway held recently, satisfactory reports were made of the year's operations. The gross receipts showed a net increase of $5,600 over the year 1904. Surveys on an extension of this road to the 'Soo' are already under way.

Gananoque.—Industrial establishments were closed down for a couple of weeks during September to give opportunity to complete a steel flume, put in a few years ago. The cost of extending this flume was about $2,000, divided among several firms interested and benefited thereby. As the contract called for a completion of the job in twelve days, the work was completed and the water turned on on the 15th.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour during September were generally well employed, the supply among many kinds being unequal to the demand, especially in the case of unskilled labourers. It was the best September in many years, and wages generally were never so high. Every industry in the city was running to full capacity, many having to work overtime. The canning factories and the evaporator had an exceptionally busy month, especially in the handling of tomatoes and corn. Hop-picking also gave employment to many, principally women and children. The cement works could not get enough labourers, and were constantly advertising for men; fifty men were brought from Montreal about the middle of the month, the wages paid ranging from $1.35 to $1.50; a large number from this city were also employed. The new cement company had surveyors at work, and several buildings will be erected this fall. Freight shipments from this port during September were the heaviest in years, apples and cheese being the principal articles. The city is laying a large water main beneath the bed of the river, giving employ-

ment to a large number of men, both skilled and unskilled. Wholesale and retail trade has been quiet, as the farming community has been very busy. Farm help was very scarce in spite of the fact that nearly 200 men, arrivals from Great Britain, have taken positions with farmers in this district. High wages were paid. Work was commenced on the revetment wall being built by the Harbour Commissioners on the east side of the river to prevent spring freshets; the wall is of stone, and will be 9 feet high. This is giving employment to a large number of men, including a large number of stonecutters. Many men also had profitable employment in building granolithic sidewalks during September. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very active, and all grain crops were excellent. Vegetables and roots were also good, with the exception of potatoes, which in many cases will not be dug owing to rot. Both high and low lands are affected and there will not be half a crop.

Fishing.—Fishermen were quiet, only rough fish being caught.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was quiet, but was very active at Deseronto and Trenton.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing conditions were very active, with all hands employed.

Mining.—Employment in this country was never better, and some new mines are being developed, especially in the northern portion near Madoc.

Other industries.—The Belleville Hardware Company can hardly keep up with orders, and may again find it necessary to enlarge its premises.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches reported a splendid month, owing to the many new buildings, extensions and improvements under way. The new Roman Catholic Church gave employment to many, and wages were good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were all engaged, as were machinists and others in that line of work, many having to work overtime; wages were high. Blacksmiths were busy, and boilermakers were especially active, a number of men being engaged here. Shipbuilders and helpers had a quiet month, but readily found employment at other work. Horseshoers also had a quiet month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers all reported an excellent month, all factories working full time. Carriage and wagon makers were busy, while coopers were working day and night, principally making cheese boxes and apple barrels. This work is done by the piece, and big wages are earned. Shingle weavers at Trenton and Deseronto were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are the only branches of this trade employed here, and September was a busy month, the principal work being on prize and voters' lists.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers reported an excellent month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Every branch of this department reported a good month, icemen especially.

Leather trades.—Much activity was reported during September by harness-makers, the principal branch of the leather trade represented here.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. Clerks and stenographers were quiet, as were delivery employees and furriers. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers had an active month.

Transport.—Railroad transportation in this district was active, and full crews were running steadily all month. Freight handlers and trackmen were also kept busy. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen and deck hands reported the busiest September in years, some vessels being unable to secure enough men. Cab drivers and draymen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—There was a very active demand for unskilled labour, and high wages were paid.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The different canning factories throughout *Hastings* and *Prince Edward* counties were very busy, and found it difficult to secure sufficient help, although higher wages than in previous years were offered. The yield of tomatoes and corn is especially large this year, and large quantities are being canned.

ETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reorted as follows:—

ENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During September business was active all lines and factories were never busier. he new shovel and tool factory has begun perations and is turning out 100 dozen hovels per day. The company has a very t-to-date equipment. The American ereal Company has begun the erection of large five-story addition to its mill. The ompany had changed a large portion of i mill to a flour mill and has found its apacity too small. A large force of men re already at work. The revival of the ugar beet industry seems to be imminent, t no definite decision in the matter had n arrived at. The new opera house was ing pushed forward rapidly in order to b ready this winter. The brickwork of t new separate school building was compted and the roofing was being pushed f ward will all speed. The corporation o Peterborough is putting in about 3½ iles of sewer. It was decided to try dayhour on a part of the work, but the work is now all under contract. Never in the history of the city was so much building uller way. It is estimated that at least 2 houses have already been erected and ise with other additional buildings will ng the total to at least $400,000.

Wholesale and retail trade was excepionally good, several merchants making anges and additions to their stores. Banks reported business good. The Banks f Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa ve lately established branches here.

he street railway conductors and motorn received an increase of 1 cent per ur, the company voluntarily granting th increase. Sewer contractors had such ficulty in securing men for excavating rches that the wage offered was $2 per a

he customs collections for August were $235.30, showing an increase of $7,888.11 r August, 1904.

he plans for the new armoury were mitted to the officers of the local regiment. It is expected that building operaons will be commenced next spring. The e Fur and Hat Store has been refit-

new company has been organized under the name of the Prepayment Electric Metre Company, Limited, and capitalized at $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each. The company will manufacture all kinds of electrical metres, motors, transformers, electrical fans and other electrical contrivances.

The leakage in the cement work at the lift lock at Kirkfield has been repaired at a cost of $200.

The general decision of the railway commission did not relieve the freight situation for the Cereal Company, and the company has again made a request for better freight rates. The company will get the advantage of the reduction in railway freights from the mills to the seaboard, as requested by the Dominion Millers' Association.

The annual statement of the C. G. E.. Employees' Benefit Society showed that since its organization in 1902, 408 sick and 9 death claims had been paid, representing an aggregate disbursement of $4,931.47. The cash on hand on August 1 was $844.66, being an increase of $158.61 over last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy at threshing. There was an exceptional yield of all kinds of grain. The agricultural fair was successful, and there was a very good display of live stock, poultry and roots.

Lumbering. — Lumbering was never more active, all sawmills running to full capacity since the opening of the season, and still continuing in full operation, supplying the great demand for building material. Many lumbermen left for South river to work in the camps.

Manufacturing.—The Peterborough Lock Company, the J. J. Turner tent and awning manufacturers, Ackerman's harness factory, William Hamilton Company and the Peter Hamilton agricultural works were all active. The four planing mills and a cheese factory were working to their full capacity. Matthews Company's packing house was very busy, heavy shipments of live hogs arriving daily, and the large export trade keeping a large force of men very active. Curtis Bros., the G. W. Green Pump and Machine Works, the Colonial Weaving Company and the canoe works had a good month. A large creamery building is in course of erection and will be in operation this fall. The American Cereal Company and Peterborough Cereal Company were very busy, employing a full staff of men. The latter is building an elevator for grain purposes. The Central Milling Company were running night and day to keep up with orders.

Mining.—The shareholders of the Star of the East gold mine representing 700,000 shares, had their annual meeting. It was decided to increase the assets by a subscription of 1 cent per share or its equivalent in personal stock. A large block of stock will thus be placed on the market at 25 cents per share.

Railroad construction and employment.—The street railway company was busy overhauling the roadbed. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway companies were also busy lining up their roadbeds in preparation for winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, &c., were all very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, car builders and coopers had fair employment. Carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers had an active month.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades reported a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were very active. Ice men and cigarmakers reported trade fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, delivery employees and laundry workers were busy. Clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees and furriers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad workers were very busy, the tourist and freight traffic having been exceptionally heavy. Steamboat men and street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen also were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Dairymen's Association will meet in *Peterboro* shortly. About 1,000 delegates are expected to be present. Traffic on the river and canal barging wood was extremely heavy. A slight decline in the price of cheese took place, 11 3-16 cents being the highest paid; 1,685 boxes was boarded a one meeting. Other market prices con tinued about the same as in August. Good business was reported from the country stores, and saw and grist mills were doing a steady trade.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

There was little change during Septem ber in labour conditions as compared wit the last few months, except such as wer due to seasonable causes. Skilled labou was well employed in nearly all depar ments, with the exception of recent arr vals, but in spite of the general activit there was a decided surplus of unskille workers, which is likely to increase on th approach of winter. The most serious as pect of the situation is the great and grow ing scarcity of house accommodation wit in the means of the working class. Ren continue to advance, and large numbe who have found temporary shelter in shed tents, &c., during the summer months, wi it is feared, be exposed to considerab hardship when cold weather sets in. Ma working men are building small hous for themselves beyond the city limits, escape the stringent regulations forbiddi the erection of frame buildings in the cit The building trades were never more a tive, and the season will undoubtedly su pass all previous records. The report the city architect shows that the permi issued in August represented a total \$1,417,155 in value against \$540,180 in A gust, 1904. The building permits grant from January 1 to August 31 amounted \$7,088,779, as compared with \$4,010,615 f the corresponding period of last year. T number of new buildings erected in t same period was 2,163, as against 1,062.

The annual report of the city engine issued during the month, showed a tot expenditure by the Water Works Depa ment of \$1,578,252, the principal items b ing: Water works, \$524,213; general a special works, \$440,347, and local improv ments, including street extension, \$526,4 The local improvement expenditures co prised among other items, pavements a roadways, \$344,818; concrete and bri sidewalks, \$151,563, and sewers, \$20,4 The total receipts of the water works w \$433,090, and operating charges, \$438,3 Mains were laid during the year to the tent of 31,244 feet, and at the close of t

ear there were 272·8 miles of water ains.

The Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild as charged with imposing discriminating eight rates on sugar. The statement is ade that while the equalized sugar rate Toronto is 8 cents per hundred pounds, at to Parkdale and other suburban localies is 15 cents. This is denied on behalf the Grocers' Guild, though it is admitted at the system of distribution makes it cessary to charge to many points the car cal rate plus the local rate to the place consumption.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition, now nerally known as the Canadian National xhibition, closed after an unusually sucssful fortnight on September 9. The tendance broke all previous records, be- g estimated at 721,000, as compared with 6,123 in 1904.

The assessment of Ward 3 shows a total crease for 1905 of $10,804,839 over that 1904. This is largely due to the erecon of new buildings on the site of the eat fire of last year.

The Toronto *World* has stated that the erage price of electrical power at Niara Falls, N.Y., is $20, and at Buffalo om $25 to $30 according to conditions. P. W. Ellis, of the Niagara Falls wer Company, stated that the demand power in Ontario had so far been very all, as customers were not yet ready to eive it.

At a sitting of the Deep Waterways mmission in Toronto on September 15, rbour Master Postlethwaite stated that a on Niagara river for the purpose of sing the level of Lake Erie would adsely affect the level of Lake Ontario. A number of business men opposed the position.

The gross receipts of the Toronto railway for August were $255 880, of which the city's percentage was $38,383, as compared with gross receipts of $233,611 and the percentage of $33,541 in August, 1904. The Jenkins fender for electric railways has been endorsed by the Ontario government after the application of rejected tests by Mr. R. F. Fairburn, government engineers and Mr. M. J. Quinn, government mechanical superintendent.

The building trades section of the District Labour Council on August 28 decided to sever its connection with the latter organization and reorganize as the Building Trades Council. At a meeting held on September 25, an organization was effected and the following officers elected: President, Mr. Frank Moses; vice-president, Mr. A. Hill; secretary, F. C. Weese; treasurer, Mr. S. Gartland; tyler, W. J. Boulton; trustees, Messrs. A. Dearlove, J. G. Gilbert and W. M. Shanks. The new body will include about 25 subordinate unions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farming community in this neighbourhood was never in a more prosperous condition than at present. The grain crop has been harvested in a very satisfactory condition and the root crops were turning out well. The influx of farm labourers continued, but it hardly replaced the losses caused by migration to the west and to the industrial centres, and there was still some complaint that help was insufficient.

Manufacturing.—Activity in all lines of the industry continued to prevail, and there was a general feeling of confidence owing to the favourable crop reports from the west and the general healthy state of trade, resulting in a tendency to expansion on the part of many manufacturers. George H. Hees, Son & Co. were erecting a five-story factory at the corner of Bay and Piper streets, for the manufacture of window shades, &c. Laidlaw & Company will build a planing mill, &c., at a cost of $80,000 on Dundas, near Bloor street. Mason & Risch will put up a piano factory at 642 King street west at a cost of $40,000. The Fairbanks Morse Company is building a factory on Bloor street west, near Mallon Ave., to cost $18,000. J. Simpson's Sons will erect a factory to cost $30,000 at 8 Berkeley street.

Railroad construction and employment.—The work of grading for the James Bay Railway was being rapidly pushed forward. The rails were being laid southward from Beaverton, and with the completion of grading at this end, which it is expected will occupy about six weeks, the work of laying down the rails will be at once undertaken. Large quantities of rails and ties are placed in readiness for the work. The grading of the extension of the Metropolitan Railway from Newmarket to Jackson's Point, has been completed and the rails were being laid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work was plentiful for all mechanics engaged in building, the only ones unemployed being new arrivals. Builders' labourers are hardly so much in demand at this stage of the season, but had generally a busy month. The weather

has been exceptionally favourable for steady work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and brass workers were all busy. Machinists were well employed with the exception of those on strike, the outstanding difficulties being still unsettled. At a meeting held on the 8th, of 13 representative iron moulders from different parts of Ontario, an Ontario Conference Board was established with the object of settling trade disputes, without resorting to the international officers. The board will represent the men in dealing with employers, and the international officials will only be called upon in cases where the Conference Board fails to effect a settlement.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—General activity prevailed in these lines. Furniture workers, cabinet makers, coopers, woodworking machinists and carriage makers were well employed. Piano workers found trade fair, though hardly as good as at the corresponding season last year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade quiet as compared with last season. Bookbinders were all at work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were busy and garment workers found plenty of work. Boot and shoe workers and hat, cap and neckwear workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and brewery workers as a rule were actively employed. Confectioners found trade improved as compared with last month. Cigarmakers reported satisfactory trade conditions.

Leather trades.—Harness and saddlery workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were all busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees, street railway men, express men and teamsters had abundance of work, more especially in the earlier part of the month.

Unskilled labour.—There were a number of labourers unable to obtain employment in the city.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During September no report of men being idle in this city or district because of lack of employment was received, an supply and demand in the labour mark were very evenly balanced. City wor continued to give considerable employmen but this will continue only until the fros weather sets in. The building trades co tinued to be rushed. Freight traffic w heavy for the season, and business ge erally was good. The Imperial Bank h opened a new branch on Front street, a has increased the staff of the Bridge stre branch. The Ontario Bank will open branch here shortly. Houses suitable f the occupancy of the better class of m chanics are still scarce, and rents are hig Numbers of houses are constantly erect in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Yardmen in the Grand Trunk freig yards received an increase in wag amounting to 1 cent per hour.

The strike of printers at Niagara Fal N.Y., affects a number of residents this city. Local labour unions are suppo ing the strikers.

ELECTRICAL POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Now that the great electrical power velopment is in part completed, and th another year will see all three plants rea for business, renewed attention is called the almost unlimited possibilities of wh may result from turning the vast ener of the cataract to commercial use. Man facturers in every town and city with two hundred miles of Niagara Falls pect to get power sooner or later. One pert predicts that the Niagara frontier w be in time the greatest centre of prod tion in the world. The exhaustion of co and gas fields will probably result in t almost universal adoption of electric for motive power, and there can never an exhaustion of the power at Niaga It is estimated that seven million hor power could be developed from the ca ract. This is equal to the amount of pow that could be produced by the devotion the world's entire coal supply every day the generation of steam. Power produ by coal twenty-four hours per day, eve day in the year, costs, it is estimat $86.40 per horsepower per annum. El tric power is being sold at Niagara Fa in some cases for less than a fifth of th amount. The city of Niagara Falls h 1,000 horsepower for sale to small man facturers at little more than $10 per hor power per annum. The electro-chemi industries will probably feel the effect cheap electric power more than any oth line of manufacturing. Products whi were formerly only made in minute qua tities by chemists, and at great expen

are now produced cheaply and in vast quantities for commercial uses, and new uses for them are being found every day. The electrical reduction of certain ores is being carried on, and electric iron smelters will soon be in use. The possibilities of the situation are just beginning to be realized.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Grain crops, except corn, have all been harvested, and threshing was nearly completed. In the fruit district great activity prevailed, as the crop is heavy and labour scarce.

Manufacturing.—Factories were generally busy. The demand for girls in the suspender and neckwear factories continued to be urgent. Other factories were all running, but were not rushed with work. A number of grinding machines, which will reduce the number of men, were installed in the cutlery factory.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was good, but there was little or nothing doing in the line of construction.

Other industries.—Large gangs of men, chiefly labourers, were employed in grading the transmission line of the Ontario Power Company. Linemen were rushing their part of the work. At the power house and transforming station carpenters, painters and electricians were engaged in putting on the finishing touches. The wheel pit of the Electrical Development Company and the extension of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's wheel pit were being lined, and the foundation for pentocks and turbines put in. The Canadian Niagara Company was rushing work on several transmission lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. Carpenters were almost always in demand, and lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters have been rushed with work, and plumbers and gas-fitters were extremely busy. Stonecutters were working steadily. Builders' labourers were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment for iron moulders, foremakers, structural iron workers and allied trades was fair. Electrical workers and linemen were extremely busy. Horseshoers also were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—This is the busy season for coopers. Wagon and carriage workers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were somewhat affected by the strike in the neighbouring American city. Work was plentiful.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy, but icemen found employment dull. Cigarmakers had a good month. Fruit canneries have been running night and day.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees found employment scarcer, the tourist season being about closed. Laundry workers were all employed.

Transport.—Railway employment has been good all summer. Traffic is seldom so heavy all through the season. Steamboat lines were decreasing services, and men will soon be laid off, and electric railway crews have been reduced. Teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers were all employed, chiefly on the power works, city sewers, sidewalks, pavements and other public works.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Allanburg.—Improvements to the Welland canal continued to give considerable employment.

Port Robinson.—The apple evaporator opened late in the month, and gave employment to a number of hands.

Welland.—Contracts were let for the Plymouth Cordage Company's new factory buildings. The Michigan Central Railway Company will enlarge its yard.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the condition of the labour market during September as compared with preceding months of the season, and labour generally was well employed. There was a noticeable diminution of activity in the building trades, but this was owing to the work being well in hand, and there was work for all employed.

Civic improvements still furnish employment to large numbers of men. The work on the new armoury was about completed.

Business men reported a bright outlook for autumn trade.

There were no labour disturbances reported, harmony prevailing between employers and employees.

The city council on September 27 granted for a period of 25 years a franchise over the streets of the city to the Lincoln Light and Power Company, also known as the Cataract Power Company, in consideration of which the city has secured an option on 8,000 horsepower should the city go into municipally owned electric light plant, the company agreeing to sell the power to the city at ten per cent less than Hamilton rates, to erect a generating station at Decew Falls and substations costing $150,000, to grant to the city 250 incandescent 16 candle-power lamps, free of charge, to be used in municipal and public buildings.

On the same evening the Bell Telephone Company was given a 5 years' franchise over the streets of the city, for which the following concessions were made by the company:—

Free phones to the city.. ..	$ 475 00
Cash consideration to city.. ..	400 00
Use of phones for fire alarm purposes..	100 00
Reduction in price to telephone subscribers..	2,000 00
Total..	$2,975 00

and the installation of the long-distance service telephones instead of the present Blake system.

On September 28-29 the Master Printers' Guild met in this city in convention, to organize and adopt a constitution which has for its object, 'to cultivate a fraternal spirit, to ascertain the cost of printing and to reform the abuses in the trade.' Annual meetings are to be held the first Tuesday in May of each year. The next place of meeting is to be Toronto. The officers elected were:—

President: W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines.
Vice-President: R. H. McBride, Toronto.
Secretary: W. J. Keyes, St. Catharines.
Treasurer: F. H. Dobbin, Peterborough.

and a board of directors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit growers were busy with the harvesting of the fruit crop, grapes, peaches and pears being the fruits demanding attention. These, although not so heavy a crop as in other years, are of an exceptionally good quality, and bring good returns.

Manufacturing.—The majority of the factories have been running full time, though a few lost a few days' time repairing, &c. The canneries were working full time. The number employed total 350, being an increase over last month of 100 hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades were all busy, with plenty of work on hand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, plasterers, brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade as improving. Boot and shoe workers had fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported trade good.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers had steady work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All railroad and street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class had a good month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold.—The labour market remained in much the same condition as last month. Labour generally was well employed, and there were few idle men. Business was good, with prospects for a good autumn trade. Electric power development in this district is still in its initial stages, and has not yet become a factor in the industrial life of the community.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during September, there being no cessation in building or public works. A number of men were employed by the Ontario Pipe Line

Company, putting down pipe for natural gas. The Fowler Canadian Company, meat packers, decided to enlarge its plant. The addition will cost $60,000. The following are among the new firms located here recently and employing many skilled and unskilled workmen: Canada Meter Company, Union Drawn Steel Company, the Fenson Elevator Works, Petrie Manufacturing Company, F. W. Bird & Sons, Canadian Drawn Steel Company, the Canadian Steel Goods Company, Holton Shovel works and Canadian Westinghouse Company. A charter was granted to the Cash-with Order Company, capitalized at $50,000. The purpose of the company is to manufacture, buy, sell and generally deal in goods, wares and merchandise. The Hart Corundum Wheel Company and the Canadian Corundum Company have amalgamated under the name of the Canadian Hart Corundum Wheel Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $75,000. The object is a reduction of expenses. Tenders have been called for the new clothing factory of Thornton, Douglas Company. The building will be 100 x 112, and will cost $13,000. Over $1,000,000 in permits for new buildings have been taken out during the year. The natural gas company announced that from October 1 to May 1, 1906, gas will be provided at the rate of 35 cents per thousand cet. and from May 1 to September 30, 45 cents, on condition that it is used for eating and lighting and accounts are paid within 14 days from the time the bill is rendered.

There was a strike among the custom tailors, who demanded a 10 per cent increase. Theatre orchestra musicians received an increase and civic servants' salaries were re-arranged, some receiving increases and others reductions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very busy. The fruit crop this season has been one of the most profitable in the history of the Niagara peninsula.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally was very active and all classes had a good month. Clothing and cigar stores, harvesting machinery, corundum, bridge and tool works, steel plant smelter, &c., give employment to a large number of men.

Railroad construction and employment.—The radial electric railways are being extended to Bartonville, Bronte and Oakville, giving many men employment at bridge work, grading and track-laying.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades generally were very busy. Bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, painters, sheet metal workers, carpenters, &c., were well employed. Plumbers, lathers and builders' labourers were also very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All iron workers, including moulders, stove plate and machine shops, had a fair month, as had coremakers, stove mounters, machinists, engineers, metal polishers, &c. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, bridge and tool workers and horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of the woodworking trade, including carvers, coopers, upholsterers, pattern makers, &c., were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were very busy. Arrangements were made for an eight-hour day, which goes into effect immediately. A nine-hour day existed previously.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were fairly busy, but are now out on strike for an increase of 10 per cent. Garment workers had a fair month, as had boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom makers had fair employment. Clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were busy. Laundry workers had a good month. The opera house orchestra had an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2 per night.

Transport.—All railway employees, steam and electric, firemen, engineers, motormen and conductors had a good month. Cab drivers, carters and draymen were busy. Longshoremen were slack.

Unskilled labour.—This class was busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—The amalgamation of the Bertram Tool and Machine works is now an established fact, and the company was advertising for tenders for the construction of an addition to its works. The building will be a substantial two-story brick structure, 200 x 116. When completed the works will be about doubled in capacity and the number of hands employed will be similarly increased.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during September, and the month compared favourably with the preceding one, and the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were active, and the plough factories found it necessary to employ a few extra men. The Electric and Operating Company are installing an auxiliary plant of 500 horsepower at a cost of $10,000. The American Radiator Company have announced that it will be unable to commence operations before next spring. The request of the Bell Telephone Company for a three years' exclusive franchise was rejected by the city council. They offered the city $800 per year, and a reduction of $10 per phone on ten civic phones.

About the first of the month a party of eleven engineers and surveyors in the employ of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company took levels and measurements for a power line and radial line, starting from Niagara Falls and working toward London.

The Brantford Gas Company announce the following schedule: From November 1 to May 1, a rate of 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for light and heating, less 10 cents discount if paid during discount date, before the 15th of each month; for cooking and lighting, 50 cents, less 10 cents discount, and for lighting, 60 cents, less 10 cents discount.

A local contractor secured the contract for the erection of three buildings at the Agricultural College, Guelph, costing about $30,000. Miss Carlyle, factory inspector, after a recent inspection, stated that 'Brantford is remarkably free from child labour,' and that conditions were favourable, while wages showed a tendency to rise. The labour day demonstration was a success, the Trades and Labour Council clearing over $200. The erection of a labour temple will be taken up by the unions in the near future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding was finished under favourable conditions. All root crops will be heavy in this locality.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing on the whole was active. The factory of the Massey-Harris Company was run longer than usual, but has closed for three weeks. The Brant Milling Company has shut down for a few days for repairs. The Screw works also shut down to install another boiler. The plough factories were more active, and took on about 50 additional men. The engine factories ran steadily, while some of the smaller industries found trade active.

Railroad construction and employment.—The rebuilding and double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge at Paris was finished, and the officials announce that the main line trains will pass through Brantford on and after October 1.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters were fully employed. Plumbers and gas-fitters had a busy month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There was an increased demand for iron moulders, but there were sufficient local men to fill the situations. Coremakers also found trade better, and machinists and engineers were nearly all employed. Electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters, carriage blacksmiths, boilermakers and all sheet metal workers had a good month. Metal polishers were busy in most of the shops, and machinery blacksmiths had a better month than during August. Horseshoers had an average month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally were fully employed. Pattern-makers and coopers, particularly the latter, were busy, as were also carriage and wagon makers.

Printing trades.—Printers and pressmen were steadily employed, although trade was not considered busy.

Clothing trades.—Better trade conditions prevailed among journeymen tailors than during August.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had an active month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had steady work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an average month. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport. — Railway trackmen and freight handlers had steady work, and street railway employees worked full time. Teamsters and draymen were busy. Carters and hackmen had an average month.

Unskilled labour.—While there was no

particular demand, unskilled labour generally was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The fabric mills were exceptionally busy. The building trades were active, principally on private residences. The plough factories were busier than during August. After November 1 this town will be supplied with natural gas at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet by the same company supplying Brantford.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour continued active during September, with very few idle men. Factory employment in a number of lines showed an improvement, while the building and outdoor trades were about the same as in August. An addition to a planing mill, to employ 40 men, was commenced during the month. An offer to extend the Windmill factory, if the city council made a loan of $20,000 for 20 years, was not approved by the Finance Committee. About 370 students entered during the month for the regular courses at the Ontario Agricultural College. The corner stone of the addition to the Homewood Sanitarium was laid, and the work was well under way. The city council refused to grant the old cattle fair grounds to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for freight station purposes. The building of a new water-works filter will probably be left over until next spring, owing to the plans having to be sanctioned by the Provincial Board of Health; the amount required for the work is $20,000, while the by-law passed to provide for the work called for only $7,000. About 40 Italians employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway extension struck against a reduction from $1.75 to $1.50 per day. They returned to work at the new figure, and another gang of the same number also had to accept the change.

The municipal light and power system for the past two years showed a net profit. In view of this, the city council have decided to make reductions in illuminating gas from $1.80 net to $1.40 net; in electric lighting for commercial purposes from 14 and 15 cents per k.w. to 12 cents per k.w. net; in electric lighting for domestic purposes from 12 cents per k.w. to 10 cents per k.w. net. A reduction in the price of rentals of electric meters was also provided for, and the total reductions in revenue on the past year's business would total about $5,000.

The courses in manual training in the Guelph public schools are considered to be very efficient. The method followed is to allow considerable freedom in work, and incidentally teach neatness, accuracy, observation, &c. Besides the regular course of models during each term, every pupil is required to produce something original, and in the higher classes the privilege of providing his own material for such work is allowed. A great variety of articles are made, and the attendance in some classes is remarkable, last term running as high as 98 per cent, and in no case below 90 per cent of enrolled pupils.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with threshing and fall ploughing.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally had a fair month, with an improvement noticeable in some lines.

Railroad construction and employment.—The grading of the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway was about completed at the Guelph end. Landslides delayed the work somewhat in the neighbourhood of Goderich. Tracklaying will soon be commenced. Contracts have been let for all stations except those at Guelph and Goderich.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a fair month. The large amount of work in view will make the balance of the season active. A scarcity of brick was still complained of in some quarters. Bricklayers and stonemasons had a good month, as had also carpenters, joiners, painters, plasterers, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron-working trades generally had a slightly better month than August, work in the stove shops having increased somewhat. Iron moulders and sheet metal workers had a good month, and machinists and machinists' helpers were fairly well employed. Tube mill employees were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions in the woodworking trades were about the same as in August, with a little slackness in some lines. Woodworkers had a fair month. Upholsterers, piano and organ workers and carriage workers were only

fairly well employed, though only a few men were laid off.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month. An agreement was signed by all employers, providing for an eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, in case a modification of the eight-hour law is made by the International Typographical Union. Any modification made in Ontario by the International Typographical Union will govern hours. An advance of 50 cents was granted on October 1, and an additional 50 cents on April 1. The agreement is for two years.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy on autumn work. Garment workers (female) had a good month, with a demand for help.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees reported better conditions during September than in August.

Unskilled labour.—This class had not as good a month as August, the sewer work and Canadian Pacific Railway work being fairly well over for the season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—The Hespeler mill formerly owned by the Canada Woollen Mills Company has been sold. This mill has been idle for some time, but it is expected will soon be again in operation.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Trade conditions throughout September showed an improvement over the preceding month. The opening of the autumn season caused a revival in trades naturally quiet during the summer months. All factories were again working full time and a number were working overtime for some weeks; other trades were also busy. In the building trades new work kept opening up and unless favourable weather continues late in the season the buildings under way will not be completed. Although a great scarcity of small houses exists, few are being erected for renting purposes. Civic works, such as paving, laying sidewalks, sewers, water and gas mains, gave employment to a large number of mechanics and labourers. Wholesale trade was fairly active, but retail trade was dull.

No changes in the rates of wages were reported, and relations between employers were harmonious.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fine weather assisted agriculturists who have been very busy with threshing and fall ploughing. The sugar beet crop in this section has turned out so favourably that beet raising has become one of the staple branches of agriculture.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in the leading branches of the manufacturing industries continued prosperous and labour was well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers and electrical workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers reported steady employment, some working overtime. Wood carvers reported work slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported an excellent month's work with good prospects for a busy fall season.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a fairly good month for the season of the year. The prospects for a good fall trade seem favourable. Garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers had a very busy month. Shirt and collar workers reported steady employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and trunk and bag makers were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—A scarcity of unskilled labour was reported.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was activity in all lines of trade during September, and both skilled and unskilled labour was generally well employed. Female factory hands and house servants were in constant demand. All local industries were busy. Conditions at the Grand Trunk Railway shops remained the same, the machinists being still on strike. This year will exceed all previous records in the number of buildings erected.

The new Home Memorial church and the Roman Catholic church were ready for roofing. The paving of Ontario, Market and Brunswick streets was finished, and work on Downie street was being pushed. The ready-made clothing factory of Thornton & Douglas, Limited, is to be moved to Hamilton about January 1. Plans were out and tenders asked for for the erection of a building for the Dominion Thread Mills Company, 250 x 80 feet, to be finished about January 1. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active. No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and there was no unrest in the labour market, except in the Grand Trunk Railway shops.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy gathering the potatoes and root crops, and the weather being so favourable, considerable fall ploughing was done. No complaints of scarcity of labour were received.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were busy and had all the work they could handle.

Railroad construction.—There was no railroad construction under way, outside of regular repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were busy. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were active, and painters, paper hangers, plumbers, gas fitters and builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers had a busy month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and bicycle repairers reported active conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and carriage and wagon makers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, especially ad. and job hands, had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Clothiers reported large orders. Custom tailors were in their busy season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. During September butchers changed the price of round steak from 15 cents to 12½ cents per lb., and sirloin steak from 18 cents to 15 cents per lb. Cigarmakers reported a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel employees and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Train men reported an extra amount of freight and passenger traffic. Teamsters were exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class had no men idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Clinton.—The Clinton Thresher Company has been formed and will in a short time take over the plant of the McPherson & Hovey Company. The new company has a capital of $50,000 and will manufacture separators and engines, portable and traction, as well as carrying on a general foundry business. It is proposed to erect new buildings, and the town is to be asked to guarantee the company's bonds to the amount of $10,000, which will be about the cost of enlargement.

Goderich.—At a regular meeting of the town council a vote was taken to have a by-law prepared for submission at the January election, and the motion carried. The by-law recently approved by the electors for the borrowing of $6,000 for the improvement of the water, light and sewer systems, was read the third time and the clerk was instructed to take the necessary steps for the sale of the debentures.

Port Elgin, Ont.—By a vote of 317 to 3 the ratepayers carried a by-law to raise $4,000 to build a spur line of railway to connect the Grand Trunk Railway with the harbour.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was never more generally employed in this city than during September, and although the past few years have been very active, yet the present one is busier still. A number of immigrants from the British isles and other parts found work on their arrival here, and the population of the city has increased about 1,500 during the year, with an increased assessment of about $1,500,000 over last year.

Work on the new buildings for the Dennis Wire and Iron works and the St. Andrew's Sunday school was progressing favourably. A new military stores building is being erected on Carling's Heights, near the Wolseley barracks, at a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000. It will be 66½ x 47½ feet, with a wing 33½ x 23½ feet, and is on the site of the annual camp. Work

has been commenced on the paving of Richmond street from St. Paul's cathedral to Oxford street, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The strip between the street car tracks will be of vitrified brick, and the outside of bitulithic.

Hamilton and Berlin are offering inducements to the London Machine Tool Company; the company is obliged to move, their present premises having been bought by the Dyment-Baker Lumber Company, whose property was burned in May. Berlin is offering a loan of $40,000, repayable in 30 years.

The board of health have sanctioned the cutting of ice from the north branch of the river for domestic purposes next winter. This will be a great boon, as next year ice can be supplied at the old figures.

The Western Fair, which was held during September, had an attendance in five days of over 100,000, and the total receipts amounted to over $30,000. This entailed much extra work and about $2,000 was paid in wages for watchmen, gate keepers, &c.

The demand for domestic help continued, girls preferring work in the factory. $12 per month and board, with no washing, was being offered for general servants.

The strike of iron moulders at the McClary stove foundry continued. Owing to the demand for moulders only about 20 of the original number are now out of work, but the firm have been unable to secure men to take the strikers' places, and out of a shop of about 150 moulders and apprentices there are only about 60 at work, the greater number being apprentices. No negotiations took place during the month. Through lack of work in connection with the strike two-thirds of the mounters and a number of polishers were idle.

On August 26 the brass moulders, some of whom had been connected with the Brass Workers' Union, decided to form a union of their own in connection with the Brass Moulders, Coremakers and Furnace Tenders' Union of North America, as London Local No. 13. Twenty-three members were enrolled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were over their summer's activity and were marketing their produce. There has been a surplus of fruit on the market, with the exception of apples; peaches sold at from 25 to 30 cents per basket, plums, 30 to 40 cents, pears, 80 cents to $1.25 per bushel; potatoes, 65 to 75 cents per bag; butter, 21 to 23 cents per lb., and eggs, 16 to 19 cents per dozen.

Railroad construction and employment.—The rails were all laid on the Grand Trunk Pacific double track between Komoka and Kingscourt Junction, and ballasting was in progress. It is expected that the road will be open for use in a short time. The South-western Traction Company has about completed its line between London and St. Thomas. Under the authority of the Ontario government the company expropriated in this city and St. Thomas some land, the proprietors of which would not come to terms. A lot of Glanworth was also purchased for the erection of a reserve power-house and station. The London Street railway Company has just completed a half mile extension of its tracks on the Hamilton road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Active conditions prevailed. In spite of the very high price of building materials, at the close of the season between 300 and 400 homes will have been erected, the average price being about $2,000. Bricklayers were busy, and carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters were in demand and could not keep up with the work. Plumbers were exceptionally active, and had a great amount of new work on hand. Stonecutters were also busy, and builders' labourers were in demand, but help will soon be available as cement sidewalks are about completed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers were exceptionally busy, and were in demand, and machinists had more work than they could handle. Electrical workers and linemen were busy removing the lights and fixtures put up for the Old Boys' week. Metal polishers (not on stove work) and brass workers were very active. Owing to the moulders' strike, stove mounters had only about one-third of their number working.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers reported trade in good condition. Car builders were very active on repair work, and coopers were exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy, with good prospects. Overtime was being worked in several shops. The *Advertiser* job department is in its new addition, and the new news press has been installed. Pressmen and bookbinders were rushed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were all working full time, autumn work having commenced, and garment workers

were very busy. Boot and shoe workers reported trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were exceptionally busy. The two biscuit factories were offering girls $4 per week to commence with, and finding it impossible to get enough hands. Cigarmakers were busy; the Tuckett Company will employ about 25 additional hands, as the work done in the Montreal branch which was recently burned is to be distributed over the shops here and in Hamilton.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were slack, as this trade is losing ground in this city and the work is being done elsewhere. Furriers were very busy.

Transport.—On the Grand Trunk crews were very active, but on the Père Marquette and Canadian Pacific Railway trade fell off somewhat, with a corresponding loss of time to the hands. Street railway employees were not so busy, owing to the closing of Springbank Park for the winter. Teamsters were active, and coal and wood yards were becoming busy, and a large number of hands were being employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class has been in good demand all summer, and were still busy, receiving from 22 to 25 cents per hour.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the favourable weather conditions of the past month the labour market has shown little change. Building operations were still being actively carried on, and all the building trades were well employed. With a continuation of fine weather there will be no cessation of work, as local contractors were still receiving contracts.

On September 1 the stores and shops which granted employees Wednesday half-holidays during the past few months discontinued the arrangement.

At a meeting of representatives of the Michigan Central Railway and city council held during the month it was decided that the work on the Ross street subway shall be done by the Michigan Central Railway, under the direction and supervision and in accordance with plans submitted by the city engineer. The city will also carry out the work of putting in sewers, and will care for all pipes, the cost of same to be divided between the Michigan Central Railway and the city, according to the percentage ordered by the railway commissioners. The company will pay three-fifths of the total cost of the iron superstructure and two-thirds of what is considered the subway. The total cost is estimated at $65,000, and the city's share will be about $18,000, this to include sewer construction, maintenance of pipes, rebuttal damages, &c. The iron superstructure material will be ordered at once, and the work on the sewers will be done by the city this fall. The work on the construction of the iron portions of the subway will be commenced next fall, providing the iron work material is received in time. The agreement will be submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

At a meeting of the street railway commissioners held during the month, it was shown that the railway had been exceptionally busy during the summer months. A statement of the earnings of the road showed that for the past eight months the receipts had increased by $2,315.08 over the corresponding period of the previous year. A statement of receipts for the month of August showed receipts to be $3,117.78, and expenditure $1,963.67, leaving a balance on hand of $1,154.11.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees remained amicable.

Labourers and mechanics were complaining of the scarcity of desirable houses to rent at a reasonable figure. Retail merchants reported a splendid month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All field crops were reported to have yielded well. Corn in this section was excellent, and wheat and oats were a good crop. Apples will be scarce, plums light and pears plentiful. Potatoes are far below the average, but turnips are coming on splendidly, and other root vegetables will be a fair crop.

Manufacturing.—All local industries were busy, running full time. The men in the various railway shops had plenty of work. In the Michigan Central Railway shops repair work was exceptionally heavy. New engine tanks were being constructed for the passenger engines, giving them greater water capacity. This was all new work, and was being done by the St. Thomas mechanics. On October 1 work will be commenced on the construction of new freight cars, twenty of which are to be turned out each month. Extensive improvements are being made on the round-

house, preparatory to receiving a number of larger engines. Twenty-five extra men were doing the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All mechanics in connection with the building trades have had a good month, and found steady work. The fine weather was most favourable to carpenters, painters, plumbers and bricklayers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All hands were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers have had steady work, with a gradual increase towards the end of the month. Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers reported trade fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders and job workers had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had a good season. The fall rush commenced to make itself felt.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed because the bakers did not reduce the price of bread, seeing that flour has fallen in price. Cigarmakers have been well employed during the month.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers have had an average month. Shoemakers have been kept busy.

Miscellaneous.—The cool weather has had a slight effect on the amount of business done by laundrymen.

Transport.—Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen enjoyed an active month, it being the close of the holiday season.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in steady demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—The by-law submitted to the ratepayers on September 18, asking that the town be permitted to grant a money expenditure to the Iron Works Company, though not defeated on the number of votes cast was thrown out on a technicality. 357 votes were polled, 298 for and 59 against. As there appear to be 528 property holders whose names are on the list, the number of votes polled will not carry the by-law, lacking five.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed in the leading branches of industry, unskilled labour being better employed than during August. The Steam Heating Company commenced laying its pipes. This, in addition to the electric road, street paving, sewer and sidewalk work, and extension of water mains gave employment to as many of the unskilled class as were available. The machinery was being installed in the power house of the C. W. and L. E. Electric Company, and the road completed between Chatham and Wallaceburg; the track on King street was also being laid. The Windsor, Essex and Chatham Electric Railroad Company are negotiating for a franchise to enter the city over certain streets. The Blonde Manufacturing Company has commenced construction on a two-story elevator and warehouse for M. N. H. Stevens. The new warehouse will be 40 x 50 feet, and will be completed in time for fall business. The same company has just completed a warehouse for Messrs. O'Keefe & Drew. The proprietor of the Canadian Business College has let the contract for a new college building. The building will be of brick, 60 x feet, two stories high, and will cost about $10,000. It was stated that a large American firm might establish a Canadian branch in this city.

Transportation was fairly active, and wholesale and retail trade good.

No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported. The average wages for mechanics are from $2 to $2.35 per day of 10 hours, and for labourers, from $1.50 to $1.75 per day of 10 hours. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The summer crops had been harvested, and the farmers were gathering the fall crops. The past season has been the best for a number of years. Wheat, oats, barley and other grain have been exceptional yields in many cases, and in all a fair average crop was reported. Excellent yields of corn, beans, sugar beets and flax were reported, and the slight frost about the middle of the month did no damage to any of the fall crops.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were busy. The planing mills and the sash and door factories were running overtime to keep up with the orders. The spring and axle works also were exceptionally busy. The Gray & Sons Carriage works, which were partially closed down during the first half of the month for repairs, have again started work with a full staff of employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were all well employed. Painters and paperhangers found trade a little slack, but prospects were good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, boat builders and sheet metal workers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, varnishers and upholsterers reported trade good. Coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were exceptionally busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice men and cigarmakers had steady work.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, and hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were all busy. Laundry workers reported trade fair.

Transport.—Railroad men were fairly well employed, and freight handlers and longshoremen had a good month. Draymen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand with plenty of employment for all.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of labour continued active throughout September. Factories and shops were busy, and the building trades were never so active. Good workmen were in demand. Extensive repairs were being carried out at the post office. The Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railway was capitalized at $1,000,000; the road will be about 120 miles in length and will run from Windsor to Chatham, including Maidstone and Chatham in its right of way. It is expected that a large gang of men will be at work within a short time in order to get as much of the construction work finished as possible before the cold weather sets in.

Wholesale and retail trade was normal. There were no industrial disputes in September.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy cutting and husking corn and doing their fall ploughing.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were very busy, all factories running full time.

Railway construction and employment.—The P. and M. Railway Company had a large gang of men grading its yard beside the Canadian Pacific Railway yard. This company is having all its through freight brought over the river by the Canadian Pacific Railway car ferries.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were very active. Plasterers had more work than they could handle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and workers reported trade active. Electrical workers were busy and blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported very fair conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were nearly all working. Two new tailor shops opened up during the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month, and butchers and meat cutters were all well employed. Cigarmakers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. Clerks and delivery employees reported fair employment. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Teamsters were quiet.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—The brewery will resume operations shortly. The plant has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. A new warehouse has been erected and the foundations of a second warehouse are being laid. A cooper shop is also in course of construction. It was stated that $100,000

have been spent on improvements during the summer months.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally during September was very much the same as in August. There was a keen demand for agricultural labourers, and the importation of about 8,000 by special excursions on the Canadian Pacific Railway failed to meet the needs of the farmers. The industries of the city were all very active. Work was commenced on a large flour mill, which will not be ready for operation for some time yet. In the building trades exceptional activity prevailed; in some branches there was a shortage of men reported. This condition, however, was temporary, and caused by contractors desiring to complete all buildings while the fine weather lasts.

Commercial activity has increased very much since wheat deliveries began, large orders coming in from country points, and payments steadily improving. Retail merchants all over the country reported improved conditions and bright prospects.

During September wages strengthened very materially. Among harvest labourers $2.50 per day and all found was offered. There is no means of determining just how many were affected by this advance. Ordinary labour continued to obtain the higher rates which gradually came into effect in August. One employment agent estimated that the demands of the harvesters caused an all around advance in wages affecting at least 50,000 men to the extent of 25 cents per day. This rate came into effect about the last week in August, and will continue until the weather breaks.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTED.

The public works department have so far had the busiest season in the history of the city. Up to the present time as much work has been done as in any previous year, and there are yet several weeks during which the whole staff will be kept as busy as possible. The quantity of asphalt laid down is less than in previous years, owing to the destruction by fire of the asphalt plant in the early part of the season. It has been reconstructed, with a very much larger capacity, however, and the work of laying the pavement has proceeded very rapidly. In mileage, the season's work appears small, but so far it has been largely confined to Main street, where the actual pavement is 80 feet wide. The following table shows the work done by the Public Works Department for the city of Winnipeg in the past three years, and also for the first eight months in 1905. For the fraction of the latter year approximate figures only are given:—

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905 to Aug. 31.	Total for Period.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Asphalt	3·74	3·71	4·25	1·34	13·1
Macadam	1·96	2·44	2·00	·59	6·9
Block pavement	·20	·19	1·68	·63	4·5
Artificial stone sidewalks	3·91	4·40	8·86	9·61	26·7
Plank sidewalks	5·86	4·57	22·97	21·20	54·6
Sewers	7·09	6·73	14·63	15·71	44·1
Water mains	13·04	6·41	15·15	15·07	49·6
Graded streets	5·01	4·16	11·84	7·65	28·6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hydrants	86	60	61	80	2
Water services	709	1,632	2,130	2,656	7,1
Sewer connections	708	908	1,314	2,022	4,9

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were in the midst of harvesting operations. In many districts they have not been able to get all the labour they wanted, but they have been favoured by exceptionally fine weather, and much of the wheat was threshed directly from the shock. During the 10 days preceding September 10, 28,000 cars passed inspection at Winnipeg. This means 2,890,000 bushels, and of that amount 349,650 bushels were No. 1 Hard, 1,773,450 No. 1 Northern and 408,450 No. 2 Northern. This is exceptionally high grading, and the volume of deliveries is unprecedented. In spite of the large deliveries, however, there were many complaints regarding the lack of railway accommodation. Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, sold at Winnipeg, Fort William delivery, at 78⅝ cents per bushel. On the corresponding day of last year it sold for 100¾ cents. Oats and barley yielded better than expected, and prices kept up well.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was proceeding actively. There was, however, a dearth of men, especially of those with experience. At the present time the commencement of the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is attracting a great deal of attention.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades in Winnipeg never had a busier month than the one just closed. In all departments of trade conditions have been exceptionally active. The total amount of building permits issued is now equal to last year's total, and before the close of the present year it will be very largely added to.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal and engineering trades activity prevailed, plants working to their full capacity.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these trades several branches reported that although they were busy they could have handled further orders without crowding their capacity.

Printing and allied trades.—The strike among the job printers upset conditions slightly. The employers stated that conditions were good, and prices better, but still controlled by the competition from eastern Canada.

Clothing trades.—The autumn trade has commenced, and all tailors reported active conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In the food trades there was a little slackness. Harvesting has drawn out of town a large number of residents. When these return, towards the close of the year, exceptional activity is expected.

Leather trades.—Conditions were normal.

Miscellaneous.—Some slight demand for store clerks existed in the early part of the month, but this was fully met by the local supply. Furriers were very busy, and the number of hands employed in this trade is much greater than usual. Experienced laundry hands could secure employment and could demand more than the average wage, which is $6 per week.

Transport.—The staffs of the railroads, especially in the transportation department, have been very materially strengthened, and the number of freight handlers employed greater than usual. For this latter class of employment there always appears, however, to be a sufficient supply of labour.

Unskilled labour.—The supply was fully absorbed by the demand, and some of the employment agents reported inability to fill the orders placed with them.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, has been well employed during the latter part of August and beginning of September; there have been very few idle men in the city. Harvest help particularly has been in demand; the reason for this seemed to be that most of the eastern harvesters went the length of their tickets, which were good for more western points in the new provinces, making a surplus of harvest help there, while the supply was not equal to the demand in Manitoba. Considerable inconvenience from this cause was experienced in many parts of the province. Industrial activity in all lines continued very brisk, owing to the bountiful harvest throughout Manitoba and the new province of Saskatchewan.

A company was formed in this city for the manufacture of pressed brick. It is the intention of the Kensington-Brandon Development Company to lay a proposition before council in October for the establishing of a street car service in Brandon, and if a satisfactory charter can be secured the

work of laying tracks will be commenced immediately. Exceptional activity was evidenced in all lines of building, and in flour mills, sash and door factories and planing mills. Traffic on the railroads was heavy, and no doubt will continue to be so, as the crop had begun to move. The amount of grain shipped exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. The officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway claimed to have their transportation facilities in good condition for the movement of this year's crop. The Canadian Pacific Railway again appointed inspectors to look after the proper distribution of cars at the various shipping points throughout the west. Up to September 16, 134,000 bushels had already been marketed in Manitoba. There were no changes in rates of wages nor in hours of labour, neither has there been any unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing was in full operation throughout the west, with very satisfactory results. It is quite probable that threshing will be done very rapidly this fall, the grain being in prime condition and the operators of threshing machines expert and able to turn out a large number of bushels per day. According to official reports no crop, in the past history of the province, has been more free from damage than that of the present season, although some parts of Manitoba were visited by hail storms, which did considerable damage, especially in the locality of Glenboro; but this will not affect the general result of the harvest. According to the report of the secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, made on August 15, the present year will establish another record in the matter of cereal production.

Lumbering.—Men engaged in the lumber industry reported trade very active.

Manufacturing.—Machine shops, woollen mills, planing mills and flour mills were all very busy.

Railroad construction. — Construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific had already been started at Sydney, west of Portage la Prairie, on the day after the awarding of the contract to MacDonald, McMillan & Company. Three hundred teams were busy at work at this point, and within a short time they expected to employ fully one thousand teams on grading work, the intention being to push the work as rapidly as possible. It is hoped to have 100 miles of road ready for the rails this year. The Canadian Pacific Railway was making extensive alterations in the local yards, and was putting a double track on the main line as far as Kenmay, ten miles west of this city; it was also reducing grades in its yard. This gave employment to several hundred men. Another railroad company, the Brandon-Hudson Bay Railway Company, is about to enter this city from the southern boundary of Manitoba. This company has purchased considerable property in close proximity to that belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway in the west end, supposed to be for station purposes. This transaction increased the value of property in that part of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were all very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, steam engineers and linemen were fairly busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, horseshoers and jewellers found trade very brisk.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers reported trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—With printers and pressmen trade was fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported very active conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and ice drivers were all busy. Conditions were satisfactory with the cigarmakers and tobacco workers.

Leather trades.—With tanners, leather workers and saddlers trade was brisk, but with curriers it was somewhat slack.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers were all well employed. Furriers found trade somewhat slack.

Transport.—Men engaged in the transport service on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway in freight service were becoming better employed as the wheat began to move. Passenger traffic in both lines was heavy. Teamsters and expressmen found business good.

Unskilled labour.—There were very few idle men to be found in the city. Thresh-

and railway companies gave employment to a great number of men in this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Medicine Hat.—This town, which is situated in the centre of the best ranching section of Alberta, first came into notice through its natural gas wells. The gas field is now being advertised to manufacturers as a motive power, at 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. This gas has a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch, and is used by the town for illuminating purposes. On September 3 the Canadian Pacific Railway began to use natural gas for illuminating the passenger cars.

There was also a proposition to manufacture binder twine and to extract oil. It was proposed to establish a flax industry in Medicine Hat, affording a market for the seed and straw growing in that district. With natural gas as a motive power, the management, it is said, would be able to conduct a paying concern for the shareholders, and at the same time provide an outlet for the flax crop. Dakota is one of the most favourable flax growing countries in the world, and as there is not much difference between the soil there and that of the Medicine Hat district, the prospects look bright for the producing of raw material for the new industry. As flax fibre is largely used in Europe in the manufacture of linen, it is quite within the range of possibility that Medicine Hat may yet become a linen manufacturing centre.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There were practically no idle men in Calgary in September. Haying and harvesting having occupied all who are willing to work, though a few mechanics were working as unskilled labourers. There was some demand for good bushmen from the lumber companies operating west in the mountains.

A very profitable strike in oil was reported near the international boundary, about 150 miles from this city. It was said that an 8,000 barrel gusher had been struck, though this was manifestly an exaggeration. There have been strikes in at least three wells belonging to the Rocky Mountain Development Company, who have been operating there for over two years.

Travel and transportation have been slightly lighter, but the railways will be very active now that the grain is being rushed in.

Retail men found business more active and wholesalers were busy. A strike of coal miners at Frank was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest has been safely gathered and a wonderful crop has been reaped. Oats, barley, and wheat, especially fall wheat, were abundant. The acreage being sown for next year will be much greater than that which has just been reaped. Two years ago there was reaped a crop of about 80,000 bushels; this year there will be over 2,000,000 bushels. Prices of produce on September 22, were as follows:—

Hay	$ 5.00 - $6.50
Hay, baled	7.00 - 8.00
Timothy	11.00
Potatoes, per bush.	0.40 - 0.55
Potatoes, B. C. per bush.	0.75
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0.25 - 0.35
Butter, dairy, per lb.	0.20 - 0.22
Butter, creamery, per lb.	0.25
Chickens, per lb.	0.17
Turkeys, per lb.	0.17
Ducks, per lb.	0.17
Mutton, per lb.	0.09 - 0.10
Beef, live weight	0.03¼ - 0.03¾
Pork, live weight	0.06
Dressed beef, per lb.	0.06½ - 0.07

Many cattle being shipped, ranchers clubbing together to make shipments. A shipment of pure bred stock has been sent to Japan via Vancouver, to improve the grade of cattle there.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were preparing for their winter work in the bush.

Mining.—Quarrying and coal mining were active, except at Frank.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were more fully employed than last month, though some were working at other jobs, notably harvesting. Carpenters, joiners, painters and plumbers were nearly all employed, but lathers and plasterers had a dull month. Stonecutters had the best month this summer, though a few were at other work. There is a possibility of friction in the local branch of the General Union of Stonecutters, owing to the alleged attempt by the ruling body to compel all stonecutters from Great Britain and Ireland to pay $50 as an initiation fee, while taking in others at $10. Builders' labourers were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and other allied trades were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworkers in the sash and door fac-

tories were busy. This is one of the leading industries here, a very large territory being supplied from this point.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and others of the clothing trades were busy. Boot and shoe workers had more than they could do, help being scarce.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, and cigar makers were busy.

Leather trades.—Business in this line is increasing. There are four large establishments and some small ones manufacturing harness, saddlers, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, and prices high. There was no particular demand for clerks and stenographers, although many are employed in the different establishments. Delivery men, hotel employees, brewery men and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All railway employees in the transportation department were busy, and, though not rushed, will be from now on. Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was very busy. All who were able or willing were working, and the demand for bushmen for winter will help a little to solve the problem of employment for this class during the winter.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no marked change in labour conditions during September, the demand exceeding the supply in unskilled labour for railway construction and the lumber camps. These conditions were expected to be reversed in the near future, as harvesting was almost finished in the adjoining territory.

There were no changes in rates of wages, and harmony prevailed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Nelson fair, held under the auspices of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Association on September 20-22, proved highly successful, being attended by a large number of visitors. The quality of the fruit and vegetables displayed was excellent. Mr. Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, who formally opened the fair, said that while the Kootenay could not grow the variety of fruit which could be raised in certain other districts, yet for the varieties that could be raised it could not be excelled in quality by any other district in Canada.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry appears to be improving slowly, and while the saw-mill at this point shut down, throwing about 50 men out of work, on the whole a larger number of men were employed than in the past.

Mining.—The mines at Rossland are now employing about 800 men, and the business of that city is steady and on a much firmer foundation than during the early days of the place. The main five-compartment shaft of the Le Roi mine below the 1,3[illegible] level was being deepened at a cost of full $100 per foot. The first train load of ore from that mine for the Trail smelter under the new three-year contract left Rossland on September 23. The output will hence forward be treated on Canadian soil instead of in the United States, as has been the case for about nine years. This action will cause the Trail smelter to increase its capacity, and, it is estimated, furnish employment for about 50 additional men at the smelter alone. The new Zinc Reduction plant was completed at Roseberry, B.C., and will be in operation in a short time, employing about 10 men on the ore from the 'Monitor' and 'Sunset' mines, which mines are to be opened up about October 1, employing about [illegible] men. On the occasion of declaring a small dividend, the Hastings (British Columbia) Exploration Syndicate, Limited, operating the Arlington mine at Erie, gave the miners and other men at the mine two and one-half shifts with full pay to attend the Nelson fair, or two and one-half shifts extra pay if they remained at work, and its officials in British Columbia one month's salary as a bonus. The 'Northern Star' and 'Sullivan' mines in East Kootenay have a force of about 60 men, and the Marsville smelter employs nearly 100 men, and is taxed to full capacity. The Herberlein process of treating lead sulphides at this smelter has proved a success and effects a saving of about $1.75 per ton. The management are contemplating a further enlargement of its smelter, as they are unable to treat custom ores, their own mines now fully supplying the smelter

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was busy during September, largely owing to the work of preparing for the Dominion fair. The large crop in the Fraser valley and a late run of salmon also gave employment to many. Several new industries were being started, and there was exceptional activity among fishermen and carpenters.

Commercial activity was better than for some time. The customs returns for August showed a substantial increase. Imports were: Dutiable goods, $64,866, free goods, $23,685, total, $88,551; duty collected, $18,909.14—an increase over August, 1904, of $3,899.27. Exports amounted to $225,841. Retail merchants reported good prospects.

No change of importance in rates of wages occurred during the month, except among carpenters employed on short time jobs. They now receive 50 cents per hour, whereas 33⅓ cents was the former rate.

A difficulty was reported among the Indian hop-pickers at Chilliwack and Agassiz. The pickers at the former place demanded that the size of the boxes be reduced, and at the latter place they refused to work with Chinese pickers. They quit work for two days, after which their demands were acceded to.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very active until the middle of the month, when rain set in. Most of the crop, however, was harvested.

Fishing.—The fishing industry continued active, owing to an extra heavy run of pink-eyes. The season just closing on the Fraser river has been a most prosperous and successful one for both the fishermen and canners. The run was exceptionally heavy, and the earnings of the fishermen for the three or four months' work averaged $350 to $400 apiece, while last year the average earnings were not more than $200, and many of them received less than $150 for their season's work. The price paid for salmon this year by the canners was 12½ cents per fish during July and 10 cents during August. These prices were according to agreement, but a second run came up the river in September after the close season, and, although 10 cents was the ruling price at first, it dropped to 8 cents after the canneries had taken all the fish they could handle. It was estimated that fully 6,000 fishermen were employed on the Fraser river during the past season, 3,000 of whom were Japanese, 1,000 Indians and 2,000 whites. Last year not more than 4,000 men were employed. The retort count of the salmon pack at the close of the season on August 25 was 782,442 cases, which was the largest pack for four years. In addition to this, however, a late run after the close season caused all the canneries that had empty cans to re-commence operations, and the total pack is now over 800,000 cases. The record pack is 815,000 cases put up on the Fraser river four years ago, and this would have been beaten this year had the canneries been able to secure sufficient help and had more cans on hand. Several canneries imported a good many cans from the American side towards the close of the season.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was very active, and all the mills were working full time. Several plants were being enlarged, and one new mill owned by the Fraser River Saw-mill Company commenced sawing.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers were busy.

Railroad construction and employment. —It is expected that work will be commenced shortly on a new line from New Westminster and Vancouver to Kootenay.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very active. Carpenters, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers were the classes particularly employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were quiet, with but one exception. Electrical workers were very busy, owing to extra electrical decoration and lighting for the Dominion fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Normal conditions were reported. Car builders and shingle weavers were particularly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were active, the job printing offices being particularly busy.

Clothing trades.—A good month was reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers reported trade fair, with all hands employed.

Leather trades.—These trades reported a better month than August. The large

plant of the Fraser River Tannery Company is expected to be in operation shortly.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were in demand.

Transport.—Transport employees had a quiet month, with the exception of the deck hands on the river steamers. The men employed on two steamers struck for overtime on account of the large amount of freight being handled. Their places were filled by other men.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was active.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In some quarters, it was reported that there was a scarcity of labouring men in Vancouver during September. At labour headquarters, however, it was stated that there were a number of men idle.

It was reported that a new factory would shortly be erected in the east end to manufacture concentrators. The Smith-Wilfley Company arranged with the Vancouver Engineering works to turn out the iron parts and will do the woodwork itself. It is expected that operations will begin in December. About 12 men will be employed.

On July 22, 6 ward foremen sent a letter to the city engineer, applying for an increase in wages. They have, it was pointed out, from 40 to 50 men each under charge, are responsible for all tools, lay out work, have charge of all repairs and keep the time. They asked to be rated at 33⅓ cents per hour straight time, all overtime to be counted as time and a half, and that they should be allowed to grade the men under them. The request of the men was granted, and the engineers were instructed to allow the same to go into effect on July 26 and to last until October 1, when it is understood that the old rate of 27 cents an hour will be reverted to. On August 17 the sub-foremen applied for an increase in wages. The rate was 25 cents an hour. On August 25 the council raised their wages to 27 cents an hour for 9 hours.

Vancouver's assessment for the coming year is as follows:—

Ward 1	$ 4,690,135
" 2	7,352,925
" 3	3,685,515
" 4	3,716,165
" 5	1,431,405
" 6	1,754,035
Total	$22,630,180

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There are about 1,000 Japanese and white fishermen on the Fraser river this year. Fifteen cents were being paid for cohoes, the canneries not taking sockeyes. The latest average per boat was 165 fish, but only 4 per cent of the catch were cohoes. The fishermen had difficulty in disposing of them. The canneries on the Fraser are supplied with cohoes (salmon) from Jarvis Inlet, the run being about 14 hours. The Fishery Commission meets in Vancouver on November 16.

Mining.—The Britannia mines on Howe Sound recently tested their 70 new concentrating tables and found them to be satisfactory. The building in which they are located is 134 x 134 feet. The ore at this point is practically unlimited, experts estimating that 1,000,000 tons are available. It was reported that the Copper Queen and Cornell Mines, Van Anda, Texada Island, are to be opened, the former within a month and the latter at the beginning of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades was reported fair. Some wet weather prevented the men working full time. Carpenters, bricklayers, painters and builders' labourers had a good month. Hod carriers are receiving $3.50 per day of 8 hours. Two houses have recently been built of hollow cement blocks.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were somewhat quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been very busy, some offices working overtime.

Clothing trades.—These trades are dull. The Japanese and Chinese tailors have several large stores and are doing a good business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, cigarmakers and butchers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Workers on horse goods were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a fair month. Clerks were very quiet.

Transport.—Traffic both by water and rail was heavy. There was a surplus of longshoremen, however. Teamsters were well employed, but on account of the wet weather teaming on excavation work will suffer.

Unskilled labour.—A number of men were out of work. Those engaged in railway construction, grading, &c., were well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—It is expected that his point will be the terminus of the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway running a distance of 525 miles to Cariboo. An hourly ferry service is in operation between Vancouver city and this town. The British Columbia Electric Railway will build a tram line next spring. There is an active movement in real estate. A water works system was installed and a volunteer fire brigade organized. On the 20th a by-law was passed for the purchase of $13,000 of four street ends to the water front.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained much the same during September, the supply being equal to the demand in all branches. Employment was fair, with no unusual activity in any line.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the best means for the preservation and improvement of the fishing resources of British Columbia held its preliminary meetings during the month.

Lumbering.—All mills in the district were running full time.

Manufacturing.—A new site for the Kendray Soap works has been secured, and the management proposes to erect larger buildings with better equipment than those formerly used. At present about 50 hands are employed, but when the new factory is ready for operations the staff will be considerably increased. During the month a number of good contracts in the shipbuilding line were let, which will make that trade active for the next few months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions remained about the same as last month. Bricklayers and masons were well employed. Carpenters and joiners had fair employment, and lathers and plasterers were very busy. Painters also had a good month. Plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers had full employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The different branches have not been as fully employed as usual at this season of the year, but prospects for the next few months are much brighter. Iron moulders had scant employment, but machinists and engineers were fairly well employed, and electrical workers and linemen were fully employed. Blacksmiths had a good month, and boilermakers and iron ship builders were well employed. Shipwrights and caulkers had fair employment. Sheet metal workers were busy throughout the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were fully employed. Carriage and wagon makers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—The first half of the month was dull, but during the latter half printers, pressmen and bookbinders had full employment. The evening paper has installed a new Hoe double-deck web press, and the morning paper will put in a similar press next month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were fairly well employed. Garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a good month. Butchers and cigarmakers had fair employment.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers reported fair employment.

Transport.—Steamboat men and firemen were fully employed. Ship labourers and longshoremen reported fair employment. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen and teamsters had full employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was still well employed, but the prospects for the autumn and winter are not very bright.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was about the same as during August. In the city trade and employment were very dull, but in the rest of the district, the mines were working full time and employing a large number of men. A few men from this city were working at the other mines and in the adjacent cities, but a large percentage were waiting for a settlement of the strike.

Among the retail merchants trade was dull and a feeling of depression prevailed.

The Co-operation store, which was principally controlled by the miners, was closed on account of lack of support.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishermen were dull.

Lumbering.—In the lumber camps work was steady, except in the camps belonging to the local mill, which was closed down. On the west coast on Barclay Sound the company, which is an American one, is preparing on a large scale to cut cedar for export to the eastern cities, and expects to be ready to ship by the beginning of next year. The failure of the local saw-mill company was severely felt, as the workmen's wages were greatly in arrears, in some cases dating back for over a year. The mill was idle, but the late owner has made a proposition which the creditors are considering. The matter may be adjusted, but nothing definite will be known until the meeting of the assignees, which takes place early in October. The failure of the company was caused by various losses, principally by fire and the failure of the machinery in a large new camp, as well as the uncertain state of the lumber trade in the province.

Mining.—Among the coal mines, with one exception, conditions were good. The men had steady work, and prospects are good for some time to come. In the local mine conditions were unchanged, no work being done with the exception of some improvements on the pit-head and machinery. A committee held a few interviews with the management, but no settlement was arrived at.* Work in the quarries was quiet but not dull. Work in the sandstone quarry was steady, and it was expected that machinery for cutting stone would soon be placed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons carpenters and joiners reported work slack and painters were quiet, but plumbers had fair employment. There was little employment for builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers were quiet, and blacksmiths were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage-makers reported a dull month.

Clothing trades.—Work among tailors was scarce.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little work for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Some iron properties on *Texada Island* have changed hands, and there are prospects for extensive operations. As yet nothing definite has been announced.

* For statement as to intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act in this dispute see special article published elsewhere in the present issue.

THE FISHERMEN'S UNION OF NOVA SCOTIA—FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ON September 12 there was held at Halifax, N.S., the first annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, an organization which has been brought into existence within the past few months as a result of legislation enacted during the session of the Nova Scotia legislature of the present year, providing means for the incorporation of such unions and the holding of annual meetings composed of delegates therefrom. In view of the success that has attended the inauguration of the movement under the new law, and of the important results that are expected to flow from the organization of fishermen's unions in Nova Scotia, the Department of Labour presents herewith the following statement with regard to the origin and purpose of the movement, and of the conditions and circumstances that led to the passing of the legislation above referred to, together with a brief account of the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the union and of the extent to which organization has been effected up to the present time.*

* The material contained in this article is supplied by the courtesy of Mr. M. H. Nicholson, M.P.P., of Clarke's Harbour, N.S., and Mr. T. H. Siddall, of Ottawa.

Nature and Importance of the Fishing Industry.

From the nature of things, the general character and importance of the fishing industry does not attract the attention of the public to the same degree as certain other industrial callings that are of scarcely greater value to the community. The occupation of the fishermen, in the case of the inshore fisheries, is followed for the most part in localities remote from the larger centres of population—in small sea board settlements conveniently situated in proximity to the fishing grounds ; and though the deep-sea fishermen have their headquarters, as a rule, in the more considerable ports along the coast, their voyages, made usually in the spring and autumn season, are extended over several weeks at a time, and the actual conduct of operations is remote from observation. In either case, whether the calling is plied from stations near the homes of the men, or in vessels hundreds of miles from land, the product of the industry in its raw state is not nearly so much in evidence as, for example, that of the farm, orchard or factory. The harvests of the sea are stored in obscure corners; those of the soil are in full view from all the great lines of commerce and travel.

The result is that the fishing industry commonly lacks the prominence that is due to its importance as a branch of productive labour in Canada. The exact degree of its importance will be appreciated from the statement that for the whole Dominion the value of the fisheries during the past decade has seldom fallen below $23,000,000 per year. In Nova Scotia alone, the annual value of the fisheries may be placed in round numbers at $8,000,000, while the fisheries of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec contribute respectively, $4,000,000, $1,000,000 and $2,500,000 annually to the total above mentioned, bringing the aggregate return of the Altantic fisheries annually to about $15,500,000. Of the balance, the Ontario fisheries contribute $1,500,000, the Manitoba and the North-west fisheries, $1,500,000, and the British Columbia fisheries $5,000,000. In view of these sums and their aggregate, it will be conceded that the fisheries are among the most valuable natural resources of the Dominion, and that their importance justifies any feasible application of the principal of official guidance and assistance that has produced such favourable results in other fields of industrial activity in Canada.

Condition of the Industry in Nova Scotia.

The province of Nova Scotia is the home of 24,000 native-born fishermen employed in their calling to a greater or less extent throughout the entire year, using property in boats, gear, stores, &c., to the value of about $4,000,000, and supporting in the neighbourhood of 10,000 families by their earnings from this source alone. Indirectly also the prosecution of the industry affects a large body of workpeople, and several profitable enterprises owe their origin to it, such as factories for the preparation of the fish in various ways, establishments for the manufacture and supplying of boats and outfits, numerous small steamships for freighting purposes in connection with the American market, and several sailing vessels engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade.

The three staple products of the industry in this province are codfish, lobsters and mackerel, yielding, according to the latest official records, a return of $2,243,247, $2,216,200 and $1,353,002 respectively. The total value of these three products alone, it will be seen, is over 70 per cent of the value of the entire product of the Nova Scotia fisheries. The development of the industry during the past fifteen years has been rapid, especially in the lobster industry, the exports of live lobsters to the United States having grown until the income therefrom is approximately $1,500,000 per annum. The other branches also have recently been made much more productive in several localities as a result of gradual improvements in boats, gear and

marketing facilities, indicating that the fishermen of Nova Scotia, as a class, are both intelligent and progressive when afforded an opportunity for the display of these qualities.

The Movement for Fishermen's Unions.

For some time past the impression has been gaining ground among the fishermen of Nova Scotia and others interested in the industry, that there are certain disabilities in the occupation, which might be dealt with more effectively by united effort. The status of the fishermen as an industrial class, it was thought, might be improved, and their common interests promoted, by organizing on lines similar in certain respects to those of other unions, but with the objects more particularly in view of securing more expeditious means of presenting their views to the governmental authorities, and of obtaining greater freedom from restrictions in the preparation and marketing of their catches. In this connection it may be pointed out that the fishing industry is more subject to statutory rules and regulations than are many of the other branches of industry. For example, 'line' fish (cod, haddock, halibut, hake, &c.) may be legally taken in any season or of any size and with any class of gear whatever; the taking of 'net' and 'trap' fish, however, (mackerel, herring, salmon, lobsters, &c.) is under very strict regulations, both in the way of limiting the season and prescribing the apparatus that may be used. In the case of lobsters, the close seasons vary according to locality, and fishermen are further forbidden to prepare their catches by the process of canning. The use of purse seines for the catching of herring and mackerel in coastwise waters is also forbidden, even for the purpose of securing a supply of bait, and in many other ways the connection of the industry with governmental authority is of the most intimate character, and the need of an efficient and flexible means of communication between the two correspondingly great.

Other questions of great importance to the industry which, it was felt, could be dealt with more effectively by united effort, were:—

(*a*) The arrangement of a satisfactory transport system, a consideration which is very essential to the success of the fisheries. The American markets for live lobsters and the home markets for fresh fish are only available to those within easy reach of conveyance by rail or water, otherwise middlemen reap most of the profits. Numbers of small freighting steamers subsidized by the provincial government, have been employed on certain sections of the coast to collect fares for trans-shipment; in a number of localities, however, the fishermen are still largely at the mercy of local speculators.

(*b*) The supply of cordage. Since the growth of the lobster fishing industry above mentioned, for which a large amount of cordage is required, the duty is the largest item on the bill of outfits. An improvement in the quality of cordage used for the same price is desired.

(*c*) Better means are desired to combat attempts on the part of capitalists in the United States to effect a combine among wholesale dealers with the object of controlling prices.

Legislation Introduced.

In view of the above and other considerations of a similar character, it was felt by a number having the interests of the fishermen at heart, that encouragement should be given in a practical way to the movement for the formation of fishermen's unions. This end, it was thought, would be best attained by providing definite machinery under the law for the establishment and incorporation of such unions in accordance with a fixed method and with clearly defined objects in view. An Act was accordingly introduced during the session of the legislature of Nova Scotia of the present year, and duly passed at prorogation on April 7, under the title 'An Act to provide for the organization of Fishermen's Unions.' Briefly stated, the Act provided that where not less than 15

bona fide fishermen, resident in any place or settlement, signified their intention of forming a union by making a certain prescribed declaration, a certificate of incorporation might be issued to them as a body corporate under the name, 'Station No. . ., Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.' The objects which a union of this class should have in view on organizing were prescribed as follows:—

(a) To procure information as to the latest improvements in boats and fishing gear of all kinds, as to the best methods of curing and preparing fish for markets, and as to the transportation and marketing of fish and fish products.

(b) Mutual communication between the stations of such information.

(c) To take united action upon matters arising in respect to the fisheries and to make representations and furnish information to the proper authorities.

(d) Generally to improve and elevate the material, intellectual and social welfare and standing of the members.

By way of comment on the above, it may be stated that the first clause was framed in view of the fact that, while a superior class of boats and modern gear are employed in parts of the province, in others old and inefficient apparatus are still in use. The union accordingly would aim to introduce under this section the best models of boats and outfits everywhere. Similarly, in the matter of curing fish, methods vary considerably according to locality and are stated to be capable of great improvement almost everywhere; under clause two, the formation of the union would insure that whatever information was possessed by one station or section would become common property. The third clause looks to the revoking of useless or harmful legislation and the suggesting of necessary amendments in the various laws and regulations affecting the industry. The objects contemplated under the fourth clause as above may be inferred rather than enumerated, being intended to embrace such matters as the establishing of libraries and reading rooms, the arranging of courses of lectures, and the possible establishment of a relief fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of fishermen in some such manner as has been carried out in the mining industry of the province.

Other Provisions of the Act.

The Act also contained full directions as to the manner in which the organization of each station was to be carried out. The officers of a station are to consist of a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to be elected annually, and to form with four others the executive committee of the station. Stations are empowered to make by-laws for the regulation of business, the conduct of meetings, the annual fee, &c., though these by-laws are not to be inconsistent with any provision of the Act. Certified copies are to be forwarded to the office of the provincial secretary, where they are to be kept on file, and to be regarded as in force until disapproved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Each station may hold real estate not exceeding in value $5,000, and may sell, lease or mortgage the same. When used exclusively for the purposes of the association the property of this nature is to be exempt from taxation. An annual return must be sent in from every station to the provincial secretary on or before December 31, showing the number of members, the annual fee, the number of meetings held, the names and addresses of all officers and a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year, and of the value of property held by the station.

Holding of an Annual Meeting.

It has been already stated that one of the primary objects of organizing fishermen's unions under the new law was the dissemination of information and ideas among the different classes of fishermen living in different sections of the province. The Act accordingly gives prominence to a provision with regard to the holding annually of a meeting, to be composed of two delegates from each of the stations throughout the province. Provision is also made for the holding, semi-annually, of a meeting of two delegates from each station in the several districts in Nova Scotia which are under the jurisdiction of a fishery inspector, a clause being added fixing procedure as to the time and place

where the meetings must be held. The delegates to these meetings are to be elected, either at the annual meeting of the station which they represent, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, and their travelling and other expenses in connection with their duty are to be paid out of the funds of the station and in accordance with any by-law of the station that may refer to the subject. The officers and executive committees of the annual and district meetings are to be the same as those prescribed for the stations, and the term of office is one year. A station unrepresented by at least one delegate at three consecutive meetings forfeits its certificate of incorporation.

Stations Already Organized.

Up to the present time four stations have been organized, and have received charters of incorporation under the Act. The stations are situated as follows:—

(1.) At Wood's Harbour, in the county of Shelburne. This station was organized on June 10, 1905, and has a membership of 54. The officers are as follows: President, J. C. Sears ; vice-president, J. A. Orecchia; secretary-treasurer, Calvin Chetwyna; executive committee, the above-named officers and Messrs. John Gorham, N. Nickerson, Freeland Nickerson and Everett Brannen.

(2.) At Little Harbour, Shelburne county, organized July 8. The present membership of this station is 46, and the officers are as follows: President, Gideon A. Hemeon; vice-president, Capt. Jas. A. Matthews; secretary-treasurer, M. C. Swim; executive committee, the above-named and Messrs. Freeman Hupman, D. P. Swim, Leonard Harding and David Harding.

(3.) At Clark's Harbour, Shelburne county. Organized July 12. The officers of the station are as follows: President, Capt. Charles E. Kenney; vice-president, George W. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Daniel E. Cunningham; executive committee, the above-named officers and Messrs. Stanford Kenney, Thomas P. Nickerson, John W. Nickerson and Jeremia Nickerson. The present membership is 6

(4.) At Port Joli, in the county o Queen's. This station was organized dur ing the first week of September.*

All of the above stations, with the ex ception of the last named, were organize through the personal effort and under th immediate direction of Mr. M. H. Nicke son, M.P.P., of Clark's Harbour, Nov Scotia. The method pursued was as fo lows: A meeting of fishermen was called b posted notices, stating the object in viev The Act was read at the meeting and i provisions fully explained, and a motio to sign the prescribed declaration und the Act was passed. After forwarding t requisite papers, the certificate of inco poration was issued by the Provincial R gistrar of Joint Stock Companies at Ha fax. A subsequent meeting was held f the purpose of electing officers and ado ing by-laws.

The provisions of the Act relating the by-laws of local unions permit, as abo stated, any necessary deviation to be ma to suit local exigencies. In the case the above stations, however, the by-la adopted were substantially the same each instance. Provision is made for t holding of four regular meetings each ye though the executive is given authority call a special meeting whenever it deemed advisable.

First Annual Convention at Halifax

It was stipulated in the Act that the fi annual convention of the union was to held on the second Tuesday of Septemb A.D., 1905, at Halifax. In accordance w this provision, delegates from the uni above mentioned assembled on the d named, the committee room of the prov cial building being placed at their posal. The convention continued in s sion for two days, and a number of to

* Full particulars as to exact date of infor tion, number of members and names of offi had not been obtained by the department u September 30.

of great interest to the industry came up for discussion.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers, which was the first business engaging the attention of the union, resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. J. A. Tupper, Port Joli.
Vice-President—Mr. D. P. Swim, Litlte Harbour, Shelburne.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Bernard Cummings, Port Joli.
Executive Committee—The above with Mr. M. Swim, Little Harbour ; Captain Charles Kenney, Clark's Harbour.

Subjects Discussed.

Among the subjects discussed at the convention were the following: The duty on manila cordage, more particularly in connection with the lobster industry; the improvement of freighting facilities in connection with the live lobster trade with the United States; the cannery license law; the use of purse seines by Canadians in their own territorial water, with reference more particularly to the taking of herring for the bait supply of the shore fleets, and as a means of procuring fish for the Scotch curing experiments; the local inspection of the lobster exports, that is, examination of consignments at points of forwarding instead of at ports of transhipment ; and the establishment of reserve ponds for the natural hatching of lobsters, similar to that already established in Cape Breton.

The majority of the above questions will necessitate presentation to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, but that with reference to transportation facilities in the lobster trade, it was stated, will be laid before the provincial government with the object of obtaining financial assistance for a small steamer of suitable carrying capacity to ply between Port L'Hebert and Port Clyde, from which regular communication during the season has been established with Yarmouth. Another question touched upon at the first day's meeting for the convention was the advisability of organizing a fisheries board for the Dominion on lines similar to the board in Scotland, which has rendered such valuable service to the fisheries in that country during the past 50 years.

Other Recommendations.

At the second day's meeting a number of additional subjects of somewhat less importance than the foregoing were dealt with. After business of a routine nature, the executive committee drew up a number of recommendations to be submitted to the different stations for consideration at their next annual meetings. Among subjects mentioned in this way were the following : The adoption of a badge, the design to be a miniature mariner's compass; the advisability of a fishermen's relief fund on somewhat similar lines to the miners' relief fund in Nova Scotia; to obtain for purposes of reference a complete file of fisheries regulations and annual reports of governmental and other authorities; to discuss and formulate an opinion as to the size limit law for lobsters; the improvement of the fisheries exhibit at Halifax in view of the exhibition to be held next year, and, as the best means of attaining that end, to advocate the appointment to the board of exhibition authorities of some person having a practical knowledge of this particular branch of industry. A plan of work was also mapped out for the semi-annual meeting of the western inspectoral district to be held in March.

The Work of Organization.

It was decided at the convention to push forward the work of organization as vigorously as possible, and it was proposed to have all work of this nature performed by inhabitants of the province, either fishermen themselves or others having a thorough knowledge of the subject involved. The assistance of organizers of other trade union bodies will not be accepted, on the ground that the objects of the fishermen's union differ in a number of material points from those of other trade unions, and that they could not be so effectually served if the union were affiliated in any way with international trade unions. It was stated also at the meeting that the movement was

becoming popular in most of the fishing sections of the west shore, and that the fishermen of eastern Halifax would also organize shortly.

A deputation of the union will in all probability meet the tariff commissioners when they visit Nova Scotia and present their views with regard to the tariff on various supplies consumed in the fisheries.

Meetings in 1906.

It was decided to hold the next annu convention of the union in Halifax on th second Tuesday of September, 1906, an the semi-annual district meeting of th western inspectoral district in Wood Harbour, Shelburne, on the first Tuesda in March, 1906.

THE PENNY BANK OF TORONTO

IN 1903 an Act was passed by the Dominion parliament intituled, 'An Act respecting Penny Banks,' which provided means for the incorporation under letters patent of five or more persons for the purpose of conducting a bank having for its primary object the receiving of small savings from work-people, persons of small means, children, &c. The issuing of rules and regulations respecting forms and proceedings was delegated to the Minister of Finance and the Receiver General, subject to the approval of the Dominion Treasury Board, and the primary object of the legislation was the encouraging of thrift and the systematic saving of small sums among the people. Deposits, it was enacted, to the credit of any one person at any one time were not to be allowed to exceed $300, and the general intention of the Act was further revealed in a clause which provided that depositors might be of any age, status or condition of life whatever, whether qualified by law to enter into contracts or not.

Up to the close of September one bank had received a charter of incorporation under the Act, namely, the Penny Bank of Toronto, and the record of its transactions and the general character of the work carried on under its auspices since its inauguration has been of a most successful and satisfactory nature. A brief statement with regard to its organization and progress, and of the method in which the business of the bank is conducted, is presented herewith as of especial interest at the present time, the bank being the fir practical application of the law, the oper tion of which is designed to have a fa reaching and beneficent effect among t working classes.

Establishment of the Bank.

It is required in the Act that a pen bank on its establishment may acquire t assets and assume the liabilities of a existing savings association for benevole purposes, and may take up and carry the work of the association under ter to be mutually agreed upon. A proviso added that the bank shall, with as lit delay as possible, and within one year af the transfer, convert into cash and depo in a government or post office savings ba as much of its assets as will cover t amount of the deposits in the associati acquired, the remaining assets being ava able for the working expenses of the ba securities prior to their conversion i cash being deposited with the Minister Finance and Receiver General.

The Penny Bank of Toronto on its tablishment took over the funds of t existing institutions in Toronto, viz., Victor Five Cent Association, with h office on Queen and Jarvis streets, branch offices on Bathurst and Dun streets, and in thirteen of the pul schools; and the St. Andrews Chu Savings Association, on Nelson str The two institutions had been in existe for 14 and 27 years respectively, and i on deposit between them about $48,00

The exact object which the founders of the bank had in view will be seen from the following quotation from a pamphlet which was issued shortly after the establishment of the bank:—

The Penny Bank of Toronto is distinctly a savings Bank, for like the great Penny Banks of Europe its aim is to provide a place where wage earners, people of small means, and children may deposit their savings without risk of loss. It affords the worker the opportunity to lay by regularly a small part of his wages against a time of need, and teaches children that by saving their pennies they can soon accumulate substantial bank accounts.

The following officers of the bank were elected at the time of organization:—

President: Hamilton Cassels, K.C.
Vice Presidents: E. B. Osler, M.P., President Dominion Bank; Duncan Coulson, General Manager, Bank of Toronto; B. E. Walker, LL.D., General Manager, Bank of Commerce; A. Lash, K.C.; J. W. Flavelle, President National Trust Co.; W. D. Ross, General Manager, Metropolitan Bank; J. B. Kay, President J. B. Kay, Son & Co.
Directors: C. A. B. Brown, Chairman Board of Education; J. L. Hughes, Chief Inspector of Education; B. E. Bull; C. E. Clarke; E. R. Greig; Cawthra Mulock; G. H. Muntz; J. M. Treble; F. D. Benjamin; Geo W. Blaikie; F. J. Gray; Angus MacMurchy; W. B. Rogers; F. Webster and Prof. G. M. Wrong.
Managing Director: H. D. Lockhart Gordon.

Establishment of a Guarantee Fund.

It is provided by the Act that only five per cent of the money received on deposit in penny banks may be held for the purpose of paying withdrawals, the balance being deposited in a government or post office savings bank to the credit of the bank, at interest payable half-yearly at a rate to be fixed by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, but not to exceed one-half of one per cent in advance of the rate payable at the time to other depositors in government or post office savings banks. The rate allowed by the government to the Penny Bank of Toronto is 3½ per cent. By way of providing additional securities to depositors, it is required that a fund, to be known as the Guarantee Fund, must be established before beginning business for the purpose of meeting liabilities, the fund to consist of duly specified securities, and the bank being authorized to receive bequests and gifts to the said fund, and for other purposes in connection with the bank.

In the case of the Toronto Penny Bank the fund was formed by a number of persons subscribing certain amounts for which they agreed to become liable if called upon in case of loss. Subscriptions were received in this way from a number of prominent business and professional men of Toronto, including among others Messrs. C. D. Massey, Robert Jaffray, Z. A. Lash, K.C., B. E. Walker, LL.D., J. W. Flavelle, Hon. George A. Cox, Edmund Osler, M.P., W. D. Mathews, H. C. Hammond, E. R. Wood, E. S. Clouston, Duncan Coulson and the late Mr. George Gooderham.

The fund as thus subscribed consisted of about $25,000, and as an extra protection the guarantors were themselves guaranteed by a guarantee company to the extent of $10,000, in order that every means might be taken to make the money entrusted to the care of the bank as secure as possible.

Operations of the Bank.

The bank was formally opened for business on April 1 of the present year, and proceeded at once to take deposits. The head office was located at the corner of York and Richmond streets, and has since been open for business daily between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., on the first five days of the week, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7.30 to 9 in the evenings on Saturdays. In addition the different branches of St. Andrew's Church Penny Association and the Victor Five Cent Association were continued as evening branches of the bank in the hope that this arrangement would best suit the convenience of the residents of the localities in which they are situated.

At all of these offices deposits of two cents and upwards were received and a pass-book issued to each depositor. At the head office alone accounts with about 500 depositors had been opened up to September 25, and the total amount to the credit of depositors on that date was in the neighbourhood of $1,500. In all about

3,000 deposits have been made and 400 withdrawals.

Interest at 3 per cent is allowed to depositors on sums of one dollar and upwards and is credited half yearly.

Operating expenses are defrayed from the one-half per cent extra which is received from the government on deposits made in the government or post office savings bank. In addition, sufficient contributions have been received from friends of the bank to meet all ordinary expenses for the next three years, by which time it its expected the bank will be completely self-sustaining.

Operations of Branches in the Public Schools.

A very important part of the bank's work has been in connection with the operation of branches in a number of the public schools throughout the city. Up to the beginning of September branches had been established in 13 public schools; on Monday, September 11, the work was extended to 13 additional schools with most satisfactory results. During the summer holidays, withdrawals in the schools were somewhat in excess of deposits, but with the reopening of the term the bank expects to receive about $1,000 a week from the several schools in which it is established. The total number of deposits made in the 13 schools in which the bank was first established, from April 1 to September 25, was 20,828, and the withdrawals, 1,407. In the 14 new schools 5,271 deposits had been already made within one week of opening, and there were no withdrawals up to September 28. The bank has at present on deposit a total of $19,000 from school children alone, while total deposits from all sources amount to about $50,000, the majority of the deposits being in sums ranging from 1 to 25 cents.

By way of showing at a glance the volume of business transacted at these branches, the following statement in detail of the number of deposits recorded in each of the schools on September 11 and September 18 respectively, are published, in accordance with a return supplied by courtesy of the managing directors, the returns from schools in which the banks have only recently been established being separated from the others.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS ON SEPTEMBER 11 IN SCHOOLS IN WHICH BANK HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS OR MORE.

Schools.	New accounts opened.	Number of deposits.	Amount.
			$ cts
Bolton Avenue	21	147	50 71
Dewson Street	43	181	60 89
Dufferin Street	17	187	122 10
Elizabeth Street	8	48	9 20
Givens Street	50	208	90 24
Jesse Ketchum	10	112	53 76
Lansdowne	44	140	69 93
Morse Street	30	183	71 40
Park	29	314	103 17
Parkdale	38	90	43 81
Queen Victoria	4	58	45 48
Ryerson	41	187	77 38
Wellesley	30	99	45 71
Total	365	1,964	843 78

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS ON SEPTEMBER 11 IN SCHOOLS IN WHICH BANK HAS RECENTLY BEEN OPENED.

Schools.	New accounts opened.	Number of deposits.	Amount
			$ ct
Borden Street	101	102	23 6
Church Street	208	208	65 1
Dovercourt	302	302	39 1
Fern Avenue	96	96	30 2
Gladstone	152	152	21 4
Grace	195	193	39 2
Huron Street	72	72	35 9
King Edward	168	168	54 8
McCaul	122	122	42 7
Manning Avenue	143	143	14 1
Palmerston	297	297	64 8
Phœbe Street	118	118	20 9
Winchester	192	192	51 8
Total	2,166	2,165	504 6

SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER 11.

Schools.	New accounts opened.	Number of deposits.	Amount.
			$ cts.
ld banking schools	365	1,964	843 78
ew " ..	2,166	2,165	504 63
Total.....	2,531	4,129	1,348 41

ATEMENT OF DEPOSITS ON SEPTEMBER 18 IN SCHOOLS IN WHICH BANKS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS OR MORE.

Schools.	New accounts opened.	Number of deposits.	Amount.
			$ cts.
lton Avenue....	16	172	40 48
wson Street.....	27	202	51 55
erin.....	36	229	62 10
zabeth St... .	8	54	15 24
ens St.....	29	219	53 57
se Ketchum....	14	127	33 91
sdowne	22	173	50 54
rse Street	10	209	48 51
k.....	75	344	66 88
kdale.. ...	10	97	28 69
een Victoria....	19	125	58 40
erson	24	222	57 69
llesley.....	11	109	35 30
Total	310	2,282	602 76

STEMENT OF DEPOSITS ON SEPTEMBER 18 IN SCHOOLS IN WHICH BANK HAS RECENTLY BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Schools.	New accounts opened.	Number of deposits.	Amount.
			$ cts.
den Street.....	107	190	59 40
rch Street.....	72	232	49 38
ercourt.....	130	387	65 77
Avenue . ..	90	174	38 23
stone.	233	353	84 87
e.....	89	245	44 49
n Street.....	81	132	51 65
Edward	85.	227	57 90
aul.....	83	164	31 15
erston.....	52	308	51 79
ning Avenue..	128	253	39 32
be St.....	84	180	43 53
chester	107	261	70 15
Total	1,341	3,106	687 63

SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER 18.

New Banking Schools	1,341	3,106	687 53
Old Banking Schools	310	2,282	602 76
Total	1,651	5,388	1,290 39

Other Features of the Act.

Important provisions of the legislation under which penny banks may be licensed, in addition to those incidentally referred to above, are as follows:—

With regard to the nature of the business to be conducted by the bank it is expressly stated that a penny savings bank is not to be deemed a bank within the meaning of the Banking Act, inasmuch as it is given no power to issue notes or deal in or lend money on the security of bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c., or to engage in any business except as specially provided. The securities in which the moneys of the guarantee fund may be invested by the bank are carefully defined, being limited to government securities, municipal debentures, shares of trust companies having reserve funds of at least 20 per cent of their capital, and having stock marketable above par, securities approved by trustees, properly required for the use of the bank, and the debentures of a few other specified companies. The guarantee fund must amount to at least $10,000 in cash, authorized securities, or guaranteed subscriptions. Semi-annual statements must be submitted to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General showing the condition of the business of the bank, the amount due depositors, the amount of guarantee fund, nature of investments, unpaid subscriptions, &c. An official wrongfully disposing of the moneys of the bank is liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, and shall be responsible for any damage sustained in consequence of his act. The making of false statements in accounts, returns, &c., is punishable by imprisonment for five years, and the official guilty

of the same is further responsible for damages sustained in consequence.

The management and administration of the bank is to be in accordance with regulations which are set forth at length in regard to the election of directors, holding of annual meetings of members, passing of by-laws, &c. The membership of the bank is to consist of persons who subscribe or pay to the guarantee fund a sum of at least $100. Members are to have one vote for each $100 of their sub scription, and are liable to be called upo from time to time on account of their re pective subscriptions, to meet any losse or expenses incurred by the bank, but n to an amount exceeding in all the amou of their subscriptions to the guarant fund remaining unpaid. Provision is mad also for the organization of associatio of 'voluntary workers' in connecti with the management of the bank.

THE FRASERVILLE SYNDICATE—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE STOR AT FRASERVILLE, QUE.

ON June 1, 1904, a co-operative store was opened at Fraserville, Que., under the management of an association to which the title of 'The Fraserville Syndicate' was given. The association has a subscribed capital of $4,500, representing 300 paid-up shares of $15 each, and the business engaged in is that of a general retail store. Information in detail as to the result of transactions during the period ending December 31, 1904, being the first seven months of the association's existence, was recently forwarded to the department,* and is of a very favourable character, reflecting much credit upon the management and giving every promise of a successful and most useful career for the association.

Sales and Profits of the Association.

During the period named, goods to the value of $31,527 were purchased, while total sales amounted to $23,615.45, realizing a profit of $4,501.45. An inventory made on December 31, 1904, showed goods on hand to the value of $12,413.17. The was paid out of profits, in accordance wi the rules of the association, a bonus or d count to members of $899.95, being t per cent of the amount purchased. P chasers who are not members of the as ciation do not receive a discount. Th remained a net surplus of $1,845.27 af all expenses were paid.

Expenses of Operation.

A manager is employed by the asso tion at a salary of $700 per annum. purchasing agent is employed at the sa salary, together with three other cle who receive respectively $9, $7 and $ per week. A bookkeeper is employed a $ per week and a delivery clerk at $7 week.

Rent and light are estimated to c $215 per annum, and taxes $115. The st is insured for $8,000, on which the mium amounts to $200 per year. maintenance of a horse and wagon is timated to cost $150 and the cost of cense for the selling of wines and liq is $195 per annum.

Management of the Association.

The association is under the man ment of a board of directors compose follows:—

President: George Desjardins.
Vice-President: John W. Hogg.
Secretary: A. Israel Beaulac.
Manager: J. Auguste Langlais.
Directors: William Lachance, Charles jardins, F. X. Bérubé, C. O. Cloutier, M.D. poléon Lapointe, Irénée Gendron, Téles

* The information contained in this article was furnished to the department by courtesy of Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, president of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis,' Lévis, Que. The department would be very glad to publish similar statements regarding other co-operative enterprises if the necessary details are forwarded. Among co-operative associations which have been referred to in the *Labour Gazette* in this way mention might be made of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis,' (see *Labour Gazette* for March, 1905, page 980); co-operative stores among Atlantic fishermen (see March, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 680), and the Guelph Co-operative Association, Ltd., (see March, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 908). See also report of correspondent for Sydney, N.S., in the present issue.

Bérubé, Ovide Carrier, François Dionne, Alfred Desjardins and Alphonse Blier.

All of these gentlemen were among the original founders of the association. The board meets every month, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business. The finances of the association are more particularly under the control of a finance committee of the board of directors, which consists of four members, and meets once a month or oftener as may be necessary. There is also a purchasing committee composed of three members, for the purpose of selecting the necessary merchandise.

All sales are made for cash, or at thirty days, with five days' grace allowed, but only members are allowed this limited credit.

SETTLEMENT OF NANAIMO, B.C., MINERS' DISPUTE UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900.

ON September 30 the lock-out of the employees of the Western Fuel Company of Nanaimo, B.C., which commenced on June 1 and has constituted the most serious and important struggle between capital and labour in Canada this year, has terminated through the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900. The report of Mr. W. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister, whose good offices were accepted by the parties, on his proceedings under the Act, contains a full account of the causes of the difficulty, the nature and result of the conciliation negotiations, and the terms of the contract, as well as a statement of some of the more important economic effects of the lock-out.

The report is as follows:—

Report of Deputy Minister.

Victoria, B.C., October 5, 1905.

The Honourable Sir William Mulock,
K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of my proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1900, in connection with the settlement of the lock-out of the employees of the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, B.C.

Acting under your instructions, I went to Nanaimo, B.C., with a view of lending the friendly offices of the Department of Labour, under the Conciliation Act, in connection with the above lock-out, which lock-out had been in existence since June 1. I arrived in Nanaimo on Sunday, September 24, and on the following day began negotiations with the parties.

Cause of Lock-out.

The cause of this lock-out will be gathered from the following notice, which was given by the manager of the Western Fuel Company to the employees of the company on May 27:—

To the underground employees of the Western Fuel Co. working in No. 1 mine.

The following are the alternatives:

1. Closing down of mine.
2. Protection shaft scheme. All men on No. 1 level inside of Cobble Hill, and all protection men inside of No. 1 dips to enter through protection shaft. All south side men to enter through No. 1 shaft. No reduction in wages. Men to provide transportation to and from Protection Island at their expense.
3. If all employees prefer to enter through No. 1 shaft, then a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. to apply to all under ground employees.

(Signed) T. R. STOCKETT,
Manager.

This notice had been presented by the company to its employees in anticipation of the changed conditions, which the coming into effect on June 1 of the amendment to the Eight-Hour law passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature would occasion.

The Eight-Hour law, as applicable to mines, and as originally passed in British Columbia, had no penalties attached for the enforcement of its provisions. The

amendment at the last session of the British Columbia legislature fixed penalties, which it was expected would have the effect of compelling obedience to the provisions of the Act.

The Eight-Hour law requires that employees of mines shall not be employed underground for a longer period than eight hours a day. The expression used in the Act is eight hours 'from bank to bank,' the term 'bank' being defined as meaning the 'pit head or any surface entrance to a mine.'

There are in coal mines three means of entry and exit—designated respectively as 'drifts,' 'slopes' and 'vertical shafts.' In the case of a 'drift,' entry is made from the side of a hill in a horizontal direction; in the case of a 'slope,' entry is from the side running inward in an oblique direction; in the case of a 'vertical shaft,' entry is made by means of a cage which lowers men into the mine, the cage operating up and down.

The Western Fuel Company has two large mining properties, one at Nanaimo proper, which extends for two or three miles under water, and is known as 'Number One' mine; it connects with an island known as Protection island, the term 'Number One' being applied to the whole property. There is another mine at Northfield, or Brechin, some distance away.

Number One mine is a vertical shaft mine, there being a shaft into this mine on the mainland, and also one on Protection island. It has been the practice of the company to lower the men into Number One mine by the shaft at Nanaimo. On reaching the base of the shaft they would go to their several places in the mine by means of underground tramways, or otherwise.

The company contends that in the case of vertical shaft mines the Eight-Hour Law, as passed, works an injustice, compared with its operation in the case of mines having entrance by means of slopes or drifts, and as Number One mine is the only coal mine in British Columbia, excepting one other smaller mine at Cumberland, which is a vertical shaft mine it is argued that the Western Fuel Company is placed by the Act at a disadvantage in the mining of coal compared with other companies.

According to the statement given me by the general manager, only sixteen men can go down into the mine in the cage at one time. To lower over 468 men, which was the number working underground at Number One at the time of the lock-out, it took twenty-five minutes each day; and to bring up this number took a corresponding time. Had the means of entrance and exit been by a drift or slope, the men would have been able to walk into the mine to their work without the operation of the cage at all. The company therefore took the position, that compared with the mines with slopes and drifts the operation of the Act would occasion to Number One mine a loss proportionate to the time it took to let the men into the mine by means of the cage. It was to offset this loss that the company decided when the law came into effect, to utilize the shaft at Protection island, and to require a large number of employees working in Number One mine to enter from this shaft. The time lost in getting to work would, it was argued, be much less than were entrance to be made at Number One shaft, inasmuch as from the bottom of the Protection shaft men would be nearer their places in the mine than they would be at the top of Number One. Moreover, Number One shaft is also utilized for the purpose of hoisting coal. As Protection island can only be reached by means of boat transportation, the company decided to make its employees bear the cost of this transportation, justifying its action in so doing by contending that while the company had opposed the passing of this Act without some amendment being made to make good the difference occasioned by the mine being a vertical shaft mine, resolutions passed by some of its employees were responsible in part for the Act going through in the form it did. No objec-

vas taken to the eight-hour law, except in o far as vertical shaft mines were ad-ersely affected.

When the above notice was given to the mployees of the company, they decided ot to accept any of the alternatives pre-ented, and the mines were accordingly losed on June 1.

Numbers Affected by Lock-out.

At the time of the lock-out there were nployed at Number One mine 468 under-round employees, and 68 on the surface. t Northfield mine, 109 underground em-oyees, and 53 on the surface. There were so between 45 and 50 employees connected ith different departments, such as the rail-ay, repair shops, &c. This made a total about 700 employees in all, who were rectly affected.

Some of the company's employees were the time of the lock-out members of a al organization of the Western Federa-n of Miners; others—a large number—re members of a local organization of the ited Mine Workers' Union, and some did t belong to any labour organization. All employees of Number One mine, how-r stopped work on June 1. They were llowed shortly after by the employees of Northfield mine, who, while not af-fted by the company's propositions came o in sympathy with the men of Number e.

Several attempts to settle the difference tween the company and the men were ade during the months which followed commencement of the lock-out, but ese were without success. The last at-ept was made on the 21st day of Septem-r at which time the management had interview with a committee of the com-ny's employees. The results of this in-rview were made known to a meeting of local union of the United Mine Work-rs and a ballot on the question of resum-g work resulted in a decision not to re-rn to work, on a vote of 247 to 9.

Negotiations Under Conciliation Act.

Immediately after my arrival in Nana-o I sought interviews with committees of employees, whom I had reason to believe represented numbers of the men; also with individuals, and with the general manager of the company. I made clear to the parties that I had not come at the request of either, but by direction of the Minister of Labour, under Section IV. of the 'Conciliation Act,' which reads as follows:—

'Where a difference exists, or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the minister may—

(a) inquire into the circumstances and causes of the difference.

(b) take such steps as to him seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together . . . . with a view to an amicable settlement of the difference.'

I explained that should the parties so desire I was prepared to lend the good offices of the department in the capacity of a conciliator, and I am pleased to report that this offer was forthwith accepted by each of the parties.

The parties to the difference having agreed to allow me to act as conciliator between them, I spent Monday, the 25th of September, in endeavouring to master the contentions of the disputants, and in making myself fully acquainted with the real issue between the parties, for I found immediately upon taking up the subject of differences, that the question of paying the cost of transportation to and from Protection island, which had been fixed by the company at $1 per man per month for all the underground employees of Number One mine, while it was the immediate cause of the lock-out, was only one among a number of grievances alleged by the employees, which grievances were held to be though a remote, nevertheless, a real cause of the difference between the parties.

The questions which, it was contended, were matters of difference between the company and the employees may be summed up in the main, and very generally, as follows:

1. A system of dockage inspection adopted in October, 1904, whereby the men were laid off work entirely, sometimes for a number of days, in cases where their cars contained above a certain quantity of dirt; this, in addition to the cars, being confiscated.

2. The abolition by the company in October, 1904, of a minimum wage payment of $3 per day to men working in the lower seam of Number One mine, which had resulted in a number of the employees earning less than this amount on account, so it was alleged, of adverse conditions in the mine, rather than any indifference in the manner in which their work was discharged.

3. A charge on the part of the company for tools used by company men, which charge had been instituted for the first time in October, 1904—the tools having been supplied free prior to that time; also an alleged excessive charge for the tools supplied.

In addition to these, which were considered the more important grievances, it was stated by the men that in October, 1904, a sum amounting to 25 cents per day, which had been allowed prior to the adoption of the new safety lamp, had been taken off, new, more expensive and better lamps having been supplied in view of the former allowance. In the same month it was decided by the company that the employees should thereafter pay $2.50 per ton for coal, whereas previous to that date the company's men had been allowed one ton of coal a month free of charge, the cost of additional coal being, to men digging coal, and married drivers, fixed at $1.50 per ton. The Saturday shift had also been made eight hours, whereas prior to October, 1904, it had been seven. The company on its part had offset the loss occasioned to the men in some of these changes by a reduction in the price of dynamite, glycerine, fuse, caps, &c., and by putting men on single shifts. The company had also contributed $1,000 towards an accident fund. These reductions and contributions were, however, not considered by the men as adequately meeting the deductions occasioned by the changes.

To protect their interests a number of the miners had become members of the United Mine Workers' Union, and an original demand on the part of those who had joined this organization was the recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union in any settlement which might be made. This demand had, however, been waived during the course of negotiations between the company and a committee of its employees, prior to my reaching Nanaimo, so it was not necessary for me to deal with that question.

On Tuesday, September 26, I continued my interviews with the representatives of the men, and with the general manager, endeavouring to make each side acquainted with the position of the other, and striving to see if there were not, in the light of such concessions as each were prepared to make, some point at which the mutual interests of the parties might be shown to be such as might cause them to waive either in whole or part, other considerations which were keeping them apart. While I had reason to believe this point could be reached, I perceived that as a preliminary of negotiations which were to be ultimately effective, it would be necessary, both on account of the difference among the men themselves, and the attitude of the company towards their organizations, to call a mass meeting of all the underground employees of Number One and Northfield mines, and to obtain, if possible, from this meeting a committee with authority to negotiate a settlement on behalf of the whole. I decided, therefore, to hold a mass meeting on Wednesday afternoon, September 27, and engaged the Nanaimo Opera House for this purpose. I caused the following notice to be posted in conspicuous places throughout Nanaimo, and had the same inserted in the local press:—

MASS MEETING.

The undersigned requests the underground employees of the Western Fuel Company, formerly working in No. 1 and Northfield Mines, to attend a mass meeting to be held in the Nanaimo Opera House, on Wednesday afternoon, September 27, at 4 o'clock.

W. L. MacKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Nanaimo, Sept. 26, 1905.

I also had balloting papers prepared, in case a vote were called for on any motion.

On Wednesday, during the morning, I continued my interviews with the company and some of the employees. At the mass meeting in the afternoon, which was a

tended by about 300 miners, I explained the purpose of my mission, and the nature of the negotiations which had taken place up to that time, and pointed out that were negotiations to be continued it would be necessary that a committee should be appointed from the meeting with power to act on behalf of all affected. I am pleased to report that at this meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

'That this meeting approves of appointing a committee of five persons to negotiate a settlement of the existing difficulties between the Western Fuel Company and its former employees; such committee to have power to effect a settlement on behalf of the employees, provided that the committee is able to obtain such terms as it believes are honourable and fair, regard being had to all existing conditions.'

The following persons were also unanimously chosen as a committee to act on behalf of the employees: George Johnson, Richard Booth, Joseph Hardy, John W. Graham and J. K. McKenzie.

This committee elected, negotiations between its members and the management were commenced on the same evening, I, at the request of the parties, acting as intermediary between them.

On Thursday, I continued to act as intermediary between the committee and the general manager of the company, and on that day a general understanding was reached as to the basis on which it was believed a settlement might be effected.

By Friday morning negotiations had proceeded so satisfactorily that I felt were the parties to be brought together at a common board it would be possible for them to draft terms of an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory. I accordingly engaged a room in the Court House, and requested the parties to meet there, which they agreed to do; at the same time agreeing to accept my services as chairman at this meeting. At 2.30 in the afternoon the parties met, and I stated in the presence of each their relative positions as explained to me; also, as far as I was able, the arguments in support of each, and indicated in a general way the lines upon which it seemed probable that a settlement might be effected. The several matters in dispute were then taken up seriatim, and before 7 o'clock that evening the terms of an agreement had been definitely shaped.

While the committee had been given power by the mass meeting of Wednesday afternoon to sign on behalf of the men, its members felt that though prepared themselves to enter into an agreement on the terms proposed, it would be preferable to have the agreement as a whole ratified by the men as a body before signing. It was accordingly decided to have a memorandum of the agreement laid before the underground employees at a mass meeting on the following night, and to leave it to this meeting to accept or reject the agreement. I accordingly engaged the Nanaimo Opera House for the following (Saturday) evening, and inserted a notice in the press similar to the one inserted for the Wednesday afternoon meeting.

At the meeting on Saturday night, which was attended by about 330 employees, I outlined the negotiations which had taken place since the meeting on the Wednesday previous, read to the meeting the agreement as drawn and recommended by the committee to the meeting for its endorsement, explained its terms, and outlined the general situation as viewed by the company and the committee.

The following resolution was then moved and seconded:—

'That the action of the committee be endorsed by this meeting and that the committee be authorized to sign the agreement.

A secret ballot being taken, the motion was carried by a vote of 236 to 93.

The following resolution was also carried:—

'That the thanks of the late employees of the Western Fuel Company be extended to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and their committee appointed at a mass meeting held in the Opera House on September 27, for the speedy and efficient manner in which they have brought about a settlement of our difficulties in our lockout.'

The meeting having endorsed the action of the committee, and given its members authority to sign the agreement, I requested the latter and also the manager and gen-

eral superintendent of the company to meet in the parlour of the hotel at which I was staying for the purpose of signing the contract. Having kindly complied with this request, the contract was signed in my presence by the parties at 11.30 p.m.

Terms of the Agreement.

Among important matters dealt with in the agreement, of which no mention has as yet been made, were an undertaking by the company that there should be no discrimination against any former employee, employees to be reinstated as rapidly as the mine conditions and trade would permit; also, an undertaking by the company to recognize and meet a committee representative of its employees on matters relating to the agreement, or any new matters relating to the status thereof, and an agreement by the parties that the duration of the contract should be for a period of two years. The company also gave an undertaking to reduce the prices of tools in accordance with the figures set forth on a memorandum which I am submitting with the contract.

The full text of the contract, and the memorandum referred to, are as follows:—

Memorandum of agreement entered into this 30th day of September, A.D. 1905, between the Western Fuel Company, hereinafter called 'The Company,' of the first part, and the employees of the Western Fuel Company, represented by a committee of five, elected at a duly called mass meeting, hereinafter called 'the men,' of the second part.

Witnesseth,—That for and in consideration of the several conditions hereinafter mentioned and the mutual advantages of the parties, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

First,—The rates, terms and conditions in effect at both Nos. 1 and Northfield Mines, during the month of May, 1905, shall continue in effect during the term of this agreement, except as hereinafter provided.

Second,—The payment of a sum not exceeding one dollar ($1) per month per employee by all underground employees of No. 1 mine, to cover the cost of transportation to and from Protection Island is agreed to and the Company is hereby authorized to collect such sum monthly.

It being understood that immediately upon the restoration of the hours of underground labour existing prior to June 1, 1905, the company will assume the entire cost of transportation, and the company agrees to restore the old hours of labour just as soon as it is in a position to do so legally.

Third,—The system of dockage inspection as practiced at No. 1 mine, shall be effective at both No. 1 and Northfield mines, with penalties for refuse matter, in lieu of suspension, as follows:—

Up to and including 50 lbs. of refuse per car, double dockage.

Over 50 and including 100 lbs. of refuse per car, confiscation of car.

Over 100 lbs. of refuse per car, dismissal after investigation.

Provided that any party dismissed may have the right of appeal to the superintendent of mines, whose decision shall be final.

Fourth,—The company agrees to a minimum rate of three dollars ($3) per shift for miners in the lower seam workings of No. 1 mine.

It being understood that the superintendent of mines shall be the judge as to the ability of the party to earn such minimum.

Fifth,—The company agrees to recognize and meet a sub-committee of three from the committee of five on matters relating to this agreement, or any new matters changing the status thereof.

Any vacancy on the committee of five to be filled at a duly called mass meeting of the underground employees of the company.

The committee of five to have the handling of the check-weighman's and gas committee funds.

Sixth,—The company agrees not to discriminate against any former employee and to reinstate any former employee applying for work as rapidly as the mine conditions and trade permit.

All parties applying for work shall by their signatures endorse this agreement.

Seventh,—the term and duration of this agreement shall be for the period of two years, beginning October 1, 1905, and terminating September 30, 1907.

Eighth,—This agreement to be effective shall bear the signature of the manager and superintendent of mines for the company, and the committee of five for the men and the approval signature of the president of the company.

Signed, sealed and delivered, the day and year first above mentioned.

For the company:

THOS. R. STOCKETT, Manager.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Superintendent.

For the men:

RICHARD BOOTH,
J. R. McKENZIE,
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
GEORGE JOHNSON,
JOSEPH HARDY.

Witness:
W. L. Mackenzie King,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Approved,
President Western Fuel Company.*

MEMORANDUM *RE* REDUCTION IN PRICE OF TOOLS.

Axes	$1.15	Reduced to	$1
Scoop shovels	1.25	"	1
Large rock shovels	1.50	"	1
Small rock shovels	1.50	"	1
Track hatchets	1.50	"	1
Four ft. X-cut saws	3.15	"	2
Hand saws	1.85	"	1
10-inch files	25	"	
Pick handles	25	"	

* The approval of Mr. Howard, the president of the company, was obtained by wire from San Francisco, Cal.

Effects of Lock-out.

It would be impossible within the proper space of this report, or with the limited time at my disposal, to convey an adequate idea of how many, and serious in their nature, were the consequences of this important industrial conflict between capital and labour in one of the oldest and most important coal mining districts of Canada. The city of Nanaimo has grown up in dependence on its coal mines, and they constitute its mainstay commercially and industrially. A prolonged closing of the mines would cause the city as an important industrial centre to vanish from the face of the map. There are but few of its inhabitants who in one way or another are not dependent for their means of livelihood on incomes which either directly or indirectly are derived from the wealth which the collieries produce. In a lesser degree, but nevertheless appreciably, the district for miles about shares in the fortunes, ill or good, of this mining centre. In fact, it is an admission of the best informed business men that Nanaimo cannot suffer industrially without the whole of Vancouver Island feeling the effect in one way or another, and this is true of even important business interests in the city of Victoria itself. Any mention of loss in Nanaimo must, therefore, to be given its full significance, be viewed in the light of it being an industrial centre, from which source the wealth created distributes itself through a multitude of channels in a variety of ways and in countless directions. The source exhausted by means either artificial or natural, all that it supplies is affected thereby.

In wages alone to the miners there was, in consequence of this difficulty, a loss, according to the company's estimate, of nearly $300,000 during the period from June 1 to September 1, inclusive. In addition, an immediate loss in direct payments to merchants in Nanaimo on account of the customary purchase of supplies by the company of timber, stocks, &c., between $20,000 and $25,000. A loss to the company on account of expense incurred in securing the plant throughout the difficulty of about $12,000, as well as the loss of such profits as would have been netted during the period. This is a money loss. What has been occasioned in the way of financial embarrassment and personal distress in a variety of forms it would be perhaps impossible to estimate. That families have had to undergo the greatest privations and were reduced in many cases to absolute want, was made apparent to me on every side. A large number of individuals, many families and a few business men left the city altogether, moving away, in some cases, all their possessions, and have taken up residence elsewhere. About half the miners had left the city when I arrived there; some had secured work elsewhere and will not return, others were in search of it. Others again, partly of necessity, partly because of the opportunity, were camping or hunting game in the woods. During my stay in Nanaimo I talked with a number of persons as to the effects of the strike, and was amazed at the extent to which all alike appeared to have suffered. What a continuation of the struggle would have meant I almost hesitate to suggest; the following among instances cited to me may give an idea. At the hotel at which I was stopping there had not been a traveller for weeks who had remained any time or done any business, and but few had visited the city for a month or more. The proprietor informed me that the business of the bar alone had fallen off two-thirds, and other business still more seriously. A minister of an important Methodist congregation had received considerably less than half of his stipend from the commencement of the trouble, and had been seeking to maintain himself and wife and family of four children on a dollar a day. I found out that another important congregation were considering seriously the closing of their church altogether, its members having so fallen off in payments and numbers. One of the two daily papers was, so I was credibly informed, awaiting the result of the settlement negotiations, before deciding definitely to suspend publi-

cation. Merchants were withdrawing their advertising and failing to meet their payments; the Associated Press reports had been stopped, and the staff of the telegraph office was about to be reduced in consequence. Even a local undertaker had decided, so I was informed, to leave the city on the week following, having had practically no payments on outstanding accounts since the difficulty commenced, and virtually nothing in cash on account of services rendered during its continuance. These instances might be multiplied; they are, however, in their nature sufficiently varied to indicate how general the loss occasioned was in its effect. How great the legacy of debt, or how long the period of privation may continue, now that the trouble is ended, is hard to say; so long, however, as it may continue, there will be added consequences adverse in their nature which must be written down on the one account.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that not the least valuable part of the settlement, as I view it, is the better understanding which, I think, has been come to between the company and its men, and in particular the fuller appreciation gained, and understanding of the difficulties, responsibilities and rights of the position of the other by each of the immediate parties to the agreement. For the effective carrying out of any agreement between employer and employee, and more particularly in regard to contracts entered into after a long and bitter struggle, what has been accomplished, to use the terms of the Conciliation Act, in the endeavour 'to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction to promote good feeling and to restore confidence' will perhaps be more fruitful in good results in the end than any concessions which may have been made one way or the other. That a feeling of mutual confidence has been restored between the parties is, I believe, true; that it is so, I have no hesitation in saying, is due to the opportunity which was afforded of differences being discussed with some degree of frankness and sincerity at a common board and to the conviction which has perhaps deepened on each side that that which is of mutual concern is best promoted by being so regarded.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA—TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convened in the Labour Temple in the City of Toronto, Ont., on Monday, Sept. 18, this being the fourth occasion on which the congress has met in Toronto since its formation in 1873, and the first time since 1892. Mr. Robert Hungerford, president of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, presided at the opening session, and delivered the address of welcome on behalf of organized labour, while the acting mayor and the chairman of the civic reception committee extended a welcome on behalf of the city. Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Ont., and Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., of Nanaimo, B.C., ex-president of the congress, delivered short addresses, and Mr. Frank Feeney, of Philadelphia, Pa., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, extended fraternal greetings from that organization. Other addresses were made at the opening session by the president of the International Association of Steam Engineers, the president of the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, the Plumbers, Gas and Steam-fitters, the vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the general organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, the first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and the third vice

president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Mr. Alphonse Verville, of Montreal, president of the congress, replied to the addresses, thanking the speakers for their expressions of good-will.

The report of the Credential Committee showed that one hundred and thirty-six delegates were entitled to seats in the convention, thirty-one of whom represented thirteen trades and labour councils, five represented four federal labour unions and ninety-nine represented sixty-two international trade unions, with one fraternal delegate.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, Ont. After referring to the steady advancement which has been made during the past year, it was stated that while there has been a general increase in wages, the advance has not kept pace with the increased cost of living, which was stated to represent from 50 to 60 per cent on the cost of domestic necessities. Reference was made to the harmony existing between the congress and the various international bodies, several of which were stated to have affiliated their local unions in Canada and to be paying the per capita tax for the same from headquarters. The defeat of the Union Label bill by the Senate was mentioned, as well as the decision of the Ontario legislature to discontinue the competition of prison-made goods with free labour. With regard to immigration, reference was made to the act passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament, providing for the punishment of those found guilty of circulating information misrepresenting labour conditions in this country. The decision of Mr. Justice Anglin declaring that the Dominion government had no power to enact the deportation clauses of the Alien Labour Act was recorded, as was also the amendment to the Criminal Code whereby the right of citizens to trial by jury for certain labour offences is made clear. It was stated that an organizer had been appointed in the month of June, and the executive strongly urged the necessity of providing ways and means sufficient to keep this official continuously in the field. In reference to the question of the 'open shop,' the executive asserted that it involved the denial of the right to organize, which would never be surrendered by workpeople, as it involved recognition of their claim for fair living wages, reasonable working hours, proper sanitary conditions, &c. Other subjects referred to in the report included public ownership, the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to Great Britain, labour legislation, the attitude of the Grand Trunk Railway toward its employees, and the union label.

Reports of Provincial Executives.

British Columbia.—The Executive Committee referred in its report to the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act which became operative on the 1st of July, 1905, and which provided for an eight-hour day for all underground workers in coal mines. All of the employees in the province, with the exception of the Western Fuel Company of Nanaimo, have accepted the new conditions. Since the 1st of July, 1905, the Western Fuel Company's mines, which employ about six hundred men, have ceased operations. The passage by the legislature of the 'Deceased Workmen's Wages Act' was also commented upon. The congress was recommended to hold its next session on the Pacific coast; also to endeavour to secure the passage of an immigration Act by the Dominion government similar to the Natal Act, to check the importation of Japanese into Canada. It was further recommended that the solicitor of the congress be instructed to prepare a report on the case of Morgan vs. British Yukon Navigation Company, that the constitution be amended to provide for better working arrangements between federal labour unions, and that an organizer be appointed for the province.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba executive stated that the city of Brandon now af-

fords scope for a number of labour organizations, and referred to the action of the Winnipeg city council in adopting the fair wage clause on municipal contracts, which the executive are assured will be carefully enforced.

It was stated that complaints had been made that the fair wage schedule on some Dominion government contracts was being violated, and that some of the building trades organizations made complaint to the Department of Labour, which sent an officer to investigate; owing to the difficulty of securing evidence, it was stated the charges were not proved, except in one case, where restitution was made. Owing to the heavy immigration of mechanics from Great Britain, the labour market in the early part of the year was stated to have been overcrowded, but the campaign carried on by the Congress and the Trades Councils of Winnipeg and other cities in the British press was reported as having been very successful.

Ontario.—The committee reported that it had interviewed the Ontario government on November 1, 1904, and again on March 22, 1905, relative to the question of prison-made goods, with the result that the manufacture of brooms in the Central Prison was discontinued in June, 1905, when the contract expired. On April 12, 1905, the committee again waited on the government and presented the following matters for consideration:—

That all prison-made goods be labelled.

That an Act be passed making it compulsory to remove all coverings from walls and ceilings before being renewed.

That all street cars in future bought or constructed by street railway companies be provided with a passage through each open car.

That the Factories Act be so amended as to raise the age limit of children employed in shops from 10 to 14 years, and that 'offices' be placed under the jurisdiction of the Shops Act.

That additional factory inspectors be appointed and the province divided into districts of smaller area than at present.

That the stationary engineers' Bill be passed and made law.

Expressing confidence in the management of the Ontario Labour Bureau and deploring the fact that the Manufacturers' Association had decided to withhold necessary information.

Of the above requests the committee stated only one was dealt with, that being the Stationary Engineers' Bill, which was referred to a special committee which was considering the same when the House prorogued. The amendment of the statute whereby inspectors under the Ontario Factories' Act when called as witnesses may object to give evidence as to any factory inspected by him in his official duty was referred to.

Quebec.—Very little progress, if any, it was stated, had been made by the labour unions of the city of Quebec. The pressmen have been reorganized and the membership of the Cigarmakers' and Bookbinders' Union increased, and the bricklayers of Beauport have been organized. The necessity of an organizer being appointed who can speak both the English and French languages was brought to the attention of the congress by the committee.

New Brunswick.—The executive committee informed the congress that the provincial government had passed a factory Act of last session, and it was expected that an inspector would be appointed to enforce its provisions. The congress was urged to hold its next convention in New Brunswick, and the opinion was expressed that the annual session should be held in each province in turn. Attention of international unions was called to the need of organization work in the maritime provinces, especially as St. John in the winter months is to be the landing place for foreign labourers.

Prince Edward Island.—An increase in the rate of wages for longshoremen in Charlottetown from 25 to 35 cents per hour for night work was recorded. The report also stated that owing to the lack of organization among mechanics the wage rate was no higher than that of labourers.

Report of Committee on Executive Committees' Reports.

The report of the committee on the executive committee's reports, which was adopted, concurred for the most part

the reports, and made the following recommendations:—

In favour of an anti-contract labour law instead of an alien labour law.

Where no labour candidates are in the field for parliamentary elections, that support be given to the candidate most favourable to labour measures, but that this must not be construed as to sanction the appearance of labour men on platforms of political parties not distinctly labour parties. At a subsequent session of the congress a resolution interpreting the above was adopted as follows : That the interpretation of candidates of a distinct labour party as expressed shall apply to only such as are the nominees of trade councils, or conventions held under the auspices of trade and labour unions of any locality placing candidates in the field.

In reference to the Ontario report, the executive was recommended to again bring to the attention of the legislature the matters presented last year.

Report of Parliamentary Solicitor.

Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, parliamentary solicitor of the congress, presented a report relating to the matters intrusted to him during the last session of parliament. His report, which was considered in secret session, dealt with the following subjects: Wages of Intercolonial Railway employees, Alien Labour Bill, railway insurance old age pension scheme, public ownership, Railway Disputes Act, steamboat inspection, Cowichan Indians, immigration, Dominion Elections Act amendment, safety of ships, certificates of masters and mates, Grand Trunk Pacific and health regulations, Seamen's Act amendment, employment of civil servants outside of the service, Union Label Bill, Criminal Code amendment and false representations to immigrants. The solicitor also referred to the appointment of the Tariff Commission by the Dominion government, and recommended the placing of labour candidates in the field for parliamentary representation where there is reasonable hope of success, and to elect men who can be depended upon to aid legislation promoted by the congress.

The committee to whom the above report was referred recommended: That the government be urged to pay a reasonable wage to certain employees on the Intercolonial Railway in spite of deficits in its operation: that the solicitor endeavour to obtain amendments to Alien Labour law as soon as possible, although an anti-contract labour law would be preferable; that the subject of immigration be left in the hands of the executive committee; that civil servants be prohibited from accepting other employment than that for which they are salaried; and that efforts be made to have Union Label Bill made a government measure. The above recommendations were adopted, as well as one to appoint a special committee to appear before the Tariff Commission to properly place the views of the wage-earners before that body, and that local labour organizations be asked to co-operate. The suggestion regarding candidates for parliamentary representation was approved, but one in reference to the appointment of labour representatives to the Senate was defeated.

Conference with Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The report of the special committee which was appointed at the convention of the congress held at Montreal last year to confer with a committee from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was referred to a committee, and the report of this committee was considered in secret session. The committee stated that while the congress was not opposed to conferring with the Manufacturers' Association, any overtures towards that end should come from the latter, inasmuch as the manufacturers had failed to meet the congress in its endeavour to promote industrial peace and harmony.

A resolution regarding the action of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in declining to give information to the Ontario Labour Bureau was also referred to this committee. The recommendation of the committee was that the congress advise the government to give the bureau authority to compel the furnishing of statistical information. It was also recommended that the special committee be reappointed to confer with the Manufac-

ers' Association should the latter desire to meet the representatives of the congress.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

The secretary-treasurer presented the following financial statement:—

	$ cts.
Balance on hand, 1904.	401 67
Receipts, per capita tax, charters, &c.	3,698 62
American Federation of Labour, grant	500 00
Advertising	100 00
	4,700 29
Expenditure	4,001 36
Balance on hand	698 93

The following table shows the number of unions affiliated, together with the membership and revenue received:—

Province.	Number of Unions.	Membership.	Revenue.
			$ cts.
Ontario	151	11,929	2,090 61
Quebec	34	3,911	595 86
British Columbia, Manitoba, and Alberta	32	2,353	452 81
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	14	780	138 86
I. B. Maintenance of W. Employees.	100	2,000	180 00
Journeymen Tailors	43	945	170 00
Albion, N.Y., Paving Cutters	2	40	7 20
Kansas City Coopers' Union	2	46	8 28
Chartered Society Lace Operatives, grant	....	.....	5 00
Detroit Stove Mounters, grant	..	.....	25 00
Peoria Steam Engineers, grant	...	.....	25 00
Total	378	22,004	3,698 62

Twenty-nine trades and labour councils, and twenty federal labour unions are now chartered by the congress. Four federal labour unions were chartered during the year, three charters were surrendered and two revoked.

Other Reports.

The fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, Mr. John A. Flett, presented a report of the convention which was held in San Francisco, Cal., in November last, in which among other matters attention was directed to the growth of the organization during the past eight years, the membership in 1904 being 1,787,200. The report was approved.

The organizer, Mr. William Berry, of Hamilton, who was appointed by the executive in the month of June, submitted a report of the localities visited and the work accomplished.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The constitution was amended so as to provide for the following order of business:—

1. Opening.
2. Roll call of officers.
3. Roll call of delegates at every session.

The months in which per capita tax is payable were changed to October and April instead of November and May.

It was decided to give representation to international local trade unions whose per capita is paid from headquarters.

The proposition to change clause 8 in the platform of principles to provide for an elective senate until such time as the senate is abolished was not concurred in and the clause 'Abolition of the Senate' remains. In connection with the Senate the following resolution was also adopted by the convention:—

'Therefore be it resolved that this Congress take action requesting the different trades councils and local unions affiliated with it to demand of all candidates offering for general or by-federal elections a definite pledge to the effect that they will move and support a motion in the following session of parliament having for its purpose opposition to the granting of the usual and recently increased financial supplies to the Senate.'

Resolutions Passed.

The following resolutions of a general character were approved by the convention:—

Expressing sympathy with the International Typographical Union in its effort to secure the eight hour day.

Asking the American Federation of Labour to hold its 1906 session in Canada.

Against the use of side steps on street cars and asking the provincial legislature to ensure that aisles be provided in street cars.

Asking that letter carriers be placed in the same position as other employees of the civil service in regard to payment of loss of time through sickness or accident.

Expressing sympathy with the striking machinists on the G.T.R. system and with the locked out iron moulders in London, Ont., and pledging moral support.

Asking the provincial legislature to abolish property qualification for public office, and amendments to law so as to permit tenants as well as freeholders to vote on money by-laws.

In favour of local legislatures incorporating sanitary regulations for cities of 15,000 or under.

Against the sale of household goods, especially bedding, from houses in which there has been tuberculosis, without proper disinfection.

In favour of uniform free text books in the various provinces.

In favour of giving support to labour papers without prejudice to other papers using typographical union label.

Asking that provincial legislatures be urged to pass Acts compelling steam engineers operating boilers of twenty-five horse power or over to hold certificates of competency.

In favour of the executive of the Congress acting as conciliator in cases of disputes arising between the local unions and international officers.

Against the government having printing required for public service done out of the country.

In favour of the technical schools, and asking that the Dominion government be urged to assist in their establishment.

That provincial legislatures be asked to pass laws providing for an eight-hour work day.

That provincial legislatures be urged to amend the law *re* payment of wages so that in non-payment of wages cases the employer may be committed to jail.

In favour of social reform and direct legislation.

Against the incorporation of trade unions.

In favour of local legislatures establishing employment bureaus.

Against individual contract and piece work system.

Directing attention to the unfair bakeries in the city of Toronto.

That the fair wage officers of the Dominion government in cases where they have received a complaint that the wage as set forth in the schedule is not being paid, shall have power to inspect books, pay rolls, &c., which will give the information required.

Instructing the executive of the Congress to assist local unions involved in legal cases where funds are necessary to carry the suits to higher tribunals.

Amendments to Factories' Acts Suggested.

The following resolutions desiring amendments to existing factory Acts were also approved:—

That provincial legislatures be asked to incorporate in factory laws of the different provinces regulations providing for the proper lighting of industrial establishments.

Instructing the Ontario executive to ask the local legislature to amend the factory Act so as to prevent the employment of children under fourteen years of age in offices, stores, canning factories and other industries not now included in the Act.

Another resolution desired the Ontario factory Act to be amended by adding clauses providing for the proper ventilation of moulding shops, and the supplying of wash rooms and proper receptacles for clothing of moulders.

Referred to Ontario Executive.

The following resolutions in regard to matters coming under the jurisdiction of the local legislatures were referred to the Ontario executive committee:—

Asking the Ontario government to amend law so as to provide for same time to vote on money by-laws as now allowed for voting in municipal and provincial elections.

Asking the Ontario government to give same salary to female factory inspectors as that to male inspectors.

In favour of the repeal of the Ontario Farm Land's Act.

Protesting against the action of the County Crown Attorney of Stratford for taking civil proceedings against G.T.R. striking machinists. The resolutions also disapproved of officers of the Crown holding dual positions, and directed that the attention of the Ontario government be called to the matter.

Referred to Quebec Executive.

Resolutions bearing on the following subjects were referred to the executive committee for the province of Quebec:—

In favour of uniform free text books for the province of Quebec.

Recommending trades and labour councils and unions of Quebec to form labour parties wherever possible.

In favour of Quebec legislature providing for the taxation of religious institutions which operate concerns in competition with tax-paying establishments.

The Tariff.

In addition to the approving of a committee to wait on the Tariff Commission to present the views of organized wage-earners in reference to a revision of the tariff, the congress passed the following resolution on the same subject:—

Resolved, that all possible effort be put forth, and all opportunities be embraced, to bring about an equality before the law as between the buyer and seller of labour, which can best be secured at this time by the advocacy of such changes in our trade policy as will result in more equitable protection.

A resolution in support of the action of the British Trades Congress in opposing the policy of Joseph Chamberlain was en-

dorsed. The resolution, minus the preamble, set forth:—

'That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada should reiterate its loyalty to the British Trades Congress which at its convention held recently overwhelmingly endorsed the fight against Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Canadian union men believed that an injustice done to the wage-workers of the motherland is a blow at the wage-workers of Canada, and would ultimately attach added burdens to an already overburdened Canadian working class.'

The Militia.

A resolution calling for the disbandment of the militia, and as a substitute requiring volunteers to buy their own supplies and bear their own expense in the protection of the country was introduced and referred to committee. The resolution was as follows:—

That the Congress views with alarm the recent action of our government in increasing the armed force and armament of this country without any justification, at a cost wholly unnecessary, and productive of the very worst results in the demoralization, of the youth of this country, the waste of the national resources, the creation of a class opposed to the best interests of our country.

The Congress therefore demands the disbandment of our militia force, and that volunteers may be forced to be true to the name by furnishing their own supplies and bearing their own expense.

The resolution committee recommended non-concurrence, and after a lively debate the report of the committee was adopted and the resolution defeated.

Union Label.

Mrs. May Darwin, of the Women's Union Label League of Toronto, read a despatch from the international headquarters in Chicago conveying greetings from the league. Mrs. Darwin asked for the moral support of the union to the women's label leagues. By resolution the congress and local trade unions were pledged to give their assistance to the leagues.

Mr. William Ferguson, of the Blue Label League of New York, also addressed the convention on the subject of union labels.

Resolutions in favour of the following union labels were adopted. United garment workers, brewery workers, printers and allied trades, tobacco workers, coopers, and cigarmakers.

Sunday Labour—International Arbitration.

During one of the sessions Rev. Mr. Shearer, of Toronto, addressed the congress in behalf of the work of the Lord's Day Alliance, and asked the delegates to reiterate their former resolutions on the question of the preservation of the Sabbath. On motion, the support of the congress was pledged to the Lord's Day Alliance.

Rev. Dr. Courtice, of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Association, at one of the sessions spoke of the aims and objects of the society along the lines of international arbitration, and invited the support of the congress in the work of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Association.

Officers 1905-06.

The officers chosen for the ensuing term were as follows:—

President: A. Verville, Montreal, Que.
(Re-elected by acclamation).
Vice-President: James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.
(Re-elected by acclamation).
Sec. Treasurer: P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.
(Re-elected by acclamation).

Provincial Vice-Presidents and Executive Committees.

Ontario—
Vice-Presidents:
S. L. Landers, Hamilton, Ont.
W. T. Thompson, Toronto, Ont.
Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.
Geo. Lambert, Sarnia, Ont.

Quebec—
Vice-Presidents:
Gustave Francq, Montreal, Que.
Geo. Levesque, Quebec, Que.
Frank Payette, Montreal, Que.
Alex. Mitchell, Montreal, Que.

Manitoba—
Vice-Presidents:
J. F. Grassick, Winnipeg, Man.
L. J. Walker, Winnipeg, Man.
E. J. Reynolds, Winnipeg, Man.
A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia—
Vice-Presidents:
Geo. A. Coldwell, Victoria, B.C.
E. C. Beard, Nanaimo, B.C.
D. J. Johnston, Vancouver, B.C.
E. Kilby, Nelson, B.C.

The appointment of the executive committees of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was referred to the general executive.

Mr. Wm. V. Todd, of Toronto, was appointed fraternal delegate to the A.F. of L.

Victoria, B.C., was chosen as the meeting place for the convention in 1906.

THE NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA—THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE third annual meeting of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convened in the city council chamber, Montreal, Que., on Tuesday, September 12, at 10 a.m.

Addresses of welcome were presented by the acting mayor of Montreal and by members of the city council. The mayor of Montreal also visited the congress during the session and extended a welcome on behalf of the city to the delegates. Speeches in reply to the addresses of welcome were delivered by the president and secretary of the congress.

Opening of the Congress.

The vice-president, Mr. D. Verdon, announced the different committees on credentials, resolutions, ways and means, president's address, audit and thanks.

The following is a list of the credentials submitted to the committee, representing delegates in attendance at the congress:—

National Union of Lasters of Quebec: Jos. Julien and Elzear Ferland.

National Union of Longshoremen of Quebec: L. Bertrand.

Union Nationale Sécourable et Protectrice des Journaliers de Québec: J. B. St. Laurent and Dubois.

Union Nationale des Manœuvres de Québec: B. T. Ménard.

National Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Quebec: Arthur Mercier.

Union Nationale des Charroyeurs de Charbon de Québec: Oliva Grosleau.

Union Nationale des Peintres de Québec: W. Bertrand.

Union Nationale des Briquetiers et Maçons de Québec: Arthur Marois.

Fraternité Nationale des Tanneurs, Corroyeurs et Mégissiers de Québec: Edouard Cloton.

Union Nationale des Employés de Brasseries de Québec: Wilfrid Fluet.

Union Nationale des Boulangers de Québec: J. S. Gagnon.

Union Nationale des Gantiers de Québec: Jos. F. Keilz.

Union Nationale des Ferblantiers Couvreurs de Québec: Jos. Boulet.

National Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Ottawa: T. Welsh.

National Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters of Ottawa:

National Union of Musicians of Ottawa: Jacob Randall.

National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Ottawa: Jos. Béland.

Union Nationale des Ajusteurs d'armes à feu de Québec:

Union Nationale des Musiciens de Hull:

Union Canadienne des Tisserands de St. Hyacinthe: Emile Ouellette, Pierre Girouard.

National Union of Cigarmakers of Granby: W. Racette.

National Union of Machinists of Hawkesbury: V. F. Repentigny.

National Union of Painters of St. John, N.B.: Hugh Beck.

National Union of Bricklayers and Masons of Vancouver, B.C.: W. Woolbridge.

Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers Council of Montreal: W. Leclaire and Louis Lavallière.

Canadian Federation of Boots and Shoe Workers, Local No. 1: B. St. Jean, Louis Bedard and A. Milord.

Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers, Local No. 2: Eldige Gauthier, Ernest Gagné and Jos. Paquin.

Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers, Local No. 3: G. Mongé and S. Savard.

Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers, Local No. 8: S. Riendeau.

National Union of Plasterers of Montreal: John Dormer.

National Union of Bakers of Montreal: Magloire Tanguay.

National Union of Garment Workers of Montreal: P. Lévi.

Canadian Federation of Coopers of Montreal: Alex. Daoust.

Union Canadienne des Charpentiers, Menuisiers et Calfats de Montréal: Jos. Lapointe.

Knights of Labour, District Assembly No. 20, Quebec: John Roe, Jos. Voyer and J. G. Gauvreau.

Maple Leaf Assembly, K. of L., No. 46, Quebec: Alf. Picard.

Canadian Federation of Brass Workers, Local No. 1, Montreal: Thos. J. Griffith.

Union Nationale du Travail No. 28, Montreal: T. Holden.

Central Trades and Labour Council, of Montreal: Delphis Verdon.

Union Nationale des Boulangers de Montréal: J. B. Dulude.

Canadian Federation of Garment Workers, Montreal: E. Nuzzleman.

National Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers (Machinists) of Montreal: Ephrem Chalifoux.

National Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Montreal: John Mea.

National Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers of Quebec: Edmond Barry, Jos. Gobeil, Arthur Letourneux and Ferd. Laroche.

Delegate J. B. St. Laurent, of Quebec, was appointed French secretary during the session.

Address of the President.

In his annual address the president referred to the growth of the congress during the past year, which though less rapid than in the first year after the formation

of the congress, showed a record of four new organizations. The interview on July 9 of the executive committee of the congress with the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, at which a number of resolutions passed at the last session of the congress were presented, was also referred to. The president outlined the subjects which would engage the deliberations of the delegates during the present session and requested that the most careful consideration be given to them. The work of the secretary during the past year was highly complimented.

A resolution was passed endorsing the remarks contained in the address of the president, on the recommendation of a sub-committee.

Report of the Executive Committee.

In the report of the executive committee it was stated that a number of meetings had been held in Montreal at which various questions affecting the interests of the unions affiliated with the congress were dealt with. With regard to the publication of an official organ, it was stated that many difficulties were in the way of the project at the present time, though the hope was expressed that the congress would ultimately be able to proceed with the work. Reference was also made to the interview of the committee with the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, and to an address delivered by the secretary on July 3 at a public meeting of workmen held in the city of Toronto.

Report of the Executive Board for the Province of Quebec.

The executive committee for the province of Quebec reported steady progress among the unions. With the assistance of the National Central Trades and Labour Council of Quebec a new organization called the Maple Leaf Assembly, National Union, of Quebec, was founded, the assembly holding a charter from the K. of L. A difficulty which arose during the course of the year between the International and National Unions of Masons, in the shops of Mr. Louis Larose, contractor of Quebec, was referred to and the action of the Chamber of Commerce of Quebec in attempting to organize a special committee having for its object the settlement of labour disputes arising in the port of Quebec was favourably considered by the committee; the four labour organizations working within the port of Quebec, it was stated, were approached and requested that each of them should name a delegate to form a part of the committee, but no definite arrangement resulted. In the course of the year, it was stated, at the request of the Ross Rifle Company of Quebec, a delegation representing organized labour called on Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking for an enlargement of the property rented to the company for manufacturing purposes. The committee also referred in its report to the receipt by different labour organizations of a bulletin from the clerk of the conciliation tribunal of the province of Quebec with regard to the election of official arbitrators under the Act; the committee recommended that the vote be taken provided an assurance was given that the opinion of the majority would prevail. The purchase on advantageous terms of the Labour Exchange building which is being used as a meeting hall for the different unions, by the National Central Trades and Labour Council of Quebec, was referred to.

Favourable reports were received from the executives of the other provinces.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following is a statement of the various resolutions adopted by the congress:—

Defence fund.—That this Congress levy a per capita tax of ten cents per month per member of National Trades Unions, to provide a defence fund for the National Trades and Labour Congress, the various executives of each province to be authorized to take action in the matter.

Fair wages resolution.—That the hon. the Minister of Labour, Sir William Mulock, be asked to introduce into the fair wages law a clause by which all public contractors shall be compelled to placard a copy of the fair wages schedules attached to their contracts with the government in a conspicuous place, where a

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workmen employed by said contractors can see them and ascertain the exact rate of wages prevailing as prepared by the Department of Labour.

Employment agencies.—That this Congress ask that some action be taken by the government to prohibit employment agencies throughout the Dominion of Canada from advertising in English and foreign newspapers for men in misleading terms, filling the country with undesirable immigrants of all nationalities.

Conference with manufacturers.—That in view of our desire to bring about a better understanding between employers and employees, so that strikes and lock-outs may be avoided, and hours of labour, rates of wages and all other questions affecting the interests of employers and employees, be arranged on a mutual basis: Be it resolved that a committee of this Congress be appointed to meet similar committee representing the Canadian manufacturers to discuss and arrange, as far as possible, the various questions involved and affecting Canadian workingmen and employers.

Technical education.—That in view of the necessity of workers having every opportunity to receive technical education, be it resolved that this Congress endorse and support any effort put forward to make technical education free and easily accessible to the working class.

Tariff revision.—That the government be asked to impose a duty on American made shoes of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Inspection of scaffoldings.—That demand be made on the government for the immediate appointment of a competent and practical inspector of scaffoldings.

Provincial Conciliation Act.—That this Congress protest against the formation of a provincial tribunal of conciliation and arbitration, the government having shown great partiality in refusing to appoint on the board the man elected by the majority of the working men. This Congress demands the repeal of the law concerning the board of conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial difficulties in the province of Quebec.

Alien Labour Law.—That the government be asked to furnish to the executive of this Congress its interpretation of a decision rendered by Justice Anglin, in reference to the employment under contract of aliens in Canada, this Congress being of the opinion that said decision was given in contravention with the Canadian Alien Labour law now in existence.

Sunday labour.—That this Congress endorses with pleasure the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance in trying to suppress all unnecessary labour on Sunday.

Immigration.—The Congress strongly objects to the present law on immigration, as adopted by the Federal government, in importing at great cost certain immigrants who when they arrive here offer their labour at a lower rate of wages than the rates prevailing in this country. That efforts should be made to protect Canadian workingmen from the disastrous effects of such a law.

Department of Labour.—That the Congress offers its thanks to the hon. the Minister of Labour for his efforts to introduce some amendments into the Alien Labour law and for presenting to the Congress copies of Reports of Royal Commissions in *re* employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company, and Asian immigration.

Union label.—That all members of national unions be requested to buy goods having the national label affixed.

Tariff commission.—That the executive of the Congress be instructed to meet the commission appointed by the government for the revision of the present tariff and endeavour to obtain a higher duty on American made boots and shoes.

Indemnity of members of parliament.—That as this congress has always put itself on record as being in favour of a just remuneration for all work done, we the delegates at the present session, have learned with pleasure that the members of parliament at Ottawa had been good enough to increase their allowance, we hope that similar consideration be shown to the government employees and to the working people throughout the country.

Resolutions concurred in.—That all resolutions adopted at the last session of this National Congress in the City of Ottawa be again concurred in and action taken on same.

Delegate Arthur Marois, of Quebec, was appointed to communicate with the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence with regard to the rate of wages paid in connection with work on the fortifications of Quebec.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means.

According to the auditor's report, receipts during the year amounted to $409.55 and expenditures to $277.95, leaving a balance of $131.60. It was stated that 14 organizations were still indebted to the Congress for the amount of $134.49. It was recommended that a salary of $15 per month be paid to the secretary-treasurer and organizer, $10 to the French secretary for his services during the session, and $5 to the caretaker of the Montreal council chamber; also that 700 copies of the proceedings of the congress be printed, 400 in French and 300 in English for distribution.

Election of Officers.

Officers for the year 1905-06 were elected as follows:—

President: John Mea, Montreal.
Vice-President: J. L. Bertrand, Quebec.
Secretary and organizer: Thos. J. Griffith.

EXECUTIVES.

Quebec—
Vice-President:
Pierre Girouard, St. Hyacinthe.
L. C. D. Laroche, Quebec.
G. Leclaire, Montreal.
D. Verdon, Montreal.

Ontario—
Vice-President: J. Randall, Ottawa.

Other officers to be selected by the executives.

The Congress adjourned on September 15, to meet next year at St. John, N.B., on the first Wednesday of September.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION—THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convened at Quebec, Que., on Monday, September 17, sessions being held also on the 19th and 20th of the month. Proceedings concluded with the annual banquet on the evening of September 20. About 300 delegates were present from all sections of Canada and a number of important resolutions were discussed and passed.

Address of the President.

The president, Mr. W. K. George, in his annual address to the association referred in opening to the creation of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the turning of the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The exceptional prosperity throughout Canada during the past year was commented upon; manufacturers, it was stated, had had on the whole a favourable year's business, though the falling off in general exports was considered an unfavourable feature. The estimated annual output of Canadian manufacturing industries was placed at $650,000,000; last year products of factories employing men and machinery, together with other manufactured goods, amounted in value to $102,000,000, or about 54½ per cent of the total exports of Canada. An approximate total of 450,000 men were employed. After paying a tribute to the importance of the home market, the action of the government in appointing commercial agents in foreign countries and the extension and development of the system was endorsed by the president. The increase in the immigration movement was also regarded favourably, though care should be taken to attract only those immigrants who are best suited to Canadian conditions, for whom many opportunities for profitable employment were stated to be available in Canadian factories. The taxation of the provincial legislatures of Canadian companies incorporated outside of their respective provinces and of non-resident Canadian commercial travellers was adversely referred to.

The proposed revision of the tariff, with regard to which investigations are now in progress by the Canadian government, was approved, and the hope expressed that the new tariff would be an incentive to the establishment of many new factories. In regard to labour legislation, the association, it was stated, had not advanced any measure, but had confined itself to checking bills that were considered detrimental to the best interests of the country. In this connection the president said:—

'The outlook for manufacturing in Canada is promising. Our home market, always to be our best market, is rapidly expanding; the relations between employers and employees are fairly satisfactory, and we look forward to a still greater measure of co-operation between the great interests represented by labour and capital in this country.'

The granting of assistance to imperial defence was advocated in so far as it included the assumption by Canada of the defence of her own ports. The organization of an insurance department by the association during the year was referred to. Other topics mentioned were the development of Canadian water power, the necessity of a satisfactory fast steamship service, and the visit of the association to Great Britain during the past year. The president concluded his address with a reference to potential industrial development in Canada.

Reports of Treasurer and Secretary.

At the first business session of the convention, the question of increasing the fee was discussed, this being at present $10 for manufacturers employing men up to the number of 100, and $25 for those employing a larger number. The question was referred to the finance committee.

The secretary reported an increase of 328 in the membership during the past year. The appointment of a travelling secretary was advocated, and the providing of additional office accommodation.

Reception and Membership Committee Report.

The report of this committee showed that the membership of the associatio

has increased during the year from 1,511 to 1,839. This increase is larger than that of any of the three previous years, and is exceeded only by one other year in the history of the association. Since the end of the association year, on July 31, the committee has approved of 37 new applications, making the actual membership of the association on the date of the convention, 1,876.

The membership by provinces on July 31, was as follows:—

Ontario	1,125
Quebec	479
Nova Scotia	93
British Columbia	65
New Brunswick	31
Manitoba	35
Northwest Territories	7
Prince Edward Island	4
	1,839

State of the Labour Market—Legislation Affecting Industry.

The parliamentary committee in reporting stated that difficulties between employers and employees had been lessened during the last year, and that the labour market was in a healthy condition. The committee also referred to the Union Label Bill and the Act respecting false representations to induce immigration. The taxation of commercial travellers by Prince Edward Island and British Columbia was strongly disapproved of, as was also the Act passed during the past year in the province of Quebec, imposing a license fee on travellers of foreign firms not resident in Canada. The taxation of extra-provincial corporations by several of the provinces was also disapproved of, and the recommendation approved that every effort should be made to secure amendments of the Acts.

Report of the Insurance Committee.

The report of the Insurance Committee dealt with its organization, work and future policy. The manager, it was stated, had personally visited and inspected 48 plants of the members of the association, whose aggregate insurance amounted to $6,928,520. A direct saving in insurance premiums of members amounted to $7,724 on the first year's premiums only, was reported. The department had submitted to it for examination and report, as to the adequacy of the fire insurance carried, policies of insurance for 78 members, covering 86 plants, involving a gross aggregate insurance of $6,757,274. The department assisted in the adjustment of five fire losses, representing an aggregate loss of $43,322.24. It was recommended that the following questions receive attention:—

1st. The adoption of a uniform statutory policy for Canada.

2nd. Uniform building laws.

3rd. The appointment of fire marshals whose duty shall be to investigate the origin of fires.

4th. That where public franchises entail increased insurance rates, such additional rates should be borne by the holders of the franchise instead of by the assured, as is the case at the present time.

Report of the Railway and Transportation Committee.

The Railway and Transportation Committee referred, among other matters, to the revision of the rule governing demurrage charges and rates upon export traffic to the Atlantic sea-board. Inter-switching arrangements, and the question of classification, were stated to have been dealt with by the committee, with the prospect of satisfactory adjustment. In the course of the discussion on the report, a suggestion was made that express companies should be put under the control of the railway commissioners.

Report of Commercial Intelligence Committee.

The Commercial Intelligence Committee referred in its report to the commercial agency system established by the Dominion government, the reports and services of which, it was stated, had been put to more practical use during the past year. The publication of a fourth edition of the Canadian Trade Index has been undertaken by the committee.

It was reported that the foreign correspondence of the association was constantly increasing, the association having its own accredited correspondents in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the

West India Islands, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Egypt and Japan, seven of which had been appointed during the past year. Reference was also made to preferential trade with New Zealand and South Africa.

Report of Technical Education Committee.

The committee appointed by the executive council to investigate the subject of technical education, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual convention of the association, recommended, after a thorough study of conditions in Europe and the United States, that the Dominion government be requested to appoint a commission to report upon the best method to establish a comprehensive national system of technical education, so as to provide Canadian industry and commerce with trained assistants from among the Canadian people, and thereby aid in developing industry and in abolishing conditions which compel employers to go abroad for men to occupy the more responsible and remunerative positions in Canadian enterprises. The report dealt at length with conditions in the three countries in which technical education has reached its highest development, namely, Germany, England and the United States, in each of which it was generally admitted that the development of manufacturing was becoming each year more dependent on trained and expert help educated in technical colleges. It was stated that there was not as yet a single school in Canada that approached the standard set in the countries named.

Report of the Tariff Committee.

The Tariff Committee in reporting, commented favourably on the effect of the anti-dumping regulations recently enforced, and re-affirmed the tariff resolution passed at the annual meeting of the association held at Halifax in 1902, which advocated a revision of the tariff, taking into consideration the interests of all sections of the community, and which, while framed primarily for Canadian interests, would give nevertheless a substantial preference to the mother country and any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade could be arranged.

Other Resolutions.

Other resolutions were passed approving of the steps taken by the Dominion government towards the establishment of preferential trade relations between Canada and other portions of the British Empire; favouring the proposition to secure the admission of the British West India Islands and Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation; favouring the establishment of mutually advantageous trade relations with China and Japan; favouring the bringing of express companies in Canada under the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners, and favouring a law making the inspection of hides compulsory.

Annual Banquet.

The proceedings of the convention were concluded with an annual banquet, at which the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Hon. the Solicitor General, the leader of the opposition, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and many others delivered addresses.

Election of Officers.

The ballot for the election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, C. C. Ballantyne, the Sherwin-Williams Company, Montreal; First Vice-President, H. Cockshutt, Cockshutt Plough Company, Limited, Brantford; Quebec Vice-President, G. E. Amyot, the Dominion Corset Manufacturing Company, Quebec; Nova Scotia Vice-President, D. W. Robb, Robb Engineering Company, Amherst; British Columbia Vice-President, John Hendry, British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, Vancouver; Manitoba, Vice-President, E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg; New Brunswick Vice-President, W. S. Fisher, Emerson; Fisher, St. John, N.B.; Prince Edward Island Vice-President, E. L. Hassard, Charlottetown; Condensed Milk Company, Limited, Charlottetown; Alberta Vice-President, A. E. Cross, Calgary Brewing & Malting Company, Calgary; Saskatchewan Vice-President, E. J. Brooks, Western Manufacturing Company, Regina; Treasurer, George Booth, the Booth Copper Company.

Chairman of committees were announced as follows :—

Railway and transportation—R. Rolson, Hamilton.

Parliamentary—George W. Watt, Toronto.

Commerce intelligence—Thomas Roden, Toronto.

Tariff—W. K. McNaught, Toronto.

Reception and membership—L. V. Dusseau, Toronto.

Industrial Canada—T. A. Russell, Toronto Junction.

Insurance—P. H. Burton, Toronto.

Winnipeg, Man., was unanimously selected as the place of meeting for the association in 1906.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

A NUMBER of vessels landed heavy contingents of immigrants during September at Quebec, Que. There has been, however, according to the latest official returns, a falling off in the number of immigrants entering the country, both through ocean ports and via Winnipeg, since the beginning of the fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904. On the other hand homestead entries have very materially increased; land patents also increased in number during August, but covered a smaller acreage than in August, 1904.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

Immigration through ocean ports during August, 1905, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING AUGUST, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
Returned Canadians	845	343	117	1,305
Tourists	275	111	19	405
Totals	4,702	2,159	1,946	8,807

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the first two months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
Totals	8,022	3,846	4,078	15,946

During the corresponding months of 1904 a total of 16,736 arrivals were reported, making a decrease for the present year of 790.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver during August, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING AUGUST, 1905.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	103	61	164
St. John	7	.....	7
Quebec	5,193	1,475	6,673
Montreal	13	138	151
Vancouver	8	94	102
Totals	5,239	1,768	7,097

Corresponding returns for August, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING AUGUST, 1904.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	84	29	113
St. John	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	5,144	2,315	7,459
Montreal	26	286	312
Vancouver	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,254	2,630	7,884

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY AND AUGUST, 1905.

Through Montreal	191
" Winnipeg and outports	4,676
Customs entries	1,214
Total	6,081
Corresponding months of 1904	7,198
Decrease for 1905	1,117

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended August 31, 1905, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING AUGUST.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	7,743	5,377
Scotch	1,092	1,195
Irish	409	358
Total of British origin	9,244	6,930
Foreign	2,686	1,461
Nationality not distinguished	15	11
Totals	11,945	8,402

For the eight months ending August 31, 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	52,561	41,618
Scotch	11,346	10,184
Irish	2,586	2,149
Total of British origin	66,493	53,951
Foreign	19,230	15,948
Nationality not distinguished	32	55
Totals	85,755	69,954

Homestead Entries During August.

The following statement published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the numbers of homestead entries made in August, 1905, as compared with August, 1904.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	212	164	48	
Battleford	488	208	280	
Brandon	19	23		4
Calgary	196	173	23	

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES—*Continued.*

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dauphin	45	22	23	
Edmonton	248	228	20	
Kamloops	13	10	3	
Lethbridge	109	100	9	
Minnedosa	17	24		7
New Westminster	2	2		
Prince Albert	192	182	10	
Regina	919	579	340	
Red Deer	208	153	55	
Winnipeg	42	93		51
Yorkton	330	399		69
Totals	3,040	2,360	811	13

It will be seen that there has been a ne increase in the number of homestead en tries made in August, 1905, as compare with August, 1904, of 680.

A statement of the homestead entri made during the first two months of th present, as compared with the correspon ing period of the last fiscal year, is follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURI JULY AND AUGUST, 1904-5, 1905-6.

Month.	1905.	1904.	Increa
July	3,751	3,011	74
August	3,040	2,360	68
Total	6,791	5,371	1,42

It will be seen that the net increase d ing the past two months amounted 1,420.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, reported by the several agencies of Department of the Interior in Manito the North-west Territories and Brit Columbia, during August, 1905, were follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES O HOMESTEADERS DURING AUGUST.

Nationalities.	No. Entri
Canadians from Ontario	50
" Quebec	3
" Nova Scotia	1
" New Brunswick	3

NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS—*Con.*

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
anadians from Prince Edward Island.	8
" Manitoba	133
" North-west Territories.	48
" British Columbia	6
ersons who had previous entry	303
anadians returned from United States.	49
mericans	851
ewfoundlanders.	
nglish	419
cotch	143
ish	43
rench	32
elgians	11
wiss	9
alians	
oumanians	6
reeks	
rians	6
ermans	75
ustro-Hungarians	122
ollanders	4
nes (other than Icelanders)	9
elanders	17
edo-Norwegians	65
ussians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	55
ennonites	1
ukhobors	
hinese	
ews	
ustralians	
ew Zealanders	3
Total	3,040

epresenting 7,826 souls.

Of a total of 900 entries made in August by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 220 were from Minnesota, 219 from Dakota, 53 from Michigan, 53 from Iowa, 45 each from Missouri and Washington, 43 from Wisconsin, 30 from Illinois, 29 from Kansas and 23 from Mississippi.

Lands Patented in August, 1905.

An abstract of Letters Patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior, during the month of August, 1905, is as follows:—

ABSTRACT OF LANDS PATENTED, AUGUST, 1905.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
ritish Columbia Homesteads	6	916·72
ritish Columbia Sales	6	2,256·64
ommutation Grants.		
omesteads	540	85,585.10

ABSTRACT OF LANDS PATENTED—*Continued.*

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
Manitoba Act Grants	3	61·67
Mineral Rights Sales	1	185·63
North-west Half-Breed Grants	39	6,508·00
Parish Sales	3	282·97
Quit Claim Special Grants	2	
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	3	640·00
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co. (Under rights)	16	
Canadian Northern Ry. Co	4	164·35
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants	19	40,342·17
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants S. B. (Under rights)	82	
Manitoba and North-western Railway Co		
Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.	8	1,920·94
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	10	1,896·51
Sales	32	6,019·78
School Lands Sales	4	321·50
Special Grants	5	765·52
Yukon Territory Sales	3	4·96
Totals	786	147,872·46

In August, 1904, the number of patents issued was 556, covering an area of 864,033·29 acres, representing an increase of 220 in the number of patents issued and a decrease of 716,160·83 in the acreage covered in August, 1905.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of August, 1905, as compared with August, 1904, and also of the sales from the beginning of the calendar year to August 31, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY DURING AUGUST, 1905 AND AUGUST, 1904.

——	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		$ cts.
August, 1905	18,209·72	116,698 44
August, 1904	2,661·42	18,120 14
Increase, 1905	15,548·30	98,578 30
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, '05	88,551·25	567,466 44
" " '04	33,595·47	218,678 13
Increase, 1905	54,955·78	348,788 31

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in western Canada during August, 1905, as compared with August, 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, AUGUST, 1905, AND AUGUST, 1904.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increases or Decreases.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Price
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ ct
Manitoba	3,881·31	3,894·50	23,170 42	22,832 50	5 97	5 86	Dec. 13·19	Inc. 337
Assiniboia	28,263·91	4,386·10	159,880 50	28,156 84	5 65	6 42	Inc. 23,877·81	Inc. 131,723
Saskatchewan	10,036·71	3,170·45	59,225 78	15,982 40	5 90	5 04	Inc. 6,866·26	Inc 43,243
Alberta	18,602·51	7,032 85	94,590 93	31,692 14	5 08	4 51	Inc. 11,569 66	Inc. 62,898
Totals	60,784 44	18,483·90	336,867 63	98,663 88	5 54	5 34	Inc. 42,300·54	238,203
Vancouver sales			28,225 00	23,710 00				Inc. 4,515

Notes.

During the month of August 273 persons registered at the office of the *Ottawa Valley Immigration and Colonization Society.*

It was announced that no more grants would be made to *veterans* by the Ontario government.

It was stated that the number of *immigrants entering Ontario* through Toronto alone during the present year, up to September 1, was 24,885.

It was stated that a large number of applications had been received at the Ontario immigration office at Toronto fo *farm labourers* throughout the provinc farmers being willing to hire for annua engagements.

It was stated that about 2,000 unem ployed workpeople would be sent out Canada under the auspices of the *Salv tion Army* during the month of Februa next. the men engaging to repay their pa sage money by instalments.

Very favourable reports were receiv from the All-British colony at *Lloydmi ter.* Only a small percentage of the ori inal party returned to Great Britain, a large additions have since been made the colony through the favourable repo of the settlers. Most of the settlers a now well housed, and report an excell crop for the present year.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1905

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette.* The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 312 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of September, were reported to the department. Of these 102 were killed and 210 seriously injured. addition, accidents to 18 workmen were ported, which took place prior to the beg ning of the month, information with gard to which was not received before S tember. Of this number, 4 were kil Including these the number of fatal a dents reported during September was 28 excess of those in August and 30 in cess of September, 1904; the number serious accidents was 3 less than in Aug and 5 more than in September, 1904.

Out of 174 returns received during month, giving the ages of the victims of dustrial accidents 23 were reported to h been under 21 years of age, 35 were tween 21 and 45, 4 were over 45, and were over 21 years old, but their exact a were not specified.

The following is the record of the month y industries and groups of trade:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
griculture	20	18	38
shing and hunting	2		2
mbering	11	14	25
ining	9	4	13
ilding trades	7	20	27
etal trades	11	30	41
oodworking trades	1	11	12
inting and allied trades		2	2
othing		4	4
xtile trades		6	6
od and tobacco preparation	1	5	6
ilway service	11	26	37
vigation	10	8	18
neral transport	4	23	27
ic employees	1	7	8
scellaneous	8	18	26
skilled labour	6	14	20
Total	102	210	312

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the drowning of 5 employees of the National Transcontinental Railway Company at Lake Claire, 35 miles from St. Michel, Que.; the death of 2 sons of a farmer by being run over by a railway train at Bloomfield, King's County, N.B.; the killing of 2 men by a premature explosion of dynamite at Wayamack, Que.; the death of 3 structural iron workers at Ste. Cunégonde, a suburb of Montreal, Que., and the death of 2 labourers by being struck by a rock from an explosion at Keewatin, Ont.

Drowning Accident in Lake Claire, Que.

On September 22, 5 employees of the National Transcontinental Railway survey were directed to transport provisions across Lake Claire, situated in the northwestern section of the province of Quebec. The lake at the place where the men attempted to cross it is 35 miles in width, and it is assumed that they committed the imprudence of rigging up a sail, and that a heavy gale arising their canoe overturned and they were drowned.

Fatal Accident at Bloomfield, Queen's County, N.B.

On the afternoon of September 30 the Canadian Pacific Railway express from St. John, N.B., No. 26, struck a team with two young men at Bloomfield, N.B. One of the men was instantly killed and the other fatally injured. The men were brothers, sons of a farmer of Bloomfield, and were aged 17 and 20 respectively. They were on a load of grain drawn by two horses. The train does not stop at the station. The driver of the train stated that the train was running at its usual rate of speed.

Premature Explosion of Dynamite at Weyamack Creek, Que.

Two employees of the Laurentide Pulp Company of Grand'Mère, Que., had been sent to the Upper St. Maurice river to blast away certain obstructions to the floating of logs in the river. They had charged a mine with dynamite, had lit it and left the spot awaiting it to explode. As the charge did not explode, however, they returned to ascertain the cause of the delay, but had no sooner approached the place when the explosion took place, blowing their bodies into fragments. News of the disaster was brought to Three Rivers, Que., on September 5.

Fatal Scaffolding Accident at Ste Cunégonde, Que.

On the afternoon of September 19, 5 structural iron workers were at work on the iron scaffolding of the dome of the new Roman Catholic Church at Ste. Cunégonde, a suburb of the city of Montreal, Que., at a height of 90 feet from the ground. Suddenly the scaffolding, which weighed about seven tons, collapsed, and precipitated the workmen to the ground, killing one instantly, and two others dying within a short time. The foreman and one of the other workmen were fortunate enough to grasp a derrick rope near at hand, and escaped without injury. From testimony adduced at the coroner's inquest, it would appear that the top of the iron trestle of the dome, which was in course of construction, was so heavy as to cause it to bend its point of attachment to the western wall so that it slipped from its position and fell.

Two Labourers Killed by Falling Rock At Keewatin, Ont.

On the afternoon of September 21, 2 labourers working on the railway being built for the Keewatin Flour Mills Company, to escape from flying debris while some blasting was going on, ran into the engine-house some 150 feet away. A heavy stone, however, was hurled with sufficient force to crash through the roof of the house, striking the two men, one of whom died in a couple of hours and the other a little while after.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. No. 22.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farm hand	Brome Centre, Que	Sept. 4	1			Kicked by horse.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 11	1			Separator ran over him
Farmer's son	Unionville, Ont.	" 15	1			Run over by train at a crossing.
Farm hand	Minnedosa, Man	" 15	1			Crushed under loaded wagon.
"	Iron Hill, Que	" 10		1	Hip broken	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer	Waterloo, Que	" 1		1	Internal injury	" "
"	Mattawa, Ont	" 7	1			Struck by an engine.
"	Lucknow, Ont	" 7	1			Run over by threshing machine.
"	La Tuque Junction, Que.	" 6	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Warsaw, Ont	" 7		1	Four ribs broken	Crushed against wall of barn by 'carriers' of thresher falling on him.
"	Goldstone, Ont	" 6	1			Run over by train.
"	L'Epiphanie Stn., Que	" 10	1			" "
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 11		1	Arm crushed	Struck by train.
"	St. Norbert, Que	" 11		1	Severe body wounds	Gored by a bull.
"	Tweed, Ont	" 9	1			Team ran away throwing him from vehicle and breaking his backbone.
"	Gainsboro, Sask	" 10	1			Gored by a bull.
"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 1		1	Rib broken	By a fall while barn raising.
"	Rosthern, Sask	" 14		1	Right foot crushed to a pulp.	Caught in cylinder of separator.
"	St. Johns, Que	" 19		1	Left leg broken	Fell into excavation.
"	Glenella, Man	" 18	1			Run over by traction engine.
"	Rock Island, Que.	" 2		1	Seriously injured	Attacked by mad bull.
"	Rawdon Tp., Ont	" 19	1			Fell off load of apples and was run over.
"	Charlebourg, Que	" 22		1	Skull fractured	Kicked by horse.
"	London, Ont.	" 26	1			Fell on head from street car.
"	Stevenson Tp., Ont	" 20		1	Stomach pierced	Gored by bull.
"	Cap à l'Aigle, Que	" 26	1			Horse ran away ; victim fell under load of grain.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 26	1			Struck by train.
"	Westminster Tp., Ont.	" 25		1	Leg badly injured	Fell under load of hay.
"	Moorefield, Ont.	" 16		1	Leg broken	Fell while drawing water.
Farmer's son	Bloomfield, N.B	" 30	2			Struck by train at a crossing.
Farm hand	Palmerston, Ont	" 25		1	Leg broken and other injuries	Blast went off prematurely.
Thresher	Hespeler, Ont	" 27		1	Foot badly hurt	Run over by threshing machine.
	[illegible], Ont	" 13		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in cylinder while feeding.

Dairyman	Waterford, Ont.	"	19		1	Artery cut on right hand	Caught in knives of cutting box in silo.
Rancher	Ashcroft, B.C.	"	18	1			Fell from vehicle fracturing skull.
Jockey	Ancaster, Ont.	"	28		1	Collar bone broken	Thrown from horse.
Fishing—							
Fisherman	Gulf of Georgia, B.C.	"	4	1			Whale struck boat swamping it and drowning him.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	20	1			Fell overboard and was drowned.
Lumber—							
Lumberjack	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	20		1	Foot badly gashed	Struck with an axe.
Logger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	"	23		1	Probably fatal injuries	Struck by wire cable.
"	Cherry River, Que	"	25	1			Fractured skull while rolling logs.
Pulpmill hand	Hawkesbury, Ont.	"	1	1			Became entangled in revolving shaft.
"	"	"	1	1			" "
"	Three Rivers, Que	"	5	2			By explosion of dynamite.
Sawmill hand	Buckingham, Que.	"	5	1			Struck in neck by piece of wood thrown by circular saw.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	11		1	Internal injuries; arm and nose broken	Fell three stories.
"	"	"	11	1			Struck his head against a pile.
"	Ayer's Cliff, Que.	"	15		1	Loss of arm	Caught in a planer.
"	Ninga, Ont.	"	15	1			Fell 20 feet in mill.
"	New Glasgow, N.S.	"	19	1			Fell on circular saw.
"	Fredericton, N.B.	"	21	1			Struck by flying debris.
"	Gibson, Ont.	"	20	1			Fell against large belt, fracturing skull.
"	Sandwich, Ont.	"	13		1	Lost three fingers	In contact with saw.
"	St. Mary's, Ont.	"	8		1	Loss of three fingers	In contact with rip saw.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	"	6		1	Probably fatal injuries	Dragged beneath a log carriage.
"	Lindsay, Ont.	"	18		1	Toe of left foot cut off	In contact with saw.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	6		1	Face cut and other bruises	Thrown off from log carriage.
"	"	"	6		1	Shins badly cut	" "
"	"	"	15		1	Hand pierced	By sliver from lath saw.
"	"	"	12		1	Leg lacerated	Fell on chain of trimmer.
"	"	"	13		1	One finger crushed	Sawlog fell on it.
"	"	"	14		1	Head cut and bruised	Thrown across a conveyer.
Mining—							
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	"	11	1			Run over by 'trip' in mine.
"	Harper's Camp, B.C.	"	9	1			Smothered by cave-in in tunnel.
"	Lorne Creek B.C.	"	14	1			Large boulder fell striking him on the head.
"	New Campbellton, N.S.	"	15	1			By fall of coal.
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	"	16	1			Run over by engine.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	21		1	Probably fatal injuries	Run over by train.
"	War Eagle, B.C.	"	2		1	Left leg broken	By fall of rock.
Smelter	Hamilton, Ont.	"	9	1			Burned to death by explosion of oil.
Coal miner	Cumberland, B.C.	"	11	1			By fall of coal.
"	"	"	15		1	Body injured	Kicked by a mule.
"	Wellington Colliery, B.C.	"	9	1			By fall of coal.
"	"	"	1	1			Struck by the 'trip.'
Quarryman	Shislers Point, Ont.	"	1		1	Foot crushed	By fall of rock.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—*Continued*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building—						
Carpenter	St. Joseph de Beauce, Que.	Sept. 4	1	..		Fell from roof 25 ft.
"	Nicolet, Que	" 2	1	..		Fell from scaffold 50 ft.
"	Quebec, Que	" 1	..	1	Leg broken	Fell from scaffold.
"	"	" 2	..	1	Arm broken	" "
"	Montreal, Que	" 7	..	1	Leg broken	" "
"	"	" 11	..	1	Foot badly cut	By one of his tools.
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 18	..	1	Dangerously wounded	Scaffold gave way, fell 40 ft.
"	"	" 18	1	..		" "
"	"	" 18	..	1	Slight wounds	" "
"	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	" 19	..	1	Rib broken	Fell 12 ft. from scaffolding.
"	St. Johns, Que	" 18	1	..		Fell from bridge into river and was drowned.
"	Quebec, Que	" 19	..	1	Ankle fractured	Fell off a roof.
"	Corinth, Ont	" 23	..	1	Head injured	Scaffold gave way, fell 20 ft.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 1	..	1	Right arm badly fractured, &c.	Scaffold gave way.
Stonecutter	Belleville, Ont	" 2	..	1	Head badly cut	Boom on derrick gave way.
Bricklayer	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 23	..	1	Collar bone broken	Fall of rock in wheel pit.
"	"	" 23	..	1	Back injured	" "
Roofer	Toronto, Ont	" 1	..	1	Sprained ankle and shock	Scaffold broke, fell 40 ft.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 2	..	1	Arm broken	Fell from roof.
Manager of roofing co.	Paris, Ont	" 12	1	..		Contact with live wire.
Building contractor	Acton, Ont	" 14	..	1	Leg broken	Scaffold collapsed.
Steamfitter,	Montreal, Que	" 1	1	..		While laying pipes in cellar came in contact with live wire.
Painter	Hamilton, Ont.	" 1	..	1	Leg broken	Team ran away, thrown from wagon.
"	Deseronto, Ont	" 1	1	..		Fell through hatchway of schooner into hold.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 12	..	1	Arm broken	Fall of scaffold.
"	"	" 12	..	1	Shoulder dislocated	"
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 20	..	1	Hand sprained, cuts	Fell from ladder.
Metal—						
Machinist	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	..	1	Right foot badly crushed	A heavy plank fell on it.
"	Whitby, Ont.	" 12	1	..	Concussion of brain and injury to ribs	Thrown from buggy.
	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 20	1	..		Crane fell on him.
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 5	..	1	Two fingers crushed off	While greasing cogged gearing.

"	Berlin, Ont	"	18		1	Lost four fingers, left hand	Caught in a picking machine.
"	Berlin, Ont	"	23		1	Right arm broken	" "
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	5		1	Eye punctured	Struck by iron sliver.
"	"	"	26		1	Right foot burned	While pouring molten iron.
"	"	"	7		1	Part of foot burned	" "
"	"	"	21		1	Second finger burst	Struck with hammer.
"	"	"	18		1	First left finger burst	Caught under a die.
"	"	"	18		1	Third right finger torn	Fell against machine.
"	"	"	14		1	End of finger burst	Caught in moulding machine.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	19		1	Left foot and ankle burnt	By molten iron falling on him.
"	London, Ont	"	11		1	Left forefinger taken off	By trip-hammer.
Electrical worker	Toronto, Ont	"	1		1	Left arm burned and loss of part of two fingers on right hand	By contact with live wire.
"	Fredericton, N.B	"	2		1	Foot badly gashed	With axe.
"	Sorel, Que	"	14		1	Two fingers mutilated	Caught in chain tackle.
"	Rossland, B.C	"	26	1			Contact with live wire.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	20		1	Great toe nail, left foot, almost pulled off	Heavy box fell on it.
"	"	"	19		1	Left foot bruised	Angle plate fell on it.
"	"	"	21		1	Index finger bruised	Caught in punch press.
"	"	"	22		1	Hips bruised	Cave-in of earth in pit.
Lineman	Hull, Que	"	21	1			Electrocuted while stringing wires.
"	Vinemount, Ont	"	20		1	Knee cap injured	Fell over pole.
Stationary engine engineer	Montreal, Que	"	8		1	Probably fatal injuries	Struck by train.
Blast furnace worker	Hamilton, Ont	"	9	1			By explosion of engine tank.
Sheet metal worker	Toronto, Ont	"	5	1			Fell 15 ft. from roof. Died on Sept. 14, '05.
"	London, Ont	"	11		1	Loss of three fingers	Crushed by stamping machine.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	14		1	Tips of second and third finger cut off	Contact with shears.
Structural iron workers	Ste. Cunégonde, Que	"	19	3			Section of steel structure collapsed, fell 100 ft.
"	"	"	19		2	Seriously injured	" " " "
"	St. Johns, Que	"	16	1			Fell from railway bridge and was drowned.
"	St. Nicholas, Que	"	25	1			Fell from bridge, 150 ft.
Blacksmith	St. Philemon, Que	"	1		1	Probably fatally burned	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Bicycle worker	Toronto, Junction, Ont	"	2		1	Second finger crushed	Contact with machinery.
Woodworking Trades—							
Woodworker	Montreal, Que	"	3		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with saw.
"	Mount St. Hilaire, Que.	"	6		1	Wrist badly cut	With axe.
"	Montreal, Que	"	6	1			Run over by train.
"	Way's Mill, Que	"	9		1	Part of arm torn off	Caught in wood planer.
"	Napanee, Ont	"	16		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with rip saw.
"	Ottawa, Ont	"	27		1	Loss of arm	" with circular saw.
"	Cornwall, Ont	"	7		1	Loss of finger	" with grooving saw.
"	Orillia, Ont	"	22		1	Stomach injured	Struck with edging.
"	Guelph, Ont	"	27		1	Ends of hand injured	Attempt to fix a sander in motion.
"	"	"	28		1	Loss of finger	Contact with saw.
Piano worker	"	"	1		1	Loss of part of thumb	" "
Pattern maker	Montreal, Que	"	4		1	Loss of four fingers of left hand	" "

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Printing and Allied Trades—						
Apprentice, pressman	Quebec, Que	Sept. 19		1	Leg broken	While feeding a press was struck by portion of machinery.
Bindery employee	St. Thomas, Ont	" 13		1	Loss of left hand	Contact with a cutter.
Clothing Trades—						
Felt boot worker	Berlin, Ont	" 18		1	Right arm broken	Caught in a belt.
"	"	" 25		1	Rt. hand and arm lacerated	Caught in a felt duster.
"	Elmira, Ont	" 20		1	Loss of four fingers on left hand.	Contact with a picker.
"	"	" 26		1	Loss of four fingers	Contact with cylinder of wool mixer.
Textile Trades—						
Carpet mill worker	Guelph, Ont	" 9		1	Injuries to head and body	Struck by revolving belt of loom.
"	"	" 25		1	Fractured hip	Piece of wall fell on him.
Cotton mill employee	Cornwall, Ont	" 19		1	Elbow fractured	Fell down stairs in mill.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 1		1	Finger of rt. hand crushed	In drawing frame.
"	"	" 21		1	Finger crushed	Caught in frame.
Knitting works' employee	Peterborough, Ont	" 28		1	Nose and jaw broken	Kicked by a horse.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—						
Butcher	Stratford, Ont	" 12	1			Run over by train.
Sugar refiner	Berlin, Ont	" 12		1	Hand injured	Explosion of 'flout.'
Starch factory hand	Cardinal, Ont	" 16		1	Hand crushed	Contact with machinery.
Biscuit factory employee	Montreal, Que	" 21		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in machinery.
Beer bottler	Guelph, Ont	" 21		1	Hand badly cut	By explosion of bottle.
Coal oil seller	Toronto, Ont	" 24		1	Scalp wound	Fell from wagon.
Railway Service—						
Engineer	Dingley Siding, Sask	" 6	1			In collision.
"	London, Ont	" 1		1	Eye badly injured	Struck by something on passing train.
"	Sutton Junction, Que	" 9		1	Leg and back hurt	Jumped from engine in a collision.
"	Hammond, Ont	" 11		1	Back injured	Jumping from engine in a collision.
"	Dorchester, Ont	" 12		1	Cut about head and bruised	Head-on collision between two working trains.
"	Oshawa, Ont	" 6		1	Head badly cut	Struck by semaphore.
Conductor	Halifax, N.S.	" 16		1	Probably fatal injuries	Pinned under tender in a run-off.
"	Waldemar, Ont	" 25		1	Shoulder hurt	In head-on collision.
"	Golden, B.C.	" 13		1	Arm broke	By collision while shunting.
		" 9		1	Internal injury	In head-on collision.

Section foreman	Deseronto, Ont.	"	11	1			Struck by engine.
Section foreman	Woodstock, Ont.	"	15		1	Leg broken	While riding a hand car was struck by engine.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont.	"	16	1			Struck by 'jack' which slipped.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	10		1	Body bruised	Hurt at round-house.
Railways—							
Brakeman	Walkerville, Ont.	"	3	1			By run off of engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	12		1	Chest badly bruised	Caught between two cars.
"	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	"	12		1	Leg broken	Jumped from train which had derailed.
"	Golden, Man.	"	13	1			By collision while shunting.
"	Halifax, N.S.	"	16		1	Double fracture of leg	By run off of ballast train.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	25		1	Three ribs broken	Caught between two cars.
"	Sarnia, Ont.	"	3		1	Badly bruised	Struck by train.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	5		1	Hip hurt	Struck by engine.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	25		1	Body crushed	Caught between cars.
Car repairer	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	3	1			Run over by train.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	8		1	Two fingers crushed off	Caught in hydraulic press.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	6		1	Foot crushed	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	9		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in shearing machine.
"	London, Ont.	"	11		1	Two ribs broken	Struck by board from saw.
Car cleaner	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	12		1	Head badly cut	Caught between two cars.
Railway Accountant	Norwood, Ont.	"	11	1			Struck by freight train.
Lineman	London, Ont.	"	5	1			Collision between motor velocipede and a train.
Yardman	Brantford, Ont.	"	5		1	Foot badly crushed	Caught between two cars.
Porter	Hammond, Ont.	"	11		1	Internal injuries may die	In collision.
"	"	"	11		1	Skull fractured	"
Navigation—							
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	"	5		1	Bruised about face and body	Fell from derrick, 20 ft.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	1	1			Fell into hold breaking neck.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	18	1			Fell into hold of vessel.
Captain	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	6	1			In collision between two boats, his boat sank and he was drowned.
Engineer on boat	Toronto, Ont.	"	6		1	Hands badly burned	Explosion of gasoline tank.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	6	1			In collision between two boats; his boat sank and he was drowned.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	25		1	Body injured	Fell into hold of vessel.
Fireman on boat	Trenton, Ont.	"	8		1	Head bruised and ear nearly torn off	Boom on derrick gave way.
Fireman on vessel	Chatham, Ont.	"	16	1			Stepped overboard in error at night and was drowned.
Deck hand	Deseronto, Ont.	"	1	1			Fell from boat and was drowned.
"	Erie, Ont.	"	4	1			Swept over board by wave and drowned.
"	Burlington, Ont.	"	7	1			Wharf sank, he was drowned
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	9		1	Injuries to head	Struck by a crank.
"	Charlottetown	"	12		1	Face badly burned	Explosion of acetelyne gas and burned.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	20		1	Feet crushed	Caught between bales of merchandize.
Cook on vessel	Off Ingonish, N.S.	"	11	1			Fell overboard at sea.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.	"	4		1	Leg broken	Fell into hold of vessel.
"	"	"	4	1			Fell overboard and was drowned.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
General Transport—						
Teamster	Montreal, Que	Sept. 3	1	1	Left shoulder fractured	Street car ran into his vehicle.
"	"	" 6	..	1	Head cut	Fell from vehicle.
"	"	" 4	..	1	Every rib broken	Collision with street car overturned his wagon which fell on him.
"	"	" 7	...	1	Foot crushed	Heavy piece of asphalt fell on it.
"	Clinton, Ont	" 9	...	1	Lung and liver pierced	Struck by hay fork.
"	Montreal, Que	" 6	...	1	Arm badly cut	Fell from vehicle.
"	"	" 7	..	1	Leg broken	"
"	"	" 14	1	...		Heavy stone fell on him.
"	Quebec, Que	" 1	..	1	Leg broken	Kicked by horse.
"	"	" 6	...	1	Right leg broken	Horse ran away.
"	"	" 15	...	1	Right leg crushed	Heavy bale of goods fell on it.
"	"	" 19	...	1	Left leg broken, &c	Horse ran away.
"	"	" 19	...	1	Head badly cut	Thrown from vehicle by collision.
"	"	" 21	...	1	Injuries to body	Caught between two vehicles.
"	"	" 22	1	...		Struck by a train.
"	Montreal, Que	" 27	...	1	Left wrist broke, head cut	Fell from vehicle.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 23	..	1	Head and face cut	Wagon struck by car.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 28	..	1	Collar bone broken	Horses ran away.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 7	..	1	Back injured	Wagon struck by street car.
"	"	" 7	..	1	Head injured	Fell off dray.
Elevator boy	Montreal, Que	" 11	...	1	Legs badly lacerated	Caught in elevator.
Expressman	Quebec, Que	" 19	...	1	Leg broken	Thrown from express in runaway.
Coachman	Hamilton, Ont	" 1	1	...		Fell from horse on head.
Hostler	London, Ont	" 7	1	..		Skull fractured by kick of horse.
"	St. Jerôme, Que	" 14	...	1	Face badly cut	Kicked by horse.
Street railway conductor	Montreal, Que	" 19	...	1	Leg broken	Fell off car.
Liverystable employee	Sutton, Que	" 21	...	1	Head seriously injured	Fell from wagon, wheels passed over head.
Civic Employes—						
Fireman	Ottawa, Ont	" 14	...	1	Artery severed in thigh	Kicked by a horse.
"	Quebec, Que	" 14	...	3	Faces cut by broken glass	Putting ladders and hose through a window at a fire.
" (foreman)	Toronto, Ont	" 19	1	...		Falling of section of building at a fire.
"	[illegible]	" 16	...	1	Head and face badly cut	Fell from hose wagon, horse trampled on him.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arm blown off	Premature discharge of cannon.
"	"	"	8		1	Hand shattered	"
"	"	"	8		1	Hands, face and eyes injured	"
"	"	"	8		1	"	"
"	"	"	8		1	"	"
Clerk in store	Arthabaska, Que	"	19		1	Face and hands burned	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Night watchman	Toronto, Ont	"	25		1	Leg fractured	Fell down elevator shaft.
Brickmaker	Tweed, Ont	"	27	1			Fell head first into machine for making brick.
Peat works hand	Alfred, Ont	"	11		1	Face and hands severely burned	Spontaneous combustion of damp peat.
Transcontinental survey employees	Lac Claire, Que	"	22	5			Drowned by upsetting of canoe.
Cement mill worker	Raven Lake, Ont.	"	3		1	Leg broken	Caught between pulley and belt.
" "	Hanover, Ont	"	16		1	"	Chunk of clay fell on it.
" "	Hull, Que	"	6		1	Knee lacerated	Metallic cable broke, and end struck him.
" "	"	"	6		1	Internal injuries	" "
Laundry worker	Montreal, Que	"	22		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in ironing machine.
Bridgekeeper	St. Joseph de Beauce, Q.	"	13	1			Fell from bridge.
Merchant	St. Johns, Que	"	13		1	Head and shoulders bruised	Arm of derrick fell on him.
Hotel employee	Toronto, Ont	"	16	1			Fell from second story while washing windows.
Asylum attendant	"	"	14		1	Serious wounds on head	Assaulted by an inmate.
Choreboy	Berlin, Ont	"	14		1	Broke right arm	While brushing off woodwork fell 7 feet.
Watchman	Waterloo, Que	"	11		1	Leg broken	Fell from tree.
Unskilled labour.							
Labourer	Portage la Prairie, Man.	"	14		1	Right leg broken	Cave in of trench.
"	"	"	14		1	Collar-bone broken	"
"	Beebe Plain, Que	"	6	1			Stepped on rusty nail, lockjaw ensued.
"	Belleville, Ont	"	14		1	Back and side bruised	Boom on derrick gave way.
"	Quebec, Que		22	1			Run over by train.
"	Keewatin, Ont	"	22	1			Struck by a rock from a blast.
"	Quebec, Que	"	1		1	Left hand crushed	While piling wood.
"	Etchemin, Que	"	25	1			Fell from Quebec bridge.
"	West St. John, N.B.	"	22		1	Leg broken	Wheeling coal, stage gave way.
"	"	"	22		1	Internal injuries	"
"	Montreal, Que	"	26	1			Struck by a train.
"	North Bay, Ont	"	23		1	Face badly cut	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Montreal, Que	"	26		1	Internal injuries	Run over by vehicle.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	25		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in gearing of straw-cutter.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	19		1	Arm broken	Struck by a derrick.
"	"	"	7		1	Foot crushed	Fall of plank on it.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	11		1	Injuries to head	Barrel fell from scaffold on him.
"	Guelph, Ont	"	25		1	Hip and 3 ribs broken	Wall fell on him.
Domestic servant	Quebec, Que	"	19		1	Arm broken	Fell off a step-ladder.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER.						
Labourer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Aug. 5	1	...		Struck by an engine.
"	"	" 11	1	...		Fell from hopper car, breaking neck.
Farmer	Cowansville, Que	" 29	...	1	Hand crushed	Fell while trying to board moving train.
Woodworker	Richmond, Que	" 30	..	1	Hand seriously torn	Caught in planer.
Farmer	Brigham, Que	" 30	..	1	Leg injured	Thrown from buggy.
Chauffeur	Farnham, Que	" 30	....	1	Injury to head	Struck by crank of automobile.
Labourer	Heathon, Que	" 29	....	1	Hip dislocated	Fell from platform.
Farmer	Sherkston, Que	" 31	...	1	Ribs broken	Gored by a bull.
Stonecutter	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 30	....	1	Leg crushed	Derrick broke and stone fell on it.
Labourer	"	" 29	....	1	Hand crushed	Timber fell on it.
Rubber goods	Toronto, Ont	" 23	...	1	Three fingers crushed	While cleaning calender.
Glove worker	"	" 26	...	1	Thumb of right hand crushed	Caught in machine.
Paper mill hand	Hawkesbury, Ont	" 31	1	...		Drawn into a shaft.
Knitting mill hand	Toronto, Ont	" 26	..	1	Bodily injuries	Caught in shaft.
Paper mill hand	Hawkesbury, Ont	" 31	1	...		Caught in shafting, struck against beam.
Foundryman	Toronto, Ont	" 12	....	1	Nail of third finger torn off	Caught in gear of cutting machine.
Metal worker	"	" 30	...	1	Thumb on left hand crushed.	While punching oiler screws.
Paper mill hand	Merritton	" 29	...	1	Right thumb cut off	Between pair of rolls.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 20 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture reported having occurred during September, as compared with 9 in the previous month and 10 in September, 1904. Seven men were run over by trains, 6 were killed other farm machinery, 1 was gored by a bull and 1 was killed by a kick from a horse. The serious accidents numbered 18.

Fishing.—There were 2 fatalities in this industry. One fisherman while fishing in the Gulf of Georgia, B.C., was drowned by his boat being struck by a whale and swamped, and another one fell overboard at [illegible] B.C. and was drowned.

Lumbering.—A disaster by which two pulp mill employees lost their lives is mentioned above. In addition there were 9 fatal accidents. Six of these were from machinery in pulp or saw mills, 2 were from falls, and 1 had his skull fractured while rolling logs. Of the 14 serious accidents, 11 were due to contact with machinery, 1 to being struck by an axe, another by being struck by [illegible]

which broke and the third by a fall. There were 9 more fatalities in this industry than in the previous month, and 10 more than in September, 1904.

Mining.—There were 9 fatal accidents during September, as compared with 5 in the previous month and 5 in September of last year. Six deaths were caused by the falling of material in mines, 2 by being run over by 'trips' in mines, and 1 by an explosion of oil. In addition there were 4 serious accidents.

Building trades.—In these trades there were 7 fatalities in September, as compared with 4 in August last and 2 in September, 1904. Of the fatal accidents 4 were caused by falls and 2 by contact with live wires. Eighteen of the 20 serious accidents were also due to falls, 1 to a runaway and 1 to the collapse of a derrick boom.

Metal trades.—Fatalities in these trades numbered 11, as against 6 in the preceding month and 7 in September last year. Three of these were due to the disaster at Lachute. Cunégonde above described, 3 to falls and 2 to electrocution. The serious accidents numbered 30.

Woodworking trades.—There was one death from an accident in these trades, as compared with none in the previous month and none in September, 1904. This fatality was due to a woodworker being run over by a train at Montreal, Que. There were 11 serious accidents, 10 of which were due to contact with machinery, saws, &c., and 1 by an axe.

Printing and allied trades.—No fatalities occurred in these trades, but there were two serious accidents, as compared with one last month or in September, 1904 both these were caused by contact with machinery.

Clothing trades.—These trades were free from fatalities and this also was the record both for August and for the corresponding month last year. There were, however. 4 serious accidents all arising from contact with machinery.

Textile trades.—These trades were except from fatal accident, as in the preceding month and in September, 1904. There were 6 serious accidents, 3 being due to machinery, one to a fall down stairs, one by being struck by a piece of falling wall and one by being kicked by a horse.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was 1 fatality in this class, as compared with one in the preceding month, and none in September of last year. A butcher at Stratford, Ont., was killed by being run over by a train. There were 5 serious accidents, 2 due to contact with machinery, 2 to explosions and 1 by fall from a wagon.

Railway service.—There were 11 fatal accidents to employees of this class during September, being 7 less than in August and 29 less than in September, 1904. Of the deaths, 6 were caused by the victim being run over, 4 in collisions, and 1 in a run off. There were 26 serious accidents, 9 being due to collisions, 4 to being struck by trains, 5 to being caught between cars, 3 in run-offs, 1 being caught in a hydraulic press, 1 to being caught in shearing machine, 1 to a piece of iron falling on an employee's foot, and 1 being hurt while at work in a round house.

Navigation.—There were 10 fatalities among those engaged in navigation, as compared with 11 in August and none in September twelvemonth. Of these, 8 were due to drowning, the other 2 being caused by the victims falling into holds of vessels. In addition to these there were 8 serious accidents.

General transport.—There were 4 deaths by accident among this class of employees. A teamster in Montreal was killed by a heavy stone falling on him; a teamster in Quebec was struck and run over by a train; a coachman in Hamilton, Ont, fell from a horse and died fom concussion of the brain and a hostler at London, Ont., had his skull fractured by the kick of a horse, dying from the effects. Beside these there occurred 23 serious accidents.

Civic employees.—There was 1 fatality among these employees, there being none in August, nor in September of last year. A foreman of firemen in Toronto, Ont., was killed by a building falling on him at a fire. There were 7 serious accidents. Three firemen at Quebec, Que., had their faces cut by broken glass while putting a ladder and hose through a window at a fire; a fireman at Ottawa, Ont., had an artery severed in his thigh through the kick of a horse; 2 firemen at Toronto, Ont., were injured by a portion of a wall falling on them and a fireman at Norwich, Ont., fell from a hose wagon and was trampled upon by the horse.

Miscellaneous.—In the miscellaneous trades, 8 deaths occurred through accident, being an increase of 3 as compared with August, and an increase of 7 compared with September, 1904. Five of the deaths were due to the drowning of Transcontinental employees at Lake Claire, Que., mentioned above, and the other 3 were caused by falls. There were in addition to this, 18 serious accidents.

Unskilled labour.—Six fatalities occurred to this class of workmen during September, as compared with 8 in August and 2 in September a year ago. Two labourers were killed at Keewatin, Ont., by a piece of rock from a blast falling on them, as given in more detail above. Two labourers at Quebec, Que., and Montreal, Que., respectively were run over by trains. One labourer at Beebe Plain, Que., stepped on a rusty nail and lock-jaw ensued, and a labourer working on the Quebec bridge fell therefrom and was killed. In addition there occurred 14 more or less serious accidents to workers in this class.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Ontario:—

Barrie.—Barbers.

Toronto.—Warehousemen.

London.—Brass Moulders, Core Makers and Furnace Tenders.

Manitoba:—

Brandon.—Printers.

Saskatchewan:—

Regina.—Printers.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

DURING the month of September the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ ct
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	284
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	28
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also postmarking and cancelling ink and wooden boxes	440
Making and reparing post office scales	129
Supplying mail bags	2,341
Repairing mail bags	1,381
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	870
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing street letter boxes, portable letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	82
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	19
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	429

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905.

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Public Works, Canada, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Public wharf and approach at West Arichat, N.S.; contractor, T. D. Morrison, D'Escousse, N.S.; date of contract, August 28, 1905; amount of contract, $5,275.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2 00 per day of 10 hours
Carpenters	1 65 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	1 50 " 10 "
" helpers	1 25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10 "

Additions, &c., to post office at Calgary, Alta.; contractors, the Alberta Building Company, of Alberta; date of contract

eptember 5, 1905; amount of contract, 77,000.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
onecutters	$0 55 per h.. 8 h. per day.
icklayers	0 55 " 8 "
asons	0 55 " 8 "
uilders' labourers	0 25 " 8 "
ortar men	0 30 " 8 "
asterers	0 62½ " 8 "
" labourers	0 30 " 8 "
ir builders	0 40 " 9 "
iners	0 35 " 9 "
rpenters	0 35 " 9 "
inters and glaziers	0 30 " 9 "
perhangers	0 30 " 9 "
imbers	0 35 " 9 "
eamfitters	0 35 " 9 "
etal roofers, tinsmiths nd sheet metal vorkers	0 35 " 9 "
ectrical wirers	0 33⅓ " 9 "
acksmiths	0 30 " 10 "
" helpers	0 20 " 10 "
dinary labourers	0 25 " 10 "
iver, 1 horse and cart	45 00 per month 10 h. per d.
" 2 horses and wagon	50 00 " 10 "
red teams	4 00 per day 10 "

Alterations to Government House at Ot va, Ont.; contractors, J. and C. Low, tawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 1905. Amount of contract, $16,950.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Sonecutters	0 43 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bicklayers	0 45 " 9 "
Masons	0 45 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	0 20 " 9 "
Plasterers	0 30 " 9 "
Stair builders	0 25 " 9 "
Joiners	0 25 " 9 "
Carpenters	0 25 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	0 22½ " 9 "
Plumbers	0 25 " 9 "
Steamfitters	0 25 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	0 22½ " 9 "
Blacksmiths	0 22½ " 10 "
" helpers	0 15 " 10 "
Electrical workers	0 17½ " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	0 16½ " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 20 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0 30 " 10 "

ost office building at Canso, N.S.; contr tor, James Reid, N. Sydney, N.S. D e of contract, September 13, 1905. A ount of contract, $13,869.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following
Carpenters	$1 50 per day of 10 hours.
Stair builders	2 00 " 10 "
Bricklayers	2 50 " 10 "
Masons	2 50 " 10 "
Stonecutters	3 00 " 10 "
Plasterers	2 25 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	1 50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2 00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2 00 " 10 "
Labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10 "
Joiners	1 75 " 10 "

Alterations, &c., to Custom House at Toronto, Ont.; contractors, the Carlyle Construction Company, Limited; date of contract, September 7, 1905; amount of contract, $29,769.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters	$0 48 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 45 " 8 "
Stonemasons	0 45 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	0 25 " 8 "
Lathers	0 43 " 8 "
Plasterers	0 43 " 8 "
" labourers	0 30 " 8 "
Carpenters	0 30 " 8 "
Joiners	0 30 " 8 "
Stair builders	0 30 " 8 "
Painters and glaziers	0 30 " 8 "
Plumbers	0 35 " 8 "
Steamfitters	0 35 " 8 "
Electrical wirers	0 27½ " 8 "
Sheet metal workers	0 27½ " 9 "
Slaters	0 30 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	0 20 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 31 " 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0 45 " 9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Construction of a line of railway from Grand Forks to a point fifty miles up the north fork and west fork of the north fork of Kettle river—50 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, July 28, 1905. Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.*

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

The rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour employed

*This contract was reported to the Department of Labour with those signed during September, it having been omitted from last July's report.

by the company, and for the hire of teams, shall be such as is generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current rate or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister whose decision shall be final.

For an extension of railway from a point at or near Bancroft to a point on the Canada Atlantic Railway at or near Whitney—40 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, September 6, 1905. Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Labourers	1 50
Carpenters	2 00
Choppers	1 50
Stonecutters	3 00
Masons	3 00
Blacksmiths	1 75
Machinists	2 25
Steam shovel engineer	2 50
" craneman	2 00
" fireman	1 75
Steam derrick engineer	2 50
" fireman	1 75
Contractor's locomotive engineer	2 50
" " fireman	1 75
" " brakeman	1 75
Quarrymen	2 00
Rock drillers	2 00
Steam drillers	2 25
Blasters	2 00
Tracklayers	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Erection of addition to baggage room and converting of old freight room into a kitchen at River John, N.S. Date of contract, September 6, 1905. Amount of contract, $250.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Carpenters	1 50
Painters	1 50

Riprap and filling in near foot of Cor wall canal. Date of contract, Septemb 15, 1905. Amount of contract, schedu rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages hour, 1 hrs. per d
	$ c
Stonemasons	0 3
Carpenters	0 1
Labourers	0 1
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 1
" 2 horses and wagon	0 2

Erection of station and dwelling a freight shed and platform at Aulac, N Date of contract, September 15, 19 Amount of contract, $2,778.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate o wages p day of 10
	$ c
Foreman carpenter	2 5
Bricklayers	3 0
Carpenters	1 7
Painters	2 0
Builders' labourers	1 7

Erection of stations at Woodburn, Lo and Union, Nova Scotia. Date of c tract, September 25, 1905. Amount f contract, $7,350.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate wages day of 10
	$
Labourers	1
Painters	1
Carpenters	1
Masons	2
Bricklayers	2

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

With respect to trade disputes the month of September showed a slight improvement compared with the previous month. The chief points of disturbance were at Nanaimo, B.C., where a lock-out of a coal mining company, employing over seven hundred men continued until the end of September, and at Frank, Alberta, where a strike of two hundred coal miners lasted for the greater part of the month. The strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company also continued to affect a large number of men at Stratford, Ont.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and Magnitude.—During the month of September, the number of important disputes reported to the department to have been in existence was 21, of which 12 commenced prior to the beginning of the month and 9 after. There was one more dispute than in the previous month and eleven more than those in existence in September, 1904. There were 48 establishments and about 2,085 employees directly affected, and 1,250 employees indirectly affected by new disputes, including those that were in existence before the beginning of the month there were in all approximately 68 firms and 3,550 employees affected directly and indirectly by trade disputes during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month of September was approximately 53,800 working days, as compared with 57,200 in August and 42,-50 in September, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Agriculture	2
Mining	3
Clothing trades	1
Printing and allied trades	1
General transport	1
Unskilled labour	1

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages	3
For decrease in hours	1
Against employment of particular persons	2
Against change in conditions of employment	1
Against reduction in wages	1
Miscellaneous causes	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 21 disputes which were in existence 12 were terminated during the month. One dispute was settled by the friendly mediation of the department under the Conciliation Act, five were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and six ended without any negotiations. In three cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere, and their places were filled, in two cases the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms, and in one case the result was unknown.

Results of Disputes.—Of the 12 disputes which were terminated, 3 ended in favour of the employers, 4 in favour of the employees, compromises were effected in 2 cases, and in 3 cases the results were indefinite or unknown.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The most serious of the disputes which began before September 1, and were in continuance during the month were a lock-out of coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., a strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and a strike of carpenters at Montreal, Que. The other disputes of less importance were strikes of iron moulders at London, Ont., and Halifax, N.S., lithographers at Toronto, Ont., and Hamilton, Ont., boot and shoe workers at Quebec, bakers and wall paper printers at Toronto, bricklayers at Regina, Sask., and plumbers at Vancouver, B.C. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Lock-out of Coal Miners at Nanaimo, B.C.

The lock-out of the employees of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, B.C., which began on June 1, was terminated on September 30, when the miners at a mass meeting unanimously accepted an agreement which had been drawn up by the company and a committee representing the men. The settlement of the matters at issue was brought about by the friendly

mediation of the department under the Conciliation Act. An account of the negotiations which led to the settlement of this dispute is given in a special article on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Settlement of Strike of Carpenters at Montreal.

The strike of carpenters at Montreal, which began on June 27, owing to a refusal of certain employers to grant a demand for an increase in the minimum wages from 22½ to 30 cents per hour, was declared off on September 15. On that date it was stated by the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that all the members of their union in Montreal were at work. The following particulars with reference to this dispute were received during the month from the secretary and a few directors of the Builders' Exchange and from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Montreal.

On June 29, two days after the commencement of the strike, the association of master carpenters passed a resolution containing the following terms:—

'That the commercial firms and individual employers whose signatures are hereto attached, hereinafter called the subscribers, have mutually agreed and hereby severally and reciprocally bind and oblige themselves as follows:—

1. The union known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be not recognized in any manner whatsoever, unless same be legally incorporated.

2. That each and every subscriber refuses to sign any so-called 'Agreement Contract' printed and issued by said union.

3. To adopt the principle of 'open shops' every subscriber retaining the right to make his own arrangements with his men individually, but not as members of a union.'

The main objection of the Employers' Association to the demands of the union appears to have been that they could not endorse a minimum of salary for all men without discrimination. They were willing to pay 30 and 35 cents per hour to some carpenters, but would not consent to give an equal amount to inferior workmen. They state that the average rate of wages paid by them at the present time is from 25 to 27 cents per hour, with a minimum of 22½ cents per hour, and roughly estimate that about 15 per cent of all the carpenters in Montreal are receiving 30 cents per hour. It was also claimed that the members of the Employers' Association had all the men required, and that the 'open shop' system was now in force with them.

It was stated by officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that there were 1,500 members registered in their books at Montreal. Of these, they claimed that 800 men had been granted a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour, and about 300 were receiving 27½ cents per hour. The remaining 400, who were employed by the various railway companies had not been involved in the strike, and were not affected by any increases granted in the course of the dispute.

Owing to the fact that many building contractors in Montreal are not members of the Builders' Exchange, while on the other hand there are many non-union carpenters in Montreal, the result of the dispute was somewhat indefinite. It appears that with respect to the members of the Builders Exchange no practical change in the wages of the men or in the condition of their employment took place, while with respect to the members of the Carpenters Union, the minimum rate of wages paid to them was advanced from 22½ to 27½ cents per hour, and in many cases their wages were increased to 30 cents per hour.

Strike of Machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which began on May 8, the progress of which has been described in previous numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, continued throughout September, although various efforts were made to effect a settlement.

On September 11, application was made by Pioneer Lodge, No. 103, of the International Association of Machinists of Stratford, for the friendly mediation of the department. It was claimed in the letter of application that when the strike was declared about 750 men were affected, including machinists at Port Huron, Mich. At Stratford alone 325 men were involved. It was also alleged that the company had failed to fill the places of the strikers.

Negotiations were commenced by the department with a view to bringing about a settlement of the dispute by means of conciliation, but at the close of the month no definite result had been reached.

The strike of iron moulders of the McClary Manufacturing Company at London, Ont., which began on July 24, continued throughout September, but only about 5 men out of the original number of 98 were out of work at the close of the month. It was claimed that the company had failed to secure men to take the places of the

strikers. No negotiations were carried on during the month.

No definite settlement took place with regard to the strikes of lithographers at Toronto and Hamilton, which began early in August owing to the refusal of the employers to recognize the lithographers' union, and to agree to employ none but members of the union. In Toronto, however, it was claimed by the firms involved that the strike had ceased to interfere with their business, the places of all the strikers having been filled. It was claimed by the union that nearly all the strikers had obtained work in other establishments. In Hamilton, it was reported that only 12 strikers remained out of work at the end of the month, and that the employers had secured 7 new men to replace those who had gone out.

The dispute of boot and shoe finishers of the John Ritchie Company at Quebec, which began on August 11, owing to a demand for payment by the piece-work system instead of by the week, was ended on September 7, the company having granted the men an increase of $1 per week in their wages, with a promise to try the piece-work system later on. There were 19 men directly affected by this dispute. The other employees of the company, numbering 265 men and 135 women workers, were only affected by the accumulation of material, which obliged them to work shorter hours until the finishers could overtake their work.

No change in the situation was reported in the case of strikes of 45 bakers at Toronto, Ont., which began on June 3, and of 9 wall paper printers at Toronto, which began on July 14. The question of apprentices was involved in both of these disputes.

A strike of plumbers at Vancouver, B.C., which began on May 1, was never formally declared off, but it was reported in September that all the strikers were at work, and that the three shops which had held out against their demands claimed to have all the men they required.

The result of a strike of bricklayers at Regina, Sask., which began on August 24, was not reported to the department.

New Disputes.

The only new dispute of the month, which affected a large number of men and was of long duration, was a strike of coal miners at Frank, Alberta. The other disputes of the month which affected large numbers of people, but which lasted only a short time, were strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., hop-pickers at Chilliwack and Agassiz, B.C., and dock labourers at Montreal. There were also strikes of printers at Winnipeg, Man., tailors at Hamilton, Ont., and stonecutters at Beebe Plain, Que. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Coal Miners at Frank, Alberta.

On September 6 a strike was declared at Frank, Alberta, involving 200 coal miners employed by the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company. An agreement which had been made by the company with the United Mine Workers of America expired on September 1, and the dispute arose owing to a desire on the part of the company for a modification of this agreement, while the miners wished it to be renewed exactly as it stood.

According to a statement received from the company, the old agreement was not satisfactory to them for the following reasons:—

1. The company collected all union dues without the written order of the employee.

2. They did not have proper control over the men as regards the hiring and discharge of them.

The new agreement proposed by the company provided that all dues, assessments, &c., should be held from moneys due each employee, but only on his written order. The company also insisted on the insertion of a clause allowing them to hire and discharge men, with the proviso that no man would be discriminated against for either being a union or non-union man.

On September 29, an agreement was reached and the strike was declared off. The company consented to continue the collection of fees and dues owing to the trade union. The other differences were also adjusted.

Strike of Employees of the Cumberland Coal Company at Springhill, N.S.

Early in August a request was made by the Mechanic's Lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association at Springhill, N.S. for an increase in wages for firemen, water tenders and Aberdeen engine drivers employed by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. The increases demanded amounted to from 12 to 14 cents per hour for firemen of stationary boilers, from 13 to 15 cents for water tenders, from 13 to 18 cents per hour for

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES C. No. 57.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Nanaimo, B.C.	Objection of men to new rules proposed following the passage of an 8 hour law.	1	....	698	....	50	....	June 1	Sept. 30	Settlement by friendly mediation of the department under the Conciliation Act ; a compromise.
Building Trades—											
Plumbers	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for increase in wages.	3	.....	10	....	....	....	May 1	.....	No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected. All strikers having secured work.
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from 22½ to 30 cts. per hour and recognition of union.	...	.....	100	..	.....	..	June 27	Sept. 15	Men claimed that all had work, but firms had filled places of strikers and did not recognize the union.
Bricklayers	Regina, Sask.	Demand for increase in wages.	.....	.....	10	....	....	.....	Aug. 24	....	No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected.
Metal Trades—											
Machinists	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages.	1	.....	500	...	.....	.....	May 8	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Iron moulders	London, Ont.	Objections to a fortnight's suspension owing to absence from work, and demand for a change in conditions of work.	1	.....	98	..	102	....	.....	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but all but 20 strikers had obtained work elsewhere.
"	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for an increase in minimum wages from $2 to $2.35 per day.	1	....	17	...	...	.....	July 6	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but places of some strikers were filled.
Printing and Allied Trades—											
Wall paper printers.	Toronto, Ont.	Objection to employment of an apprentice.	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	" 14	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Lithographers	"	Demand for recognition of union and employment of union labour only.	6	..	100	...	.....	....	Aug. 2	....	No settlement reported but nearly all strikers obtained work elsewhere, and their places were filled.
"	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for recognition of union and employment of union labour only.	2		50	...	...	....	" 3	.....	No settlement reported but at end of month all but 12 strikers had sought work elsewhere, firms secured 7 men to replace them.

Clothing Trades—												
Boot and Shoe Workers		piece instead of by the day.			15		265	135	"	11	Sept. 7	Increase of $1 per week granted, piece work system to be tried later.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—												
Bakers	Toronto, Ont..	Demand for limitation of number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen.	3		45				June	3		No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Agriculture—												
Hop-pickers	Chilliwack, B.C.	Demand for a reduction in size of boxes	1		400				Sept.	11	Sept. 13	Men's demand granted.
"	Agassiz, B.C..	Against employment of Chinese	1		450				"	15	" 17	Chinese were discharged.
Mining—												
Coal miners	Frank, Albta..	Demand for renewal of agreement.	1		200				"	6	" 29	Company conceded the check off system, other differences adjusted.
Coal miners, &c..	Springhill, N.S	Demand for increase in wages..	1		522		1,250		"	26	" 28	Men's demands granted.
Building Trades—												
Stonecutters	Beebe Plain, Que,	Against employment of non-union men.	1		100				"	18	" 28	Work resumed. No change in conditions.
Clothing Trades—												
Tailors	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for increase of 10 per cent in wages	25		75	28			"	25		No settlement reported at end of month.
Printing and Allied Trades—												
Printers	Winnipeg, Mn.	Demand for eight-hour working day.	15		68	2			"	18		No settlement reported at end of month.
General Transport—												
Dock labourers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day..	2		200				"	1	Sept. 6	Work resumed at old rates.
Unskilled Labourer—												
Railway labourers	Guelph, Ont..	Against reduction in wages from $1.75 to $1.50 a day.	1		40				"	16	" 19	Men went back at reduced rate.

• Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

the driver of the shunting engine, and an increase of two cents per hour for a driver of a stationary engine. Owing to the absence of the superintendent of works, the demands were held over by the manager for consideration on his return. A settlement not having been reached a strike was declared on September 26, but the demands of the men having been conceded by the company on the following day, work was resumed on September 28. The mines were closed during the two days while the dispute lasted, and according to a statement received from the men, there were 522 persons affected directly and 1,250 affected indirectly by the dispute. The company stated that there were 1,587 men affected by it.

Strike of Printers at Winnipeg, Man.

Following the decision of the International Typographical Union at their recent annual convention to demand an eight-hour day to take effect on January 1, 1906, agreements to this effect were presented to a number of employers in September in various parts of Canada. The only locality where a strike took place in the Dominion, owing to this demand, was at Winnipeg, Manitoba. On September 18, a strike was declared there, which involved 15 firms of printers, and 70 members of the Typographical Union. The remaining members of the local union, numbering 155, continued in the employment of other firms who had signed the eight-hour agreement. It was reported by the secretary of the Winnipeg Typothetæ that the strike affected 14 members of this association and one outside firm. Two members of the Typothetæ signed the agreement when presented. No settlement of the dispute took place during the month with any of the employees involved.

On September 11, about 400 Indian hop-pickers at Chilliwack, B.C., went out owing to the refusal of their demand for a reduction in the size of the boxes which they were using. Their demand being granted, they returned to work two days later.

Another strike of hop-pickers took place at Agassiz, B.C., on September 15 on a count of the employment of Chine The Chinese were discharged, and the 4 strikers returned to work on September 1

On September 25 a strike of custo tailors was declared at Hamilton, On owing to a refusal of 25 firms to gra their demand for a ten per cent increa in their wages. About 103 strikers we involved in the dispute, of whom 28 we female workers. Negotiations were co ducted during the month between the M ter Tailors' Association and the Journe men Tailors' Union, but no agreement w arrived at, and conditions were unchang at the end of the month.

On September 18 a strike of about 1 stonecutters was declared at Beebe Pla Que. The cause of the dispute was t employment of non-union men by t Stanstead Granite Quarries Company Graniteville. On September 28 it was re ported that some of the strikers had re turned to work, under the conditions pr vailing before the strike. By October 1 the employees had gone back.

On September 14 about 150 dock labo ers at Montreal stopped work owing to e refusal of the Dominion Transport Co pany to grant a demand for an increase wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. To days later they were joined by about 0 labourers employed by the Shedden C age Company. The two companies pr ceeded to engage new men to replace e strikers, and on the 6th they returned work at the old rate.

On September 16, 40 railroad labou employed on the construction of a rail y line from Guelph to Goderich struck w on account of a reduction in wages fr $1.75 to $1.50 per day. On September 9, however, they returned to work on th employer's terms. About 40 other labo ers were also subjected to this reductio

The table published herewith is a co pilation of the trade disputes of the D minion of Canada, which began or were continuance during the month of Sept ber, and which have been reported to t department.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record,' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of April there were issued 442 patents in Canada. Among these there were 21 relating to agriculture, 1 to fishing, 3 to lumbe 5 to mining and 11 concerning the c struction of railways. There were 8 patents connected with the building tr 65 with the metal trades, 32 with elec cal industries, and 10 with woodwor and furniture industries. There we

ventions which concerned the printing nd allied trades, 4 concerned the textile ndustries, 14 clothing industries, and 3 ather trades. There were 24 patents re- ting to the railway service, and 30 to her means of transport. About 46 pat- nts concerned various miscellaneous in- ustries and the remaining inventions ere of no great industrial importance.

Among the *agricultural* inventions there ere four ploughs, two harrows, two reshing machines, a combined harvester nd thresher, a fertilizer distributor, a ain separator and a straw stacker.

The only invention relating to the *fish- g industry* was a package for shipping h, lobsters and other perishable goods.

In the *lumbering* industry there were tents for a gang sawing machine, a saw ndle and machinery for saw mills.

The patents relating to *mining* com- ised a rock drill actuated by gas, a elting furnace, an ore roasting furnace, system of pumping oil, and a process recovering finely divided particles of from slimes and tailings.

The inventions concerning *railway con- uction* included three rail joints, a lway tie, and a tie plate, two railway ossings, means of fastening nails in oden sleepers, a culvert, a cattle guard, nd a device for preventing rails from eping.

Among the inventions relating to the *ilding trades* may be mentioned a pro- s of making floor boards, metallic roof- ng, a shingling gauge and a shingle. The velopment of the industries of cement a artificial stone, which aim to take the ce of brick and natural stone, is in- ated in patents for two machines for ulding concrete building blocks, a hy- aulic press for moulding stone, two olds for artificial stone, and a collap- sible form for concrete.

Among the inventions of interest to *etal trades* there were sixteen relating to stems of heating and plumbing, six dicators, three boilers, two steam tur- nes, two journal boxes, and two mechani- al stokers. There was patented a process for the manufacture of steel, consisting in melting low grade ore in a blast fur- nace, and conveying it directly into an open hearth furnace, where it is mixed with refined molten metal. After the vio- lent chemical action has subsided the re- sulting refined mass is drawn off.

The *electrical* inventions included among others four patents covering a pro- cess and apparatus for treating gases, six patents relating to telegraphy by wire, two to wireless telegraphy, one to tele- phones, and four to electric lighting. There were also patented an insulator, a regulator, two dynamos, a water heater, a storage battery and a circuit breaker. There was an electro-thermic process for producing calcium carbide by passing through the mixture an alternating elec- tric current with a sufficiently high fre- quency to eliminate losses due to electro- lytic decomposition.

The inventions concerning the *wood- working* and *furnishing trades* comprised five musical instruments, four articles of furniture and a hand plane.

The inventions in *printing* and allied trades comprised a linotype, a typesetting and justifying machine, a machine for check printing, three patents relating to bookbinding, and one to photography.

The inventions in the *textile* industry were machines for knitting, spinning, carding and weaving. In the *clothing* trades there were eight articles of wear, edging for garments, a dressmaker's fit- ting stand, and three inventions relating to laundry work.

In the industries relating to the *pre- paration of food*, there were patented two cheese cutters, two fruit and vegetable parers, a process of bleaching cereals, a process of making milk powder and a sterilizer. The inventions relating to *lea- ther* comprised a hide working machine, a leach pitcher and a harness saddle.

Among the inventions concerning *rail- ways*, there were patents for eight brakes, three doors for cars, two couplers, a heat- ing and signalling system, a spark arrester and a smoke consumer for locomotives. A life preserver for railway cars was patent- ed, with the object of preventing accidents caused by persons falling between or in front of moving cars. This invention con- sists of a series of coiled springs hanging vertically from the platform of a car, sup- ported by a bar attached to the platform. The springs are inclosed in flexible tubu- lar coverings.

The inventions concerning other means of *transport* included among others five re- lating to motor vehicles, four systems of gearing, four grading machines, two water elevators, a boat propellor, a current mo- tor, a distance and course recorder, and steering apparatus for ships.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions, there were eight relating to systems of lighting, eleven articles of use in offices and general business, including advertis- ing apparatus, a typewriter and a vending machine. There were two explosives, seven chemical processes, including a method of making alluminum compounds, and ma- chines and processes for match-making, the manufacture of paper boxes and bottles.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during September, 1905.

DOMINION REPORT.

Insurance in Canada in 1904.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1904. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 780. Price, 45 cents.

The report of the superintendent of insurance of Canada for 1904 states that during that year the business of fire insurance was carried on by 38 companies, of which 10 were Canadian, 19 British and 9 American. Two British companies retired in the course of the year and two new companies, one Canadian and the other American, began business in Canada. The cash received for premiums amounted to $13,169,882, being greater than that received in 1893 by $1,785,120, and the amount paid for losses was $14,099,534, an increase of $8,228,818 compared with the previous year. The rate of losses paid to premiums in 1904, amounting to 107·06 per cent, was far in excess of the rate for the thirty-six years over which the records of the department extend, which amounts to 69·61 per cent, the premiums received during this period totalling $201,575,618, while the losses paid were $140,309,836.

Life insurance was carried on by forty companies, of which twenty-one were Canadians, seven British and twelve American. The total amount of policies taken out during 1904 was $98,306,102, which is greater than the amount taken in 1903 by $6,738,297. The quantity of life insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1904, amounted to $587,880,790, of which sum $364,640,166 was in Canadian companies, $42,608,738 in British companies and $180,631,886 in American companies. The statistics for the past thirty years show that the business of Canadian companies is increasing far more rapidly than either British or American companies. There were 751,170 insured lives, with 8,049 deaths, making a death rate of 10,715. The average amount of insurance policy was $1,573.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Conciliation in Trade Disputes.

Fifth Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. London: Wyman & Sons. 1905. Pages, 81. Price, 4½d.

The fifth report of the Board of Trade of Great Britain on their proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, covers the period from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 190 In these two years there were 27 cas dealt with by the department, in 11 which there was a stoppage of work. A plication was made to the Board of Tra in 23 cases by both parties to the dispu Three applications were received fr conciliation boards, and one applicati was made by four arbitrators, two appoi ed by each side, who had failed to agr

Of the 27 cases dealt with, 23 were s tled under the Act, one was still pendi at the end of the period covered by t report, in one the cause of the dispute pr tically ceased to exist, and in two ca the Board of Trade declined to take tion.

Since the Conciliation Act came in operation in August, 1896, there have be 181 cases dealt with by the Board f Trade, of which number 122 were sett under the Act, and 14 other cases we settled by the parties themselves dur negotiations with the department.

At the present time 162 conciliat boards are known to be in existence Great Britain. The rules of many c ciliation boards provide that in the ev of failure in settling a dispute appl tion shall be made to the board for appointment of an arbitrator or conci tor. Clauses to this effect exist in agreements between employers and w people.

Workmen's Trains.

Report from the Select Committee on Wkmen's Trains; together with the Proceedin the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and pendix. London: Wyman & Sons. 1905. Pa 88. Price, 9d.

In 1903, a select committee was pointed by the British House of Comm to inquire into the working of the C Trains Act, 1883, and to consider an ments thereto. The committee presen a report at the last session of the Hous Commons, which contained the follow particulars and recommendations.

In 1883, when the Act was passed railway companies were under statu obligation to run workmen's trains. eleven railway companies in Londo the neighbourhood provided 110 w men's trains daily. Since then fou other railway companies had clause inserted in their Acts of Incorporation cerning them. Since the Act came force until 1899, forty-nine applica were made to the Board of Trade for tional facilities for workmen on sub

lines, and orders were issued by the railway commissioners, to which they had been referred in eight cases.

The recommendations made by the committee for the amendment of this law included the extension of the powers of the statutory tribunal to direct the issue of workmen's tickets for use in selected trains, in the case of the more sparsely settled districts, and to deal with the conditions under which tickets for workmen's trains are issued.

NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in New Zealand.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand. Wellington: Government Printer, 1905. Pages, 145.

The report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand for the year which ended on March 31, 1905, shows that there has been great prosperity in that colony during this period. Both the import and export trade increased greatly compared with previous years, and in ten years the deposits in savings banks had expanded from £3,966,849 to £8,432,958. There were 3,130 applicants for work, all of whom obtained employment through the agency of the department. There were 650 more factories, employing 3,745 more workers compared with the preceding year.

A new step taken by the government in connection with the compulsory arbitration system was the appointment of inspectors of awards. These officers relieved the officials of trade unions from the duty of appearing in actions against their employers, and thus helped to maintain friendly relations between them. The inspectors of awards laid informations for 295 cases of breach of award, winning 232 cases. They also settled 312 cases without having recourse to the arbitration court. There were registered with the department 109 associations of employers having 3,292 members, and 273 trade unions with a membership of 30,271. There were 39 cases brought before the conciliation boards and 448 brought before the arbitration court.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Sunday Labour.

Since the decision of the Privy Council in connection with the Lord's Day Act, a number of decisions have been rendered showing that the present condition of the law on the subject is somewhat uncertain. On September 18, one W. S., a restaurateur, was prosecuted at Hamilton for selling ice cream soda on Sunday, and after trial was found guilty and sentenced to $5. The following was the judgment rendered in the matter:—

Under the Sunday Act, no person can on the Lord's Day exercice his ordinary calling except in conveying travellers or the mail, in selling drugs and medicines or in performing other works of necessity or charity. To feed people on Sunday in a victualling house has been held to be a work of necessity, and is therefore not prohibited. It is argued that as supplying the public with food in a victualling house is a work of necessity, everything connected with that occupation is also a necessity. It is also contended that the supply need not necessarily be of food, but of everything incident to the business of a victualling house. As ice cream and ice cream soda, the sale of which is attacked in this case, are part of the usual stock of supplies of a restaurant, it is contended that on Sunday a restaurant keeper may lawfully sell them.

The modern term restaurant is considered equivalent to victualling house. Reference to the Imperial and other dictionaries will establish this fact. In the Imperial Dictionary the definitions are as follows: Restaurant—A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments, a house where cooked food and liquors are sold, an eating house. Victualling house—A house where provision is made for strangers to eat, an eating house. The same test must be applied whether the establishment be called restaurant or victualling house. Looking at the Act, the only test applicable is 'necessity.' If the keeper of the premises is selling meals he is performing a work of necessity under the decisions.

A meal means food and drink. But it is said to quench thirst is as much a matter of necessity as to satisfy hunger. If the keeper can sell food as a necessity, why can he not sell drink? Drink in the shape of liquor is regulated by the Liquor Acts, and need not be considered. Drink, not in the shape of liquor, need not necessarily be taken with food.

Admitting this to be the case, can the articles, the sale of which is complained of here, be said fairly to be a necessity? That they are grateful and comforting does not mean that they are necessary, or that people require them. They are not meals in the fair ordinary sense of the word. On the whole I have come to the conclusion, that I am not called upon to change the view I have acted upon, and that is that

where bona fide meals are supplied the Act does not prohibit. Where 'soft drinks' alone or candies or light refreshments are furnished the proprietor is infringing the Act, and is not within the exemption allowed by the Act. As this question is one of general social interest and has excited much public debate, I have considered it proper to put on record the reasons for my judgment. They are founded on the Albertie case, which was not an appeal from me and with which I have nothing to do.

That case has been steadily acted upon since it was pronounced. The Sabine case does not conflict with it or extend it. I am obliged to convict on the well understood principle, that it is the duty of a magistrate to convict where he is satisfied that an offence has been committed. The quality of the offence is nothing to him, except in fixing the amount of the penalty. The declaration that there is an offence is a matter for the legislature. The duty of the magistrate is to deal with the law as it is laid down.

There, perhaps, would not have been so much trouble over these cases this summer had it not been that so many statements were made in the public prints, that the Privy Council had decided that there was no Sunday Act in force in this province. This impression is entirely erroneous. The public should govern themselves with knowledge of the fact that a Sunday Act is still in force, and enforceable.

The Act of the province of Upper Canada, which is the same as that of the province of Ontario, except on some points not in question in this case, is not repealed. Since the decision of the Privy Council that the Ontario Act was ultra vires, convictions have been frequently made under the Act of the province of Upper Canada. The defendant is convicted under that Act, and is fined five dollars ($5) without costs.

(R. vs. Stinson, Hamilton, Ontario, September 18, 1905—Kingsford P. M.)

Shortly before the above case was heard, a charge was laid against one B., at Cornwall, Ont., of building a fence, hauling in and unloading hay on Sunday. When the case came up for hearing, it was argued that the Lord's Day Act of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada did not place farmers in the class of persons prohibited from labour on Sunday, and that the Privy Council had declared the Ontario legislature on this point ultra vires. After some argument and after the police magistrate had expressed concurrence in the foregoing views regarding the Lord's Day Act, the prosecution was withdrawn.

(R. vs. Bronson, Cornwall, Ont., Aug. 2, 1905, Davis P.M.)

The Lord's Day Act to which reference was made above is Chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

In further connection with the subject of Sunday labour, the following case recently decided by a Divisional Court in England will be found of interest. This was a case stated by the magistrates for the County Borough of Blackburn, and raised a question as to Sunday tradin The facts were as follows:—

An information was preferred by Ward, a chipped potato dealer, against t appellant, W. Bullen, who carries on t same business, under section 1 of 29 C 2, c. 7, 'for that he, the appellant, on Jan ary 22, 1905, the same being the Lord Day, commonly called Sunday, he bei then a chipped potato dealer, and above t age of fourteen years, did unlawfully and exercise certain worldly labour, bu ness and work in his ordinary calling up the Lord's Day, the same not being work necessity or charity,' and the appellant w convicted and fined 1s. It was proved fore the justices that the appellant in course of his business cut up and cook or fried potatoes, sometimes alone a sometimes with fried fish, and that th articles had become a popular food w the working-class people. The fried po toes and fish were served on the appellan premises as well as off, and were alw sold warm. The customers when suppli off the premises often brought their o receptacles for the food, and were so times supplied in paper bags belonging the appellant. On Sunday, January the appellant was carrying on his us business, there being customers both u his premises eating the chipped potat and others who purchased articles of f and took them away in bags or basins, some ate the same in the street near e appellant's shop. The appellant's prem were not licensed as a refreshment ho under the Refreshment Houses' Act, 1 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 27). It was conten for the respondent that the appellant unlawfully carried on and exercised business on Sunday contrary to the pr sion of the statute, and that such busin was not a work of charity or necess The appellant contended that the busi as carried on by him on Sunday, Janu 22, came within the exception named section 3 of 29 Car. 2, c. 7, and that business was a cook-shop within the me ing of the section, and that his custo were such as could not otherwise be vided for. The words of the section as follows. 'Provided that nothing in Act contained shall extend to the prohi ing of dressing of meat in families dressing or selling of meat in inns, co shops, or victualling houses for such otherwise cannot be provided.' The s tices held that the appellant's prem were not a cook-shop and that the busi did not come within the exception, they convicted the appellant, as st above.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that he quite agreed with the contention put forward on behalf of the respondent that all they had to do was to interpret the statute quite independently of what they might think of it. So long as it was the law they were compelled to give as full a meaning to it as the words of the statute compelled them to. On the other hand, if a statute was couched in general language, then the court was entitled to give such a decision as the words of the Act admitted of, without imposing consequences which would be very serious. He should require very strict words to lead him to the conclusion that this was an offence within the meaning of the Act. He thought there was no evidence upon which the magistrates could come to a conclusion other than that this was a cook-shop or victualling house contemplated by section of the Act. His Lordship read section of the Act creating the offence and the exemption contained in s. 3, and continuing said it was pointed out in 1793 by Mr. Justice Buller in 'Rex v. Younger,' that the words of the exemption were loose words, and not words which could be said to bear definite and precise meaning beyond this, that they indicated an intention that this was a class of cooking which must be provided for people who could not do it for themselves. Whilst he did not think that what the appellant did here could be described as a work of charity or necessity, these words must not be disregarded. It is practically found by the case that these people cooked for the poorest class, who came and fetched the food in dishes, always warm, some eating it in the place and some in the street. It could not be said that this man was doing wrong because some people ate the food on the street on the way home instead of waiting until they arrived there. They had an enunciation of the law in 'Rex v. Cox' and 'Rex v. Younger,' which showed that this statute did not mean to provide against the cooking of meat for poor people in a shop. Mr. Randolph had said that they must construe meat as meaning flesh. It would be ridiculous for them to say that if the appellant had baked mutton it would not have been an offence, but if he had cooked an eel pie it would have been. He thought that the only evidence before the magistrate was evidence which brought the trade within the protection of section 3, and therefore the conviction ought not to have been made and must be quashed.

(Bullen vs. Ward, Aug. 10, 1905, K. B. Div., 21 T. L. R. 753.)

Alien Labour Act.

The case of Rex vs. Breckenridge, being a case reserved by the Ottawa police magistrate, was argued before the Divisional Court at Toronto on September 19. This was an appeal from conviction for unlawfully assisting in the importation of an alien into Canada under contract, and this case was noted in the August number of the *Labour Gazette*, at p. 228. It was contended for the defence at the hearing before the Divisional Court that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew that the employee in question was a foreigner. It was further contended that the said employee not having been imported as a monthly labourer, the conviction was bad. At the conclusion of the argument, judgment was reserved.

Another prosecution under the Alien Labour Act was commenced at Toronto on September 29, when Jas. E. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, was charged in the Police Court with bringing one John Pankoff from New York under contract to work for the Toronto Lithographing Company, and Edward Forbes from New York to work for Ralph Clark, Limited.

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THE

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advance of the season, employment was exceptional- good throughout Canada during October, diminution in activity being shown only a few localities compared with Septem- r. Compared with the corresponding riod of 1904, conditions were more fav- rable; exceptionally open weather, as was e case last year, permitted work in the t-of-door occupations to be continued in ntral and eastern Canada to an unusu- y late period, and the volume of work in ght at the close of the month was larger. he building trades and the agricultural ilustry had a very active month, the mov- g of the grain crops giving employment t large numbers of men. The mining in- stry also had a favourable month, and t demand for men for the lumber camps h a marked effect on the general market f labour. The extensive railway con- struction operations in progress also en- ged many thousands of men. The manu- fturing industry was reported to be in- casing in activity and was busier than in veral years previous, orders being greatly mulated by the favourable crop returns d the general buoyancy of trade condi- ns. A few of the trades, including long- shoremen, ice drivers, laundry workers, &c., re less active from seasonal causes; others, cluding furriers and confectioners, were increasing in activity from the same rea- son. The activity of industry and labour was on the whole evenly distributed through- out Canada, but was most pronounced in Ontario and the western provinces, British Columbia alone excepted, on account of the setting in of the rainy season.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by indus- tries and groups of trades, of the most im- portant changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the department during October:—

Mining.—Smelters at Trail, B.C., had their hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day, accompanied by a slight reduction in wages.

Building trades.—Structural steel work- ers (50), at Winnipeg, Man., had their wages increased from a minimum of 25-30 cents to 37½ cents per hour. The change was granted after a strike.

Working trades.—Carriage workers (54), at Guelph, Ont., had their hours changed from 58 to 59 per week on October 2, the men previously working 10½ hours per day on the first 5 days of the week and 5½ hours on Saturday; under the new arrangement 10 hours per day are worked on the first 5 days of the week and 9 hours on Satur- day.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers (32), at Calgary, Alt., had their hours reduced from 8½ to 8 per day for day work, and from 8 to 7½ for night work, the change going into effect at the end of the month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors (100), at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased 7 per cent, after a strike for an increase of 10 per cent.

Railway employees.—Carmen on the eastern and western divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway received a new schedule during October.

Civic employees.—The salary of the chief of police at St. John, N.B., was increased from $1,200 to $1,500 per year.

Unskilled labour.—At Chatham, Ont., labourers were receiving from 15 to 17½ cents per hour, working 10 hours per day; last year the same rate prevailed, but only 9 hours per day were worked.

Cost of Living.

Farm and dairy produce, including butter, cheese and eggs, was high in price during October, but flour and bread, with the marketing of the new wheat, showed a decline at some points, amounting in the case of the latter, to one cent per three pound loaf at Guelph, Ont., and to 5 cents per loaf at Victoria, B.C. Sugar values also continued to decline, but hides and leathers continued high in price, sole leather alone showing no pronounced advance.

At Toronto, Hamilton, and other of the larger cities and towns of southwestern Ontario, the scarcity of houses, renting at from $10 to $15 per month, continued. At Port Hood, Ont., also, difficulty was reported in finding suitable dwellings for the industrial population.

It was stated that wool stocks in the manufacturing districts of the world were unusually small, and high prices, in consequence, prevailed, with corresponding activity in the Canadian market.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was one more trade dispute in existence during October than in October last year, and there was an increase approximately 4,400 in the number of wor ing days lost. Compared with Septemb there were 10 fewer disputes, and a d crease of 44,050 in the number of workin days lost.

Among industrial establishments destro ed by fire during October, the following, reported in the press of the Dominion, m be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Factory at Bass River Lak loss, $50,000; oil department at Fort Charlott loss, $10,000; woodworking factory at Pict loss, $25,000.

New Brunswick.—Boat-building establishme at Calais; lumber mill and stock at Tracad loss, $119,700; 120 men out of employment.

Quebec.—Boat-house at Aylmer, loss, $11,00 stores, &c., at Chicoutimi, loss, $25,000; b factory at Mile End, loss, $5,000; fancy goo store at Montreal, loss, $1,000; building quarry at Montreal, loss, $1,000; clothing sto at Montreal, loss, $3,000; blacksmith shop St. Fréderic de la Beauce, loss, $4,000.

Ontario.—General store at Bancroft; store Barrie, loss, $1,500; barn and contents Blai ford Township, loss, $1,200; business block Brampton, loss, $10,000; brass works at L don, loss, $50,000; stores and stock at Lucknc loss, $12,000; barn and contents at Milvert loss, $4,000; planing mill at Parry Sound, lo $6,000; packing company's works at Petrol loss, $125,000, 75 men out of employmen stores, &c., Port Elgin, loss, $10,000; furnitu factory at Preston; barn at Shisler's Pol loss, $1,200; M. C. R. station at Tilsonbu stores at Trenton, loss, $1,000; business blo at Wingham, loss, $12,000.

Manitoba.—Business block and stock at W nipeg, loss, $12,000.

British Columbia.—Lumber mills at Cec Cove, loss, $10,000; shaft house, hoisting pla &c., at St. Eugene Mine, Moyie, loss, $30,00 warehouse and contents at Vancouver, lo $70,000; saw-mills at West Fernie, loss, $100,0

Yukon.—Saw-mill at Carbon crossing, lo $6,000.

A heavy gale occurred on the Great Lak on October 20, accompanied by sev losses to shipping and some loss life; the schooner 'Minnedosa,' with cr of 8 and 75,000 bushels of wheat on boa sank in Lake Huron.

Conditions in the Industries and Trad

Conditions of employment during O tober in the several industries and tra throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents to the *Labo Gazette*, and by information received the Department of Labour from ot

ources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Threshing was actively under way and in many sections had been concluded at the end of the month. The *marketing* of grain also gave employment to large numbers; in the third week of the month it was estimated that about double the amount had been delivered to railways in western Canada as at the same time last year. Estimates received in the closing week of the month were that the grain crops were uniformly of excellent quality and that the wheat yield was in advance of 85,000,000 bushels, though final figures were not available.* Prices of farm products ruled high, as compared with last year. Unusually good progress was made with *fall ploughing, the harvesting of the root crop* and *fruit packing,* owing to the very favourable weather which prevailed. Roots, including sugar beets, were reported a heavy crop, with the exception of potatoes on clay lands in some localities; apples were on the whole light, but grapes were a heavy crop. The only exception to these conditions over an important agricultural area, occurred in the lower Fraser valley, where rains and early frost caused some damage to grains and fruits. The fall wheat crop in Ontario was reported as making good growth. The *demand for labour* showed a falling off as compared with September, but in Ontario the scarcity of farm hands continued, being illustrated by the fact that numerous applications for inexperienced help were received at the immigration office of the Ontario government at Toronto, farmers being willing to employ men during winter while teaching them with regard to farming conditions in order to be assured of help in the spring.

Fishing.

A number of Lunenburg, N.S., vessels of the Bank fleet, reported fairly successful catches, and prices paid for cod and other fish products were exceptionally high. Coastwise fishermen in Nova Scotia had a poor month, the mackerel catch being a failure at many points. The reduction works of the Dominion government at Canso, N.S., for the manufacture of dog-fish into fertilizer, was worked to its utmost capacity and the disposal of the fish gave remunerative employment to a large number of fishermen. A second reduction factory at Shippigan, N.B., began operations during October, and in British Columbia three dog-fish plants on the west coast of Vancouver Island were very busy.

Fishermen on the Fraser river, B.C., had a busy month, a second run of sock-eyes having occurred after the close season had passed. The catch was disposed of for the most part to American canners at the rate of 7 cents per fish. The run of cohoe and steel-head salmon was reported as up to the average, prices being 15 cents for the former and 25 cents for the latter. Favourable reports were received from the spawning grounds of the Fraser and with regard to the operations of the government hatcheries in these and other waters.

The British Columbia sealing fleet was reported to have made better catches than for some years previous, having been aided by favourable weather.

Lumbering.

Indications in all sections were for an active winter season. In New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario preparations were being made for a large cut, and the movement of men into the lumbering camps appreciably affected the general market for labour. Wages for the most part ranged from $22 to $34 per month. A number of saw-mills had closed down, having exhausted the supply of logs; in Ontario, however, manufacturers had still a good supply at the mills and were very busy. In British Columbia there was a general improvement in tone, the foreign market in Vancouver having considerably increased in activity. Wet weather somewhat impeded operations in some of the camps, but saw-mills were very busy both on the coast and in the mountain districts. Action was

* See report of Winnipeg and Brandon correspondents in present issue.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2 quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Sawmilling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Busy.	Dull.		Busy.	Very busy	Active.	Quiet.
Halifax		Dull.					Quiet.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy.	Quiet.			Active.	Active.	Active.
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Active.
Three Rivers	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Sherbrooke	Busy.		Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
St. Hyacinthe	Busy.				Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Montreal	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Hull	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Active.
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Very busy
Kingston	Busy.	Dull.	Dull.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville	Busy.		Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Peterborough	Active.		Very busy	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.				Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Niagara Falls	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Catharines	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Hamilton	Active.				Busy.		Very busy
Brantford	Busy.				Very busy	Busy.	Active.
Guelph	Active.				Active.	Busy.	Active.
Berlin	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Stratford	Busy.				Busy.		Active.
London	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham	Busy.				Very busy	Very busy	*Busy.
Windsor	Busy.				Very busy	Active.	Very busy
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brandon	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
North-west Territories—							
Calgary	Busy.		Busy.	Active.	Active.		Active
British Columbia—							
Nelson			Active.	Busy.			Quiet.
New Westminster	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.				Quiet.
Vancouver	Busy.	Active.	Active.				Quiet
Victoria		Active.	Active.		Active.		Quiet.
Nanaimo		Quiet.	Active.	Active.			Quiet

*Carpenters and painters quiet. Carriage workers quiet. §Except among stove mounte

URING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 23.

sue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of ly to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and estion the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which ll, very dull].

Metal, gineering, Ship- building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To-bacco Prepara-tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis-cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active
Busy.	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Very busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Busy.	Busy.	†Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	‡Active.	Active	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Very busy.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Very busy	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Busy	Active.	Active.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Very busy
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Active.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.
Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Quiet.	Quiet.	Dull.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	.....

†Printers quiet. ‡Bookbinders dull.

taken by the provincial government during the month to prevent the further export of timber cut in the province.

A letter was addressed by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada to the public of the Dominion calling a public convention to meet in the city of Ottawa on January 10, 11 and 12, 1906, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association. The letter referred to the extent of the Canadian forests, their influence on the water supply, on which, in turn, the expansion of Canadian electric and mechanical industries depends; tree planting in western Canada, the danger to forests from fires during the construction of the Transcontinental Railway, and other topics. The subjects to be considered at the convention will be discussed under the following divisions:—the nation and the forest; forestry in relation to agriculture and irrigation; the forest and the lumber and pulp industries, including railways, water powers, mining, the building trades, wood-working manufactures; scientific forestry, and forestry education. The Canadian Forestry Association, it may be stated, has for its objects: 'the preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply; the exploration of the public domain and the reservation for timber production of lands unsuited for agriculture; the promotion of judicious methods of dealing with forests and woodlands; reafforestation where advisable; tree planting on the plains and on the streets and highways; and the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.'

A decision sustaining the Board of General Appraisers of the State of New York, to the effect that there should be no duty on rossed pulp wood brought into the United States from Canada, was delivered on October 30, by the United States District Court, made in connection with a test case brought by a large pulp-importing corporation.

It was stated by the Hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario that it was the intention of the provincial government to establish a chair of Forestry in Toronto University.

Mining.

A very favourable month was reported. In Nova Scotia the collieries were very busy with prospects for a busy winter season, and in Quebec and eastern Ontario the different metalliferous mines were worked steadily with development work actively in progress (*). Further strikes of oil were reported in southwestern Ontario. Prospecting and mining in the vicinity of Cobalt, Ont., were very busy. The extent of operations in this field may be judged from the fact that the 13 principal mines employ an aggregate of 407 men, while a number of smaller mines employ from 2 to men each. At several of the mines comfortable buildings for the accommodatic of the men have been erected.

Throughout British Columbia the metalliferous mines had an active month. C the coast extensive development operatio were in progress at the Britannia mine. the Boundary Camp the Granby smelte had been increased to 8 furnaces in ord to deal with the enlarged output of t Granby mines. In the Lardeau, develo ment work was reported promising and the Slocan increased shipments were r ported. From the Rossland camp and fr the east Kootenay mines reports were a favourable. The coal mines of the Cro Nest Pass Company and on Vancou Island were working steadily, conditions Nanaimo having greatly improved since settlement of the strike during Septem

It was stated that the output of Yukon gold fields will be somewhat than last year owing to the unusual dry of the summer season, and the fact th number of the smaller mines passed i the hands of larger companies with la outfits, which as yet were not working their full capacity. Shipments, it was mated, would aggregate $6,000,000.

The Department of the Interior has authorized to issue 20-year leases of sc

* See report of Belleville correspondenc present issue.

ands for quartz-mining purposes; claims ot to exceed 50 acres, except where mica r iron is to be mined, in which case the rea may be 160 acres; a ground rent of 3 per acre and a royalty of 5 per cent on ie gross output are to be paid for the nd, and failure to commence active op- ations within one year and to work the aim within two years or to pay rent or yalty incurs forfeiture of the lease.

Manufacturing.

Conditions in manufacturing establish- ents throughout Canada were very busy, ll greater activity being reported than the preceding month. In view of the avy yield and early marketing of the ain crops and the keen demand for pro- cts in Western Canada, factories in arly all sections were running full time d a large number overtime. The de- nd for employees was in consequence y keen throughout Ontario, and in some tions a considerable scarcity of help, ecially female, was reported. Canning tories were working to their utmost acity, and the manufacture of beet ar was begun. The boot and shoe in- try continued to improve, though full e was not yet worked. The production ron and steel at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sydney N.S., continued heavy.

t the annual meeting of the Lake Su- or Corporation, the income of the com- pay for the year ended June 30, was re- ted to be $585,539, out of which, after ing all expenses and interest, the unt of $34,800 was carried to credit of t and loss. Prospects for the coming e were stated to indicate much larger ings. The main sources of profit dur- the year were the rail mill, now pro- ng 500 tons per day; the blast furnaces, ducing 12,000 tons of pig iron per th; the Helen mine, producing 200,000 of ore, and the pulp mill, which pro- d 27,817 tons of ground wood pulp. Lu bering operations were reported less factory.*

e annual statement of the Dominion and Steel Company, issued in October, showed total assets of $37,490,077.16. Owing to a change in the company's fiscal year the statement related only to the first 5 months of the present calendar year. During that period the company's earnings, after fully providing for fixed charges and sinking funds, amounted to $366,062. The rail mill, which was started on June 14, was stated to have proved satisfactory in every respect. With regard to the future business of the company it was stated as follows.—

> The company's output will be considerably increased at an early date by a third blast furnace being brought into operation, and the tonnage of steel will, it is hoped, be enlarged by the improvements in the open hearth department. With this increased production, with the full and profitable outlet which the rail mill and rod mill afford for the whole output of steel, and with the existing promising outlook for business, your directors are very hopeful that the company's affairs will now show continued and satisfactory improvements.*

During the year ended June 30, the sum of $1,540,203 was paid by the Dominion Government in bounties on iron and steel, as compared with $908,962 last year. There was also paid $330,645 on lead, $13,789 on binder twine and $350,047 on petroleum.

Railway Construction and Employment, General Transport, &c.

Railway and steamboat employees were very busy, in connection chiefly with the movement of the western grain crop, shipments being considerably further advanced than at the same period last year, especially in Western Canada. It was estimated, for example, that in the neighbourhood of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat would be delivered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alone at Fort William, Ont., before the close of navigation; in previous years deliveries at the same point were as follows:—

Year.	Quantity.
1904	12,280,000 bushels.
1903	9,900,000 "
1902	15,550,000 "
1901	12,360,000 "

* The returns quoted are taken from reports which appeared in the press of the Dominion, the department having written to the company for an official statement but not having obtained one up to the close of the month.

The company was stated to be operating 1,050 engines and 31,500 cars in this traffic, while Canadian vessels, to the number of 39, with a total carrying capacity of 3,600,000 bushels, called this season at Fort William, Ont. A shortage of cars in Ontario caused serious embarrassment to millers, fruit growers and grain merchants; in certain sections of Quebec also cars were reported hard to obtain and deliveries of grain for shipment at Montreal, Que., were at times somewhat slow. The change to winter schedules on the Canadian Pacific Railway and other lines during the month affected employment.

The contract for the construction of the road bed of the branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific, between Fort William and Lake Superior Junction, a distance of 210 miles, was awarded on October 5, to Messrs. Foley Brothers, Larsen & Co., of Winnipeg. It was estimated that about 500 miles of the new Transcontinental line was under construction in the closing week of the month, and it was expected that in the neighbourhood of from 900 to 1,000 miles would be under contract by November 30. It is stipulated that the branch must be completed so that it may be a factor in moving the grain crop in 1907. About 2,000 men will be employed at the starting of the work, but the number will be increased, it is stated, to 4,000 before the end of the year. In Ontario and British Columbia, and in the other provinces, very considerable progress was made with the branch lines under construction. It was stated that an order for rolling stock, to cost over $3,000,000, was recently issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

According to the statement of the general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the company will expend in the neighbourhood of $1,000,000 during the coming season on new steamers and repairs.

The report of the Grand Trunk Railway directors for the half year ended June 30, showed gross receipts of £3,027,290, as compared with £2,559,316 in the corresponding period of last year. The net traffic receipts were £805,570, compared with £663,747 last year. Passengers carried numbered 4,303,765 for the half year, an increase of 34,951. The Canada Atlantic Railway passed under the control of the company on October 1. The road under the new arrangement will be known as 'The Ottawa Division' of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The 24th annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held at Montreal on October 4. Resolutions were passed for an expenditure of $7,500,000 for additional rolling stock, the issue of debentures for the purpose of building the Wolseley branch and the authorization of an expenditure of £800,000 for two new transatlantic liners now under construction for the company.

A considerable reduction in *freight rates* from Montreal, Que., west to Mission Junction, B.C., on the Canadian Pacific Railway, went into effect on October 10.

Two additional *turbine* steamships for the Canadian-British trade, to operate between Liverpool and Montreal during the St. Lawrence navigation season, and between Liverpool and Halifax during the winter, were ordered by the Allan Company. The new vessels will be of 18 knots sea speed.

The annual report of the *Montreal Street Railway Company*, for the year ended September 30, 1905, showed net earnings of $1,056,908.12, as compared with $952,826 last year. Operating expenses increased during the year by $139,568.09. Several new extensions to tracks were constructed and rolling stock and equipment increased. It was stated that the mutual benefit association established by the men had continued to prove a success, the majority of the employees now belonging to it; a sum of $12,021.66 was contributed to the association's funds during the past financial year. The gross earnings of the Montreal Park and Island Railway system showed an

* A statement with regard to the earnings and expenditure of the company during the financial year 1904-1905 appeared in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 238.

increase. Taxes on property and business, and on earnings, snow-clearing account, &c., paid into the city treasury aggregated $233,756.86.

The biennial meeting of the *Locomotive Engineers* of the Grand Trunk Railway was held at Montreal, Que., 22 delegates being present.

Conditions in the Trades.

Building.—Employment was very active for the time of the year, weather conditions having been generally favourable and outside work continuing until an unusually late date. There was an active demand for workmen in the several branches, and joiners, painters, plumbers and steam fitters were very busy. Bricklayers and masons were somewhat less active, and stonecutters in some localities were at the end of their season's work. In the larger cities, however, including Toronto, Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., all classes were still very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, boiler makers, machinists and engineers in manufacturing establishments had a very busy month. Electrical workers and linemen were also busy, and ship repairers at some points were busier than in September.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Employees of sash and door factories and other woodworking establishments were busy. Carvers, turners, varnishers, polishers, pattern-makers, &c., in industrial establishments had an active month, and coopers were in their busy season.

Printing and allied trades.—Fair conditions prevailed among printers and pressmen, varying somewhat according to locality. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy, but garment workers had a quiet month, as with the closing of the shipping season a number of hands were laid off by some of the large clothing establishments in Montreal and other cities. The year, however, has been a very good one, many wholesale establishments retaining their full staff to later date than usual. Hat and cap makers were active, and employees of boot and shoe factories reported improved conditions as compared with September.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers were busy, and bakers and confectioners had entered upon their season of greatest activity, the prospects for a busy fall and winter trade being very bright both with manufacturers and retailers. Ice drivers were dull, but butchers were on the whole better employed than in September.

Leather.—Employment was generally active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel employees had a good month, but there was a falling off as compared with September at points affected by the tourist trade. Restaurant and theatre employees reported activity. Furriers were very busy at Winnipeg, Ottawa and other points; furs of different kinds were reported scarce and prices, in consequence, were considerably higher than last year.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for men in connection with the harvesting and threshing of the grain crops had decreased, and the cessation of civic improvement work in a number of localities increased the supply of labour in the open market. On the other hand the demand for men in the lumber camps of Ontario and Quebec and for railway construction operations in Ontario and western Canada absorbed large numbers, and the month on the whole was exceptionally favourable for the time of year.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—Imports entered for consumption into Canada during September, 1905, totalled $25,183,778, as compared with $24,138,373 in Setpember, 1904. For the first three months of the present fiscal year the total imports were $67,992,845, as compared with $65,585,665 last year. Domestic exports during September, 1905, amounted to $18,673,264, as compared with $20,474,851 in September, 1904. For the

three months period the total domestic exports were $52,625,589, as compared with $56,165,106 last year. The chief decline in exports in September was in the products of the mine, the fisheries and the forest, agriculture and manufactured products showing considerable gains.

The following imports from Canada were received in the London, Eng., market during the month of September, 1905:—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle	16,391	£270,037
Wheat, cwt	491,600	175,887
Wheat flour, cwt	79,300	39,065
Pease, cwt	720	430
Bacon, cwt	148,459	360,604
Hams, cwt	34,317	85,321
Butter, cwt	55,613	273,599
Cheese, cwt	231,101	587,173
Eggs, great h'ds	7,460	3,440
Horses	13	490

Imports of steel rails from the United States into Canada, which amounted to 60,000 tons in November, 1904, amounted to only 380 tons during August of the present year.

Exports of cheese from Montreal continued to show an increase over those of last year, but were smaller than in 1903. Butter exports were higher this year than last year, which in turn showed an increase over 1903.

Domestic trade.—Retailers in the country districts had a busy month, especially in western Canada, owing to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes. The fine weather, by enabling farmers to engage in active work to an unusually late period, somewhat diminished sales in certain localities, and sales of winter dry goods on account of the mild weather were light. The wholesale trade was satisfactory, the volume of orders from all parts of the country being large, with prospects for a continued active business up to the end of the year. Wholesale groceries were busy during the latter half of the month. Trade in hardware was very active, and there was a heavy call for builders' hardware, viz., nails, screws, bolts, cement, glass, &c. Sporting goods were in active demand, and the position of the heavy metals was strong. Payments were fairly well met on the 4th.

The demand for currency to assist in the movement of the western grain crop was exceptionally keen, as shown by the September bank statement. Circulation during September increased from $62,497,433 to $69,831,259, or 11·70 per cent, as compared with an increase of $3,568,888 during the same period last year.

At the fiftieth annual general meeting of the Molsons bank, net profits of $339,274.51 for the year were shown, out of which 10 per cent was paid in dividends; $55,483.90 written off bank buildings, a bonus paid to the officers, the usual contributions made to the bank pension fund and $31,417 left at profit and loss account. Two new branches and a sub-agency were opened during the year.

According to Dun's Review, insolvency returns for the Dominion of Canada during the nine months of the current year showed the smallest total liabilities of any recent year, with the exception of 1903 though the number of defaults was larger than in any of the three preceding years. Compared with last year there were 959 defaults for $7,505,992, as against 110 failures for $8,988,140.

NOTES.

A surplus of $490.846 was shown by the *Post Office Department* of the Dominion for the year ended June 30 last.

The *Canadian Bank of Commerce* was advertising in Great Britain for a supply of junior clerks, owing to the scarcity of employees of this class in Canada.

A meeting of representatives of the large municipalities of British Columbia was held at New Westminster, at which a *union of British Columbia municipalities* was organized.*

The committee appointed at the meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at Toronto on September 18, 23, as to the attitude to be taken by the congress before the *tariff commission* on the question of an increase or decrease in tariff

*See report of New Westminster correspondent in the present issue.

tes, recommended opposition to any increase in the tariff; the recommendation as concurred in.

Notice appeared in the *Canada Gazette* the *disallowance* by the Dominion Government of the following Acts passed at e last session of the legislature of British Columbia: An Act to regulate immiation into British Columbia; an Act to end the Coal Mines Regulation Act; an ct relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private cts.

The *consumption of spirits* in Canada ring the fiscal year 1904-5 was 1·031 gallons per head of the population, being ove both the average for the previous ar and for the average year since 1869. he consumption of beer was 4·822 gallons, ing about the same as last year, and of bacco 2·686 pounds per head, as compared with 2·765 last year.

It was stated that, according to the report of the executive committee of the rd's Day Alliance to be presented at the proaching annual meeting, there had been marked growth in public sentiment during e last year in regard to the proper safeguarding of the Sabbath, summer cheese ctories and a number of owners of oil lls having stopped working on Sundays.

The general manager of the Georgian y Fruit Growers' Company reported that to the middle of September, fruit buyers re not operating in that section, the mpany owning its own cooper shop and aking its own barrels, as well as providing for the sale of products on a *co-operative* basis. It was estimated that the barrels made on the co-operative plan would cost 28 cents each, while those selling in the ordinary way in that section are listed at 45 cents. The company has also erected a large fruit-shipping house, which it is expected will be ready in time for the handling of winter fruit.

Action was taken at Toronto against the *Master Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters' Association,* and the *United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers* for an alleged attempt to induce the union men employed by three firms, who were formerly members of the masters' association, but who had severed their connection with that body, to leave their employment. An injunction was sworn against the officers of the association and of the union, under the plea that their action constituted a conspiracy to restrain and injure trade, and to unreasonably enhance the price of fitters' supplies. The action arose out of an arrangement made between the association and the union, by which it was agreed that the members of the former would employ union men only and that members of the union should work only for members of the association. In the case of the three shops above-mentioned the union had called on its members to stop work under pain of a $50 fine and expulsion from the union. The final result of the legal proceedings instituted had not been announced at the close of the month.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING October Mr. W. F. Smith resigned his position as correspondent the *Labour Gazette* for Halifax, N.S., d district, having been appointed to the sition of Deputy King's Printer for the vince of Nova Scotia. The vacancy s filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Smith, of Halifax, as correspondent for t city and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was very active during October, the leading industries being all busy. Busi-

ness had a buoyant tone and, with the exception of the fisheries, there was general prosperity.

The steel and iron industries had a good market and the coal trade was very active. The lumber men began going into the woods early in the month and were getting ready for another year's cut. Good prices in the American market were reported during the year. The steel works at Sydney and Sydney mines had a good month. The remarkable work of the rail mill at the former place has thrown the rod mill idle at times for want of steel; even with the furnaces doing much better work than previously there has not been sufficient steel to keep all the mills running to their full capacity. A third furnace has been lit and will be blown in and producing by November 15. By that time also the new coke ovens will be burning and making the necessary coke. It was stated that the Steel Company notified the Dominion Coal Company some time ago to increase its monthly supply of coal. The foundation of the billet mill has been the cause of much delay during the past six months, the rod mill having to be shut down at intervals.

The coal trade was very active throughout the province. The Dominion Coal Company is still behind in its shipments to the St. Lawrence. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has its contracts well under way. The Inverness collieries were making moderate progress, while the Pictou and Cumberland collieries were very active. Shipping was active and rail transportation fairly good.

Wholesale and retail trade continued to improve, the growth being gradual and healthy.

Londonderry reported a large monthly output of pig iron. The pipe shops were reported to have orders for over a year's work. The ore output is very encouraging, as very large quantities are being mined.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing has been a failure. Prices were good but fish very scarce.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have begun operations. Wages are the same as last year, viz., about $26 per month.

Railroad construction and employment.—The extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Sydney mines was not fully completed, there being about an eighth of a mile yet to be built. The road may not be opened this winter, as weather conditions will hinder ballasting when this part is completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, mason carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasters we not well employed, but the other branch were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuildi trades.—These trades were generally acti

Woodworking and furnishing trades. The woodworking and furnishing trad were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers a pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Active conditions p vailed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bake confectioners, butchers, meat cutters a icemen had an active month.

Leather trades.—Trunk and bag mak had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, ste graphers, delivery employees, furriers, ho restaurant and theatre employees and la dry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad employees, ste boat men, ship labourers, longshoren street railway employees, carters, te sters, &c., were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Amherst.—The firm of Rhodes & Cu car and house builders, had a fairly year. They employ 1,200 men. Of t 900 are in the shops at Amherst, the maining 300 being employed at diff points throughout Nova Scotia and Brunswick. During September, the shops were not as active as usual, fully men being either idle or on broken t but early in October the company b gathering the materials for new car tracts and the number of employees creased rapidly. Good prospects ar ported for the coming months. This pany does a very large business, last y financial statement showing $2,500,0

Robb's Boiler and Engine Works em 400 men. Of these 150 are mechanic moulders and 80 boilermakers, and 90 are employed in the repair shops offices. A new shop, 250 by 100 feet was erected during the summer and up with modern machinery and tools. demand for the engines, boilers, &c., is that continuous employment is furn all the year.

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Factor ploys 200 persons, 25 per cent being w

Besides manufacturing boots and shoes, it has a large jobbing business and rubber trade. The business last year amounted to $700,000, and this sum, it is expected, will be exceeded this year.

Hewson's woollen mills at Amherst employ 200, 60 per cent being women. There is a good demand for the cloth and the mill is kept busy. New machinery was being installed, which will give employment to 20 hands.

The Amherst Foundry Company is one of the largest manufacturers of furnaces and stoves in the maritime provinces. It also manufactures enamelled wares. This department was only added a little over a year ago, and within that period has become a very important part of the business. Winnipeg received at least 11 carloads of this ware during the summer. The company gives employment to 90 men, 35 being moulders, 30 stove fitters and 25 being in the porcelain department.

The Amherst Casket Works employ 50 men, and has not been known to be on broken time for 16 years past.

The Condensed Milk Company, Truro, besides directly employing 65 men in the factory, keeps a number of farmers within a radius of 40 miles very busy. While there is steady employment the whole year, July and August are very busy months, owing to the greater milk supply. About 50 per cent of the workers are women. Stansfield knitting mills employ 150 workers, 75 per cent of whom are women. Most of the work is done by the 'piece.' The wages earned range from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. The factory has but little broken time.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during October was a little less active than in September, although remarkably fine weather was a feature of the month. A number of jobs in the building trades were finished, and the outlook was not promising.

The Typographical Union will endeavour to obtain an 8-hour day in January, 1906.

Commercial activity was about normal, and wholesale and retail trade reported fair conditions.

The only unrest in the labour market was the difficulty between the local moulders and the Richmond foundry, which was not yet settled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops promise to be heavy and of good quality.

Fishing.—Conditions generally were dull. The local mackerel season was again a failure, and much disappointment was occasioned thereby. Nearly all branches of this industry have been very dull, and the result will be seriously felt by fishermen along the coast.

Mining and railroad construction and employment.—These industries were normally active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were dull. Carpenters had only fair employment, but plumbers and gas fitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported conditions affected by the strike. Machinists and blacksmiths were fairly busy, and electrical workers, shipwrights and caulkers had fair employment. Boilermakers reported conditions the same as in September.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Normal conditions prevailed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were more active than in the month previous. Pressmen were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported conditions about the same.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were fairly active.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were fairly employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers and hotel and laundry workers were fairly busy.

Transport.—A few men employed in connection with the tourist season on the Intercolonial Railway were laid off, but will be put on again as conditions warrant. Railroad men were fairly active and longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was quiet.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during October was not quite as favourable as in September, the supply exceeding the demand to a greater degree. The weather on the whole was favourable for outdoor work, but the completion of several public works, chiefly the Hillsboro bridge, had the effect of lessening the demand. Work at the railway terminals at Georgetown was rushed in order to have the wharf and shed in readiness for the winter traffic, and the demand for labourers and carpenters was good.

Shipping was active towards the close of the month, and bankers reported business good. Wholesale and retail merchants found the volume of trade fully up to the average.

During the convention of the Provincial Teachers' Association, which met in Charlottetown in the latter part of September, the subject of nature study was given much atention. This subject had a prominent place on the curriculum of the new Macdonald Consolidated School at Hillsboro. Manual training and domestic science will also be given more prominence than formerly. The question of teachers' salaries was discussed at the convention. In contrasting the methods of paying teachers in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, it was pointed out that, while part of the support of the schools in New Brunswick comes from the provincial government, another part is paid from the county fund, yet the district frequently pays more than is received from the other two sources, but in Prince Edward Island the provincial government pays the greater part of the salaries.

At a meeting of the city school board at the first of the month, a resolution was passed recommending to the city council that teachers receive an increase of salary not exceeding 15 per cent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All the crops, except turnips, had been gathered and the shipping of potatoes was well under way. The agricultural outlook was promising, as crops are good and prices better than last year.

Fishing.—Oyster-catching was practically the only fishing carried on; catches were fair.

Manufacturing.—Starch factories, of which there are five, were in full operation, paying about 17 cents per bushel for potatoes. The condensed milk factory added new machinery. Cheese factories were beginning to close down and the manufacture of butter begun instead.

Railroad construction and employment.—On Thanksgiving day the first train was run over the Hillsborough bridge, thus marking the completion practically of the work, although some finishing touches have yet to be made to the swing span. Trains begin to run regularly on November 1.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, painters and builders' labourers had fair employment, and carpenters and joiners had steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, linemen and blacksmiths were busy, but bicycle workers had a quiet month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and currie and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, &c., were steadily employed, and freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen had a good month. Longshoremen were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for this class was rather quiet.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active and all trades were well employed, except

ship labourers, the latter being very poorly supplied with work during the summer season. Good progress was made in extending the water pipes from Carleton to Partridge Island, a distance of about 3,500 feet, but the work will not be completed before January 1. Cushing's sawmill ceased operations on October 20 on account of the scarcity of logs. The sale of the Cushing Sulphite Company's property has been postponed by order of Mr. Justice McLeod from November to next May, the reason given being that it is in the interest of all concerned that the sale be postponed until the conclusion of litigation. A company has made application to be incorporated as the New Brunswick Coal Company, with the chief place of business at Minto, Queen's county. The capital is $25,000, divided into 500 shares.

A proposal to include manual training in the curriculum was formally placed before the St. John school board, and a committee will discuss the subject with a committee from the board of trade at a date to be named later.

The Allan Line announces that its probable sailings from St. John for Liverpool until the middle of January will be as follows:—

November 25	'Parisian',
December 2	'Numidian',
" 9	'Bavarian',
" 16	'Tunisian',
" 23	'Corinthian',
" 30	'Parisian',
January 6	'Numidian',
" 13	'Pretorian'.

The South African service will be continued each month by the Furness and Elder-Dempster companies. The Donaldson line will run weekly trips to Glasgow, but no dates have, as yet, been arranged. The following sailings for Liverpool have been scheduled by the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

December 9	'Lake Champlain',
" 23	'Lake Erie',
January 6	'Lake Manitoba',
" 20	'Lake Champlain',
February 3	'Lake Erie',
" 17	'Lake Manitoba',
March 3	'Lake Champlain',
" 17	'Lake Erie',

There will be other sailings of this service which have not yet been announced. The Canadian Pacific Railway will also have a Bristol service, which will carry freight only, and a London-Antwerp service. A large immigrant traffic is expected and the outlook is unusually bright for the coming winter. Preparations were being made for the handling of immigrants, some changes being made in the interior of the immigration building, to give more room for the accommodation of baggage.

The following table gives the value of shipments from this port to the United States during the quarter ending September 30:—

Bullion	$ 5,110 00
Cement	202 50
Clapboards	257 50
Cotton waste	467 44
Emigrants' effects	5,542 00
Fire brick	362 50
Firewood	1,465 00
Fish	7,738 24
Fish oil	1,239 99
Gum chicle	10,430 95
Hides	56,069 93
Horses	480 00
Junk	5,826 29
Lambs	800 00
Laths	95,688 86
Lime	311 75
Lumber	124,877 54
Miscellaneous	906 24
Piling	6,921 60
Pulp wood	1,538 00
Raw furs	10,122 50
Returned goods	39,284 70
Salt	10,532 06
Shingles	35,006 93
Staves	3,661 50
Tea	3,307 45
Tinplates	1,045 00
Wood pulp	66,810 11
Total	$496,006 58
American lumber.	
Clapboards	2,381 50
Laths	22,555 25
Lumber	198,667 38
Shingles	12,874 00
	$731,984 71

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending October 25 were $5,351,643, and for the corresponding period of last year, $5,399,084, being $47,441 greater in 1904 than in 1905, and $1,330,212 greater than for the four weeks ending September 21.

Wholesale and retail dealers reported business dull during the early portion of the month, but towards the latter part an improvement was noticeable.

At a meeting of the city council on October 2, it was moved that the salary of the chief of police be increased from November 1 from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum and carried.

Total taxes received up to September 30 were $354,212.79 as compared with $341,061.09 received during the corresponding period last year, making an increase of $13,151.70.

The factory inspector made a tour of inspection, visiting Fredericton, St. Mary's,

Gibson, Woodstock, Chatham, Newcastle, Moncton, Albert, Hillsboro and other places, and found the mills and factories in a satisfactory condition. In a few cases, where unsatisfactory conditions existed, the management undertook to remedy the evils before a return visit is made.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from some country districts show that rot among the potatoes has caused considerable loss. In certain localities along the St. John river the rot did little or no damage and in these sections the crops are good. The wheat crop around Moncton was good; also the potato crop, but oats and buckwheat were light. Butter-making is heavier this year than last. From the lakes and bogs on the Missiquash river, along the boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land have been reclaimed; a large tract of this land was ploughed and seeded, and produced the finest quality of timothy hay, about 400 tons having been grown this season.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Central Railway was progressing rapidly, 100 men being employed making improvements on the road. Two working trains were at work continually, as was also a large steam shovel. Some 10 miles of ditching have been done and over 20 miles have been cleared and burned. The old pieces of the Norton bridge were taken away and the work of putting in new concrete piers begun.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, and sheet metal workers were busy, and blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers were well employed, but shingle weavers were dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had fair employment and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigarmakers reported employment fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad employees, freight handlers, steamboatmen and firemen, cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen were well employed. Ship labourers were quiet. Street railway employees were well employed, but a slight falling-off was noticeable since the summer trade ceased.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—The J. B. Snowball saw mill shut down on account of a scarcity of logs.

Fredericton.—The Hart boot and shoe factory finished a four months' run early in October and will shortly start on a six months' run. The maritime provinces fair proved a success. Both the entries and attendance were larger than on previous occasions.

L'Etang.—Mr. J. Sutton Clark's sardine factory gives employment to 50 or 60 persons, while a large number of fishermen are engaged in catching the little herrings. The factory also manufactures the tins.

Magaguadavic.—Good catches of herring were made in the river at this point, the fish being of fine quality and large size. The fishermen made good hauls and sold their catches to Nova Scotia fishermen.

Moncton.—The electric light company's department is making extensive improvements to its plant on Mechanic street.

St. Mary's.—The new saw-mill and woodworking factory was started on October 1. The mill will have a cutting capacity of 15,000 feet per day. The machinery included a rotary saw of modern design, a shingle machine, a planer and lath machine. The office, blacksmith shop, lumber storehouse, barn, double tenement and two residences are about completed. The business is to be conducted under the firm name of T. E. Babbitt & Son. Contemplated additions include a sash and door factory.

Tracadie.—The mills of the Tracadie Lumber Company, together with the manager's residence, store and office, also a large quantity of lumber, were totally destroyed by fire on October 8. The insurance on the mill properties and lumber was $119,000. The loss will be serious, as employment is given to about 120 persons.

Woodstock.—The favourable weather in the early part of the month greatly assisted farmers in harvesting the crops. Potatoes were turning out well and sold at 70 cents per barrel.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was more actively employed during October than in September, owing chiefly to the favourable weather conditions, though there were sufficient men to meet all demands. In the outlying districts the closing down of several large saw-mills, which had finished the season's cut, threw a number of men out of employment; these, however, have left for the lumber camps. The beginning of work of the St. Maurice Valley Railway also increased the demand for general labour.

The free night schools, provided by the provincial government, were opened on October 2 for the winter season.

Messrs. Jinchereau and Lamothe, contractors, have been awarded the contract by the Public Works Department for the construction of the immigration building. Their tender was $55,850, and the work will be commenced shortly.

The third and fourth sections of cribwork of the quay wall of the Louise embankment were successfully landed and one of them placed in position early in the month.

In a report of the passenger traffic of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, the number of passengers carried by the Citadel division during the year was reported at 4,741,708, showing an increase of 247,947 over 1904. Twenty-eight open cars, carrying an average of 100 per hour, were in service and it is proposed to add 6 more. The car mileage during the year was 1,156,-732, an increase of 18,231 miles, while the power mileage was only 5,731 miles, a decrease of 5,830 miles. On the division from Quebec to Montmorency and Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the number of passengers carried by electric cars was 816,393 and by steam cars 130,677, making a total of 947,070. The total increase over last year was 69,760. It is proposed to add 3 large cars to this division.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fall ploughing was actively under way. The harvesting of root crops gave employment, favourable reports were received as to the yield. Butter increased in price during the month to 24-26 cents but declined in the closing week and was quoted as 21-23 cents per pound. The cheese from Yamaska were favourable both in quantity and quality.

Fishing.—The inspection of fish has not been on as large a scale this year as in previous years.

Lumbering.—From indications in the closing week of the month, the number of men at work in the woods will equal that of last year. Wages are on about the same level, ranging from $22 to $34 per month with board. A number of the large mills that were obliged to close down during August and September, were cutting again and will continue to do so until stopped by the frost.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A good month's work was reported, the number of days lost owing to bad weather being few, and comparing very favourably with September. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists had a good month, and boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were very busy, working overtime to the utmost of their capacity. This activity was due in a large measure to the several accidents to ships that have occurred of late. Electrical workers and linemen had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions were much the same as in September, a considerable number of printers being out of work.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe factories showed a marked increase in activity as compared with September or previous months of the summer season. There were, however, a number of men still seeking employment, and some of the factories were not yet running full time or full handed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—There has been a falling-off in the tourist traffic, though the month compared favourably with the corresponding period of previous years. Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees and delivery employees were in consequence less active than in September.

Transport.—Summer trains have been withdrawn by the railway companies and the winter schedules are now in effect. Ship labourers were somewhat quiet, but longshoremen were busy. Cabmen, expressmen, &c., had a fair month, but with a falling-off as compared with September.

Unskilled labour.—A good month was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lévis.—Work on the waterworks system was rapidly pushed forward, over 200 men being employed; it was expected that the system would be in operation next year. The work of filling in the back of the concrete blocks on the extension of the breakwater was progressing rapidly. The contractors had 6 dredges at work.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during October was active and compared favourably with the preceding month. The weather was very favourable and as a result outside work was rushed. There were still several large buildings in course of erection, which will give continued employment to those connected with the building trades. The demand for men to go to the lumber camps has not been as active this year as last, owing to the fact that the lumbermen have a large stock on hand and the cut will be, as a result, less than that of last year.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, which was started a few years ago with considerable American capital, has closed down, the reason assigned being the small demand for pulp in the United States, to where about 95 per cent of the pulp manufactured by this concern was shipped. The company now has a stock of about $50,000 on hand, and this will fill the Canadian demand throughout the winter. While the directors did not give any definite information, it was generally believed that operations will not be commenced again until the spring. About 130 men of the 150 on the pay-roll were thrown out of employment. The majority of these secured work elsewhere. The remaining 20 were given employment piling the logs which were in the river.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company, which has been amalgamated with the Ingersoll Company, of America, intends enlarging its shops. A by-law will be laid before the ratepayers shortly asking them to ratify the city council's action in paying the difference between $250 and $750 per acre on 15 acres, which the company agreed to purchase adjoining its present shops for the purpose of extension. T company at present gives employment about 150 hands.

The new court house was nearing co pletion, and it was expected that the c cials would move into their new quart about the middle of January.

The city council has appointed a co mittee to confer with the Sherbrooke Lig Heat and Power Company to see what rangement can be made in connection w renewing the contract for lighting the for a short period. This is taken to m that the municipal ownership party await the decision of the courts in reg to the action now pending between British American Land Company and aldermen who were granted certain ri on the Magog river, and who offered sell at cost the water power on this r for municipal lighting purposes.

The Sherbrooke Power, Light and Company is installing a supplemen dynamo on a water power acquired the British American Land Company be used in case of a break-down in main station.

The Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mu Fire Insurance Company held its 70th nual meeting during the month. T was an increase of about $1,000,000 i property covered during the year. losses for the year amounted to $37,5

During October, the Jenckes Ma Company made several large shipmen machinery to the coal mines in Scotia and the mines in British C bia. The Canadian Rand Drill Co have also several large orders for the

Wholesale and retail merchants h good month.

Customs duties collected during tember amounted to $16,760. The of declared exports, reported at the lar office for the three months ending ember 30, amounted to $320,421.06. crease of $61,597.19 over the same of 1904. The principal items were:—

Asbestos	$176,363
Pulpwood	21,5
Chrome ore	20,51
Wood pulp	7,90
Sulphur ore	9,03
Clapboards	11,3
Rough lumber	9,18
Maple sugar	10,51

There were no changes in the r wages or hours of labour, and no among employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy at fall ploughing. They had a successful season, potatoes being the only crop reported light.

Lumbering.—During the month, word was received from the United States customs offices along the border that a duty of 20 per cent had been imposed on all hand-peeled pulpwood going into the States. The duty, however, was only in force for about 10 days. It had a serious effect on business for the time being, there being a considerable number dependent upon this industry throughout the Central Quebec district.

Manufacturing.—All classes were fully employed, the factories running full time.

Mining.—Some 30 men were employed developing an iron mine about a mile from the city. It is said that the ore is an excellent quality of hematite. Marble deposits have also been discovered near Orford. It is reddish brown in colour with white spots. A shipment has been sent to Montreal.

Railroad construction and employment.—The different railroad companies had large gangs of men ballasting the tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was considerable activity in all branches.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon makers reported a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had a good month, a considerable amount of railway work keeping all hands employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very active. Garment workers and hat and shoe workers had a very good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The different branches were busy.

Leather trades.—Harness makers had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All railroad men, cab drivers, carters, teamsters, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was a good demand for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Farnham.—A busy winter is anticipated. A number of new hands were taken on at the car shops and the foremen stated there was a large amount of work in sight. A number of railway men, including engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, have gone to Winnipeg to assist in moving the western wheat crop.

Glen Sutton.—The saw-mill at East Richmond shut down during the month, as the season's cut was finished. The box shop machinery was being repaired and overhauled in preparation for the commencement of operations.

Roxton Falls.—The council has passed a by-law granting the Roxton Novelty Chair Company $1,500, the balance of a bonus voted some years ago, and authorizing a loan to the same concern. The amount is to be raised on the debentures of the municipality.

Stanstead.—The Perkins Cedar Oil Company, doing business at Beebe Plain for the past few years, has closed down and the plant is offered for sale. These works, which give employment to about 15 men, are a branch of the Perkins Cedar Oil Company of Boston, Mass.

Windsor Mills.—The rails of the Orford Mountain Railway are laid to its Windsor terminus.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market remained unchanged, the building trades being about the same. This was due mainly to the opening of the St. Maurice Valley Railway contract, employing over 100 men at this end of the road. There was special activity in the hardware and railway furnishing stores, also in groceries and provision stores, &c. The favourable weather was a great aid to outside work.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active.

The wages of choppers and labourers on the St. Maurice Valley Railway contract are $1.50 per day. There was no unrest in the labour market.

It is the intention of the Yamachichie Natural Gas Company to ask the city council for permission to enter the city and furnish gas for heating and lighting purposes at greatly reduced rates.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have harvested their crops and good prices were obtained. Grain crops were above the average. The hay crop, also was very good.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were very busy sawing the balance of the logs. Several hundreds of men went up the St. Maurice to work in the shanties.

Manufacturing.—The factories were all active, some working night and day.

Railroad construction and employment.—The St. Maurice Valley Railway Company is employing over 200 men at both ends of the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and stonecutters were active. Painters and decorators were somewhat quiet, but plumbers and gas and steamfitters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, engineers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers were fairly busy.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market have been exceptionally favourable during October, in view of the favourable weather. With the exception of the slackening of building operations on the approach of autumn, the month was a good one. Masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers had sufficient work, but the supply was equal to the demand. There was plenty of work in sash and door factories, and everything gave promise that these establishments would be very busy during the winter. The iron-working trade has been very active, and all branches reported very satisfactory conditions. Tanners were becoming increasingly active, the number of skins to be tanned augmenting week by week, and likely to continue to do so. This will give increasing work and employ several additional hands. Manufactories were very active and appearances very promising. Boot and shoe factories became busier, the Ames-Holden Company, Ltd., and Messrs. G. A. and M. Coté have prospects of one of their busiest seasons, and their workmen are sure of work for several months. The Penman Manufacturing Company was active, although all the departments are not producing to their full capacity; a better month is anticipated for November. The Casavant Bros.' organ factory reported prosperous conditions. The new building being constructed was approaching completion and additional workmen will soon be engaged. The agricultural implement factories were very active and fall orders give promise of a busy season. Cigar factories have been very busy and the two establishments situated here are increasing their product from day to day. An industry which was also very active was the manufacture of lime by the Racine and Gaucher Company, owners of the model kilns for the burning of limestone; and the kilns have not been idle for 15 days since last witner, orders being ahead of the supply.

Workingmen and the public, as in former years, will have the advantage of a free drawing school. The classes were opened on October 17 and are of great interest to the worker. In a short time there will be exhibited in this school the work performed by pupils of other similar schools in the province, and the occasion will be profited by to distribute prizes to the most meritorious scholars of last winter's course. The course of garment cutting and making for girls below 16 years of age was opened in the city council chamber. A large number of pupils have given in their names for this course. A singing class will be organized in January.

The corporation of St. Hyacinthe in the last week of the month commenced the digging of a large sewer for the northern part of the Grand Trunk Railway track. This sewer will be over 2,000 feet in length and will be the most considerable in dimensions ever built here. In some portions it will be 26 feet in depth and work men will find employment on it until late in the fall.

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel has asked the city council for an exemption from municipal taxation for a period of years for the conversion of his property into a theatre; the matter was taken under consideration by the council. The trade in fancy goods was not as good as might be desired. Summer weather has prevailed, and as a consequence the sale of fall goods was postponed. W

le trade reported satisfactory conditions, payments for the month having been ll met and few renewals asked for. here has been a good demand for general ods, sorting orders from the country be- very good, and commercial travellers ted that owing to the active trade in tter and cheese, the farmers have the dy cash to pay the local merchants. As whole the aspect of affairs was very pro- sing. The banks have had a good nth with a great volume of business and y collections.

There has been no change in wages and urs, and employers and employees were on the best of terms.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has been very prosperous and the month a very busy one. Farmers profited by the fine weather to finish their grain and to market their hay, which was again being shipped this year to the maritime provinces; there were complaints of a shortage of cars, large numbers of these having gone west. Prices of farm products continued good. Potatoes sold for 40 to 50 cents a bushel, creamery butter, 26 to 27 cents per pound, fresh eggs, 24 to 25 cents per dozen, limed eggs from 20 to 22 cents per dozen, spring chickens were sold from 60 to 75 cents per pair, geese from 90 cents to $1 per pair, onions 50 cents per bushel, beans $2.40 per bushel, beef 10 to 11 cents per pound, beef 7 to 10 cents, mutton 8 to 10 cents, and veal from 8 to 10 cents per pound. All the other products were in proportion. Farm labourers still received good wages, but the demand became less as the season advances. At St. Hyacinthe on October 14 in the butter and cheese hall 896 packages of butter were offered and 517 sold at 22¾ cents and 297 cheeses were sold at 11⅛ and 11½ cents per pound. On Friday, October 21, 775 packages of butter were offered, of which 705 were sold at 22¼ to 22⅜ cents per pound, and 938 boxes of cheese were offered, of which 546 were sold at 11 and 11⅛ cents. Vendors were very well satisfied with these sales. In short, dairying was in a very prosperous condition and prospects were most encouraging. If the fine weather continues transport of provisions, grains and fruits will be an easy matter. To sum up, the month has been very prosperous.

Manufacturing.—Manufactories have been very active during the month, with prospects of an even better November. Cloth and shoe factories were in full activity and the situation was improving from day to day. Cigar factories were exceptionally busy. The Emporium Cigar Company worked continuously with a full staff. This company employs 114 persons, and pays $450 in wages per week, and manufactures 82,000 cigars daily. With the new brands that this company proposes to put on the market the output will soon be 100,000 per day with an increased staff. The Dominion Cigar Company worked continuously, has orders on hand for several months in advance, and was increasing its staff week by week. The Fournier & Fournier Wine Company commenced operations, and appearances gave much encouragement. The Duclos and Payan Company, manufacturers of leather and boot and shoe trimmings, was adding considerably to its factory, and by the addition of new machinery will largely increase its output. Three months ago this company placed on the market 900 hides of leather of different qualities, and at the end of October it had increased this to 1,500 hides, with a tendency to further augment it. New machines were also added to the shoe stock department. This department makes daily 10,000 pairs of boot stiffeners and a considerable number of sheets of pasted stock for insoles; this will necessitate several new hands. All the factories of St. Hyacinthe were very active during the month, and much confidence in the future was expressed in view of the prosperous conditions in the agricultural industry, which causes an increased demand for all classes of goods. The Langevin & Bros. Company, bakers and confectioners, employs about 12 men, and manufactures biscuits and pastry. This company has a large number of orders on hand. The Eastern Clothing Company ran to full capacity with from 100 to 110 employees, and many orders. The season promises to be an excellent one for this branch of industry.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades in some branches were slack, such as carpenters and joiners, who on the approach of fall are generally idle. Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. Plumbers and steamfitters had an excellent month. Lathers and plasterers had not much work, but painters, decorators and paper hangers were active. Builders' labourers were well employed, but there was no extra demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, linemen, and sheet metal workers

were active. Blacksmiths, steam engineers, horseshoers and jewellers were well employed and brass workers had an excellent month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers, varnishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers had steady employment, all these trades enjoying prosperity.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a good month, and prospects were bright. All the printing offices were operating with full staffs and had a large number of orders booked.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported fair conditions, though work slackened somewhat, as is usual at this season of the year. Garment and boot and shoe workers had an abundance of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a most active month. The season of the ice deliveries was over and they will be busy only when they again begin to gather in the crop.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, furriers, leather workers, saddlers and harness makers reported great activity with bright prospects for November.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Railway business was very active, having regard to the season and all classes of railway employees found steady employment. Carters, cab drivers and expressmen reported a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo, Que.—The town is progressing rapidly. It has given a bonus of $30,000 to the Savaria Woollen Manufacturing Company on condition that the company shall employ from 150 to 200 hands. The company intends to greatly enlarge its existing premises.

Nicolet, Que.—On October 29, a meeting of the citizens of the town was held for the purpose of discussing the starting of a boot and shoe factory to employ 400 or 500 hands. Two delegates from an important boot and shoe factory of Quebec were present. The question will be taken into serious consideration and the general opinion is that the project will succeed. The Caron factory, which was destroyed by fire in January last, at a loss amounting to several th sands of dollars, has been rebuilt. Caron, with the assistance of the to which, under the circumstances, though well to lend him $10,000, has erecte a factory much more spacious than the mer one. It comprises four buildings parated from each other. The dimens of the main buildings are 144 feet length by 52 in width. The warehous 20 x 72 feet. One building is 50 x 20 Finally the saw-mill and boiler house quired a building of 72 x 36 feet. This tory is for the making of doors, wi sashes, furnishings for the interiors churches, and gives employment to a 35 or 40 families.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRI

Messrs. T. J. Griffiths and G. Audet, respondents, reported as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MA

All classes of labour were in goo mand throughout October, though, a season advances, work on the harbour ally diminishes in volume.

The Canada Car Company began in its extensive new establishment at St. Paul, the construction of 1,000 bo for the Grand Trunk Railway bein first order. Upwards of 8,000 men employed. The Angus shops of the dian Pacific Railway are being ext by the erection of 5 new buildings at cost of $33,550, including 2 restau 106 x 70. The latter will be a grea venience to the men, as owing to t tent of the works, it is difficult to ob satisfactory mid-day meal.

The Dominion Oilcloth Company been granted permission to erect factory at a cost of $10,000.

A strike took place among the bo shoe workers of Mr. Corbeil, about leaving work.

The record of the estimated va building permits recently issued is lows:—

From September 14 to 28..	$
For week ending October 5..	
" " 12..	
" " 19..	
" " 26..	
Grand total from September 14 to October 26, 1905..	$

In the city controller's office calc as to the valuation of real estate an increase in the different wards. t with exemptions from taxation, ha

ıcluded, and show the following totals npared with 1904:—

5..	$219,803,645	$46,316,815
4..	206,180,500	42,911,815
rease for 1905. ..	$13,623,145	$3,405,000

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, penters and joiners were busy. Lathers, sterers, plumbers, painters and stoneters were fully employed.

Metal engineering, and shipbuilding les.—Iron moulders, iron workers, maists, electrical workers and linemen e fully employed. Blacksmiths and al polishers were working to full caty and brass workers were busy. Sheet al workers, horseshoers and jewellers e active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—y favourable conditions were reported woodworkers, polishers, wood carvers, ishers, &c. Car builders were in active and. Carriage and wagon makers, pat- makers and coopers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were fairly well oyed and garment workers were quiet. and shoe workers reported work in- ing.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, ctioners, butchers, cigarmakers and co workers were busy. Ice drivers quiet.

Other trades.—Active conditions pre- l.

Miscellaneous.—These trades were active.

Transport.—All classes were well employut ship labourers and longshoremen ted decreasing employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was ir demand.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

R. Laferrière, correspondent, reported lows:—

AL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

labour market during October was usy, activity not having diminished the previous month and prospects good for the month of November. utlook for the winter is also better last year, work being plentiful and satisfactory.

Cement Company has withdrawn its temporarily from the road, not being able to meet the demand for product. Orders are already far in excess of the factory's capacity for months to come. These works will provide steady employment all winter to a number of men. About 150 workmen will be employed.

A claim has been made by the council upon the Canadian Pacific Railway to transfer to Hull the Northern & Western Railway's shops. In default of such transfer, the company, it is reported, will be taxed $1,100 on the ground that the conditions of the exemption have not been complied with.

The bakers of Ottawa and Hull met some time ago, and decided to reduce the weight of bread and to increase its price. The Hull bakers, however, after due consideration, withdrew from the agreement. The cost of living is somewhat higher this year than last. For instance, good butter at 28 cents is 4 cents dearer than last year at the same date and lard at 14 cents per lb. is 2 cents higher than the previous month. In spite of the very good crops, farm products are selling comparatively high.

Corporation labour will soon be no longer needed, but the workmen will be able to find work easily. The staff of the E. B. Eddy Company, though lately increased, is still short-handed. Efforts were being made to induce an English firm and an Ottawa firm, both dealing in manufactured lumber, to locate here, free sites and exemption from taxation being offered. The same offer stands open to all *bona fide* industries of importance.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no labour disturbances or new unions organized during October.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Both skilled and unskilled labour was well employed during October, the unusual continuance of mild weather until late in the season was particularly favourable to building operations and outdoor work generally. Labour on the whole was well employed, there being an active demand for men for the shanties and railroad construction. In some branches of the trades, the supply of competent men was also limited.

Merchants reported a satisfactory autumn trade and prospects are good for the winter season.

The Canada Atlantic Railway is now officially known as the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway. Nearly all of the clerical and operating staff were retained, though some branches were closed and the clerks given employment in the Grand Trunk Railway head office in Montreal.

The assessment for 1906 is $38,121,050, showing an increase of $5,119,410 over 1905. The new income and business tax accounts for a large proportion of the increase and there was also a substantial increase in the valuation of property. The increase in population is placed at 1,796, the figures being 65,108 as against 63,312 in 1904.

Considerable interest was shown in the efforts of the Minister of Public Works to affect a settlement of the differences existing between the users of water power at the Chaudiere. An order was issued stopping the work complained of on both sides of the Ottawa river, and a series of meetings held with a view to reaching an amicable settlement. It was reported at the end of the month that the conflicting interests had about agreed on the construction of a central dam to conserve the power which would be distributed evenly, one half to the Quebec and the other half to Ontario interests, the cost of construction to be equally borne by the interested parties. In addition a scheme was suggested for the erection of a series of dams on the upper stretches of the Ottawa, which would tend to maintain a more uniform flow of water throughout the season. This work, it was suggested, should be carried out by the government.

The male assistant and female teachers in the public schools, including the kindergarten departments, have petitioned the school board for an increase in the minimum salaries, and an increase in the annual increase, so that the maximum may be reached sooner than at present. The petition has not yet been dealt with and it is not likely that an answer will be given this year. The increased cost of living in Ottawa was cited as one of the chief reasons for the request.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The saw-mills were active, rushing the cut in expectation of the season ending a month hence. The cut will not be put to the average in quantity, owing partially to the late commencement of operations. The market was dull in the earlier part of the year and there was some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of men. Mr. J. R. Booth's pulp mill is turning out from 60 to 70 tons per day, which is placed without difficulty in United Sta markets. The mill has 10 grinders in eration with a capacity for 15. The f complement will probably be installed wh the new paper mill is ready for operati increasing the capacity to 100 tons per d The paper mill will consume the entire o put of the pulp mill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was marked tivity in the building trades, incidental the rush at the close of the season. branches were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuil trades.—The iron trades were very b with a stringency in the supply of men ported, particularly of machinists and nace men. Competent mechanics attracted to cities where the inducem as to wages are greater.

Woodworking and furnishing trad—The local demand for woodworkers has fairly good all season; so far there has little indication of the demand for out labour increasing.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTR

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, rep as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MAR

The labour market was very active ing October, all branches of the va trades being fully employed. Tenders asked for in connection with a numb buildings, both private and public. management of the Richelieu and On Navigation Company are planning to many improvements to their service year. During the month machinists other workmen to the number of 100 out of work temporarily as a result cylinder blowing off an engine. was soon resumed again.

Collections of the inland revenue Kingston, for September were:—

Spirits..	$4,170
Malt..	589
Tobacco and cigars..	3,360
Vinegar..	386
Other receipts..	96
Total receipts...	$8,593

Wholesale and retail merchants h busy month.

There were no changes in the ra wages or hours of labour, and no unr the labour market. The entire seas 1905 has been especially noted for t

sence of labour difficulties in this city and district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy threshing and fall ploughing.

Lumbering.—Conditions were dull.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in the various lines was very active.

Mining.—Mining was active. Seven gold bricks, valued at $28,000, were sent to the mint at Philadelphia during the month. They were the result of three weeks' run of the T. N. stamp mill at Sturgeon lake. Six hundred tons of ore were run through.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction work continued actively.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were fully employed with an abundance of work ahead.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking and furnishing trades had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—A busy fall trade was reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers had a busy month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported increased business.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, carriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport and unskilled labour.—Active conditions prevailed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Napanee Water and Electric Light Company is undertaking to quash the recently passed by-law authorizing a municipal light plant, on the ground that certain notices were not properly published.

The output of the various canning factories in this district which are now closed, was above the average.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. McDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of October has been exceptionally busy in this city and district for nearly all classes of labour, being even better than the preceding month. Every branch of industry was busy and some factories had to work overtime. It was almost impossible to secure sufficient unskilled labour. The big cement works had a standing advertisement for 50 men. The revetment wall being built by the harbour commissioners gave employment to a number of men and the laying of the water main beneath the river bed also employed many. The new Roman Catholic church was completed at a cost of over $100,000, and many men were employed there. Plasterers, carpenters and painters had a splendid month on this work. The lock works were running to full capacity. About 20 men were engaged all month in building granolithic walks. Apple pickers and packers had a very busy month, over 10,000 barrels being sent from this city and district. A number of men are engaged in surveying and getting plans ready for the new cement plant to be erected near the city in the spring. This company expects to employ 400 hands. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, reported a splendid month's business, the farmers having had a bountiful harvest, and all market produce being high in price. The canning factories were all very busy, corn, tomatoes and pumpkins being put up in large quantities. The can makers and tippers were given an increase of 20 cents a day this year. This is the only change in the rates of wages. There have been no changes in hours of labour, and no strikes or lockouts. The Deacon Shirt Company has commenced the erection of an addition to its large plant. The new building will be of stone, three stories high, 52 x 160 feet. With the new addition the capacity will be 750 doz. shirts per week, and will employ about 75 hands. At Corbyville some $200,000 is being expended in erecting new buildings in connection with the Corby distillery. One building being erected is 7 stories in height. This is giving employment to both skilled and unskilled labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farming community has had a splendid season, although considerable damage was experienced in some localities by the potato rot. They will be scarce and high in price this winter.

Fishing.—There was not much activity in this line this month.

Lumbering was quiet here, but was active at Trenton and Deseronto.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacturing were active.

Mining.—Mining matters were fairly active in the North Hastings region, and indications were on the whole of a favourable character. The capacity of the stamp mill at the Craig gold mine, has been doubled, and the manager says the result has been very satisfactory. The ore is mined at a minimum cost.

Work has been temporarily discontinued in the gold mine at Bannockburn on account of the inflow of water having exceeded the present pumping capacity. This will be rectified ere long.

Mining for lead has been commenced at the Katherine mine near Millbridge. The output of this and the old Hollandra mine will be treated at a new smelter which is now being built at Bannockburn.

Shipments of fluorite are being made by Mr. Wolfington, from near Madoc, being the first mining of the kind in this district. He is also mining talc at the Moira Lake mine.

The old Moore iron and copper mine, El Dorado, is now under the management of Mr. A. W. Coe. A new compressor has been installed.

Iron pyrites is now being shipped by the British America Development Company from its mine at Queensboro.

Operations have been resumed at the Silver King, and a new steam plant will be installed. Work has also been resumed in the pyrites mine near Dogart. Operations are likely to be resumed shortly at the Atlas mine, Deloro.

The result of the electric smelting experiments, which are to be made at Sault Ste. Marie, will be looked for with great interest by mining men here, as if refractory iron ores can thus be successfully reduced, a good many properties in this region, which are now worthless, will be valuable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All classes of the building trades had a very busy month, at good wages and steady work.

A large amount of building was being done.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and blacksmiths had a very busy month. Electrical workers and linemen were actively employed. Boilermakers were all working and reported a good month. Horseshoers also had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and cabinet makers were steadily employed, all factories working full time. Carriage and wagon makers had a good month. Coopers were exceptionally busy, making large quantities of apple barrels and cheese boxes. One cooper shop worked day and night.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade had a good month, especially job printers. Pressmen and bookbinders also reported a splendid month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported satisfactory conditions, with all members working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported the best October in years. Butchers and meat cutters also had a good month. Cigar makers were also busy and were unable to keep up with orders.

Leather trades.—Harness-making is the main branch of leather work done here and had a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported a good month, as were laundry workers. Furriers were very busy.

Transport.—Railway employees of all branches reported October a very busy month, shipping being especially active. Steamboat men had an exceptionally heavy month, nearly all the apples and cheese being shipped by boat. Cab drivers and hackmen had a good month, as well as teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in very great demand, no one being necessarily idle. Unskilled labour averaged $1 a day.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was as well employed during October as in September. All outside work was being rapidly completed, and some few stone foundations were yet being built. Mechanics of all classes and labourers were very busy and will continue so as long as weather permits.

Commercial and bank clearing were reported satisfactory and wholesale importations were heavy. Retail trade was exceptionally busy.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

The different manufacturing concerns, including the shovel factory, the William Hamilton works, the Peter Hamilton Company, the G. W. Greene, the Auburn Woollen Company and the Central Milling Company were all active. Two new companies have secured incorporation and will locate at this point. The Thorn Plumbing Company is capitalized at $20,000, and the Peterboro Sandstone Brick Company at $50,000. There is also the prospect of a large dry paint manufacturing company locating in Peterborough.

The custom house receipts for September were $25.669.04, or over $3.000 more than the corresponding period last year.

There is an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in the assessment, and the population of the city is placed at 14,391.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Active conditions prevailed.

Lumbering.—Lumbering still continued active. The great demand has made it almost impossible to get any surplus stock. A large number of camps were being established in the woods.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were well employed.

Mining.—Activity continued in most of the mines of the district.

Railroad construction and employment.—The street railway company was still busy with a large staff of men improving the roadbed.

Other industries.—The Canadian General Electric Company has bought a large property and will probably add new buildings to its plant in the spring. The works were very active in all departments.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, &c., were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and brass workers, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, horseshoers and jewellers were active. Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, ship workers, tool sharpeners and sheet metal workers were well employed, but stove workers were slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very active, but icemen and cigar-makers were somewhat slack.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were very active, and clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad workers were well employed, though passenger traffic has been somewhat relieved since the tourist travel ceased. Steamboat men had a fair month. Street railway employees, cab drivers, &c., were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—A busy month was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The general stores throughout the district reported an active trade. Good yields in all grains were reported. Large shipments of live stock have been exported. The cement works at *Lakefield* were very busy; two trains of 12 cars each convey the marle to the factory each day. The W. B. Kelly & Sons' lumber mill at *Bridgenorth* was also very busy, and is doing a large export trade. The number of boxes of cheese boarded in the district was placed at 4,060, and these sold for 11 $\frac{3}{16}$ cents and 11$\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Butter sold for 22 and 25 cents per pound; apples for 50 and 75 cents per bag; potatoes for 75 cents per bag; chickens 50 to 80 cents per pair and geese for 80 cents to $1.25 per pair.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

October has been characterized by much the same favourable conditions for industry as prevailed during the earlier months of the season. The excellent harvests throughout the West and Ontario resulted in a feeling of confidence and gave a marked impetus to all manufacturing industries. The building trades were very active and work was being vigorously pushed in order to complete outside operations as far as possible before the winter sets in. Skilled labour was in good demand in most lines,

but unskilled workmen could not find employment as readily, especially since the close of harvesting. The relations between employers and employed were generally harmonious.

The assessors completed their returns of the city assessment, showing a total valuation of $169,195,316, as against $148,846,594 last year. The population is given at 238,642, as compared with 226,045 in 1904. The assessment is the highest ever reached, the nearest approach to it being in 1892, during the boom, when the amount was $151,060,450. The new Assessment Act is responsible for a considerable portion of the increase.

Returns made by the city architect, covering the first nine months of the year, show that building permits were issued during that period to the estimated value of $7,945,787, as compared with $3,382,296 for the corresponding period of 1904. The number of permits issued was about 2,100, with 2,424 buildings actually erected, as compared with 1,445 permits issued and 1,248 new buildings put up in the first 9 months of 1904. The number of permits issued during September was 261, representing an expenditure of $877,005.

The duties collected at the port of Toronto for the month of September amounted to $827,163, and total collections for the 3 months ending September 30, to $2,590,772; the figures for the corresponding periods of 1904 were respectively, $758,591 and $2,515,607.

The problem of the housing of the working people is increasing in urgency with the approach of winter, and the continued influx of immigrants and other newcomers into the city. During the summer months large numbers of families found temporary accommodation in sheds, tents and disused street cars, but the cold weather will compel them to seek better housing. In spite of the amount of building, houses within the means of the working class remain very scarce, and rents continue to increase. This class of investment is not popular with builders, who prefer to erect houses commanding higher rents than the average working man can afford to pay. The stringency of the building regulations is also stated to be a deterrent to erecting cheap houses within the city. A large number of working men have secured lots outside the city, especially in the north-western suburbs and are building small frame houses, usually of an unsubstantial character. A similar difficulty prevails in Port Hope, where a deputation of the employees of the Standard Ideal Sanitary Company recently waited upon th manager, complaining of their inability t find suitable house accommodation an asking his assistance.

The section of territory in the nort west of the city, north of the Dundas stre bridges, and lying near the railway line between the city and Toronto Junction, rapidly being acquired and built up f factory purposes. The Matthews Bro Limited, has built an extensive additio to their factory, one of the first esta lished in this locality. Cowan's cocoa fa tory has been erected immediately to t north, at a cost of $80,000. The T. Lytle Company have secured a three-ac lot, on which to build a pickle factory a cost of $40,000. The Nasmith Compa has purchased a large lot for a bread a confectionery plant, to employ 200 perso Work was being rushed on the engine pla of the Fairbanks-Morse Company, whi will occupy about eight acres. The T ronto Furnace Company was completing $40,000 factory to employ some 120 m The Standard Meter Company has co menced the erection of a factory.

The night classes in connection wi the Technical School commenced on O tober 3, with a larger attendance than ev over 340 pupils registering on the op ing night, and many others later in e week.

The Toronto Milk Producers' Asso tion has fixed the wholesale price f milk at $1.15 per 8-gallon can, commenc with November 1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers had nea finished with threshing, and were busy h vesting root crops, which, as a rule, tur out well. There were still some appli tions for farm labourers from farm who wish to make sure of having ade help in the spring. The influx of l labourers from Britain, however, tinued, the supply being in excess of demand, and many of the new arrivals ing unable to find employment.

Manufacturing.—All the leading m facturing industries were prosperous, especially the iron trade, as indicate the starting of new enterprises. L orders from the west, were received general activity promised to continu some time.

Railway construction and employm —The York Radial Railway Company rapidly completing the construction Mimico and Lake Shore line to

redit, and expected to have cars running arly in November. An agreement has een ratified between the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company and the Canadian Electrical Development Company, by hich the railway company undertakes to onstruct the line between Toronto and iagara Falls and pay interest on half the ost of the right of way. The Development Company is to have the right to patl the line with its cars and will furnish ectric power for the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All classes of skilled orkmen engaged in the building trades ere busy and will continue well employed long as the season permits. A difficulty s risen in connection with the agreeent between the plumbers and steamfitrs' union and the Master Plumbers' Assoation, according to which members of the ion bound themselves not to work for y others than members of the associan. Three of the master plumbers hav withdrawn from the association, the ion called attention to this clause and dered its members to observe the agreent. Of the 12 members employed by master plumbers outside of the assotion, only 1 quit work and he afterrds returned. One of the independent mbers took the case into the courts d secured an injunction preventing the sociation and union from interfering h his business.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, structural iron workers, sheet metal rkers, brass workers, &c., were all busy. achinists were a little slack during the rlier part of the month, but trade improved towards the close. Shipbuilders re well employed. Jewellers and silversiths had plenty of work.

Woodworkers and furnishing trades.—ese trades were busy; cabinet makers, riage and wagon makers, furniture rkers, coopers, pattern makers and upholsterers were steadily employed, and box workers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported conditions better than last month, were still slack as compared with last r. Bookbinders were well employed. l other branches had steady work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors had lenty of work and garment workers, hat, cap and neckwear workers and boot and shoe workers were busy, as were also furrie.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, brewery workers and cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Conditions have been favourable for some time and are likely to continue so.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, though scarcely as busy as during the summer, had steady employment. Laundry workers are entering on their dull season.

Transportation.—All classes engaged in land transportation had plenty of work, especially railroad men. With the approaching of the close of navigation, sailors and longshoremen were being laid off.

Unskilled labour.—The market for unskilled labour was somewhat overstocked, especially since the busy season for the farmers closed, and a large number, more particularly recent immigrants were out of work.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes were well employed throughout October and work will probably be plentiful during November. There was no unsatisfied demand for labour, however, which would justify the bringing of men from outside points. The advanced condition of the power development caused frequent reductions in the forces of men employed; large numbers, particularly labourers, left the vicinity and the effect is noticeable in many ways. Niagara Falls will not afford a favourable market for outside working men this winter.

Contracts were let for $10,000 additional sewers. The sections previously contracted for were nearly finished, as were also the brick paving and granolithic sidewalk contracts.

The building trades continued to be the busiest, but the brief demands for carpenters and painters were always quickly satisfied.

Freight traffic was heavy by water and very good by rail routes. General business was excellent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit harvest ended in October, and employment in agricultural lines will now show a falling off. The grape crop was very good. Wineries bought

all the grapes required at $20 per ton. Shipments of fruit from the Niagara peninsula to Toronto during September totalled 1,373 tons.

Manufacturing.—Factories were all busy and employing full staffs. The demand for female labour in different factories was not as great as during September.

Railroad construction and employment.—A short extension of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway was being built between this city and Montrose. Railway trackmen were very busy. Railway employment in other lines was active.

Other industries.—The power development works continued to go forward rapidly The Electrical Development Company's power houses were started and the Toronto and Niagara Power Company's transmission line to Toronto was nearly completed and the lines to western Ontario will be commenced soon. The Ontario Power Company removed its coffer dam to the head of its intake works, which were practically finished. The company's transmission lines were being rapidly extended and completed. I. P. Morris & Co. commenced the erection of two 10,000 h.p. turbine wheels in the wheel pit of the Canadian Niagara Power Company. The progress of the extension work of this company was excellent and the company was the only one actually supplying power for commercial purposes in October. On October 7, the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park denied the application of the International Railway Company for permission to export power. The company has a power-house in the park and uses water from the Niagara river to generate power to operate its Canadian lines. It desired to have the right to transmit power generated in this power-house to the United States for use in operating its lines there. The power and water rights being granted by the commissioners, their consent was necessary before power could be exported. As the railway company's power-house and the water works pumping station of the city of Niagara Falls draw water from a joint intake, it was thought that, if the request was granted, difficulties might arise between the city and the company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All local bricklayers and masons were fully employed, but the outlook was not bright. Carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers were all busy. Work for stonecutters was not plentiful.

Metal, engineering and shipbuildi trades.—Employees of foundries and e gine and machine shops, structural iro workers, linemen, electrical workers, & were all busy, but there was no unsatisfi demand for men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. On account of the scanty crop of appl there was not the usual activity amo coopers.

Printing and allied trades.—Continu strikes in New York State keep numbers printers idle. Several found work here, b there was no demand for men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were ve busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Empl ment was slacker in the food-prepari industries, except in canning factori which were very busy. Cigarmakers w active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, office employ and laundry workers were busy. Seve large summer hotels were closed.

Transport.—All classes of railroad e ployees were well employed, and trackm were busier than usual. Several steamb lines stopped running for the season, th throwing a number of men out of e ployment. There was a demand for c ductors and motormen on the Inter tional Railway (electric). The wages e 20 cents per hour for the first year, 2 cents for the second year, and 22 cents the third year. Cab drivers had a g month, but teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labou were being discharged from the po works, and all idle men of this class w leaving the city to get work elsewhere.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Niagara Falls.—A by-law to bonus Niagara Gas Engine Company was feated at the polls, but work has been c menced on the building of the factory

Pelham.—The nurseries were very b on fall shipments.

Sherkston.—On October 10, 75 labou came to this point from the United St About half of that number found w in the quarries.

Welland.—Great activity prevailed. Plymouth Cordage Company is buil its factory, railway sidings are being u in and a number of dwellings ere Rents are high and houses extr scarce. During October, there were d mands for carpenters, teamsters and a bourers, also for men and boys to wor

he iron bedstead factory. The Robertson Machinery Company had three months' work on hand on October 1. Four power companies now have franchises to sell power in the town.

Port Colborne.—Work on the harbour improvements was rushed in order to get as much done as possible before the frosty weather. On October 20, a storm damaged the new work and contractor's plants to the extent of $10,000. Since the first of the month the Welland canal has been open on Sundays. The rush of grain from the west made traffic by water very active. A new ice company will operate here this winter.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

October was a good month for nearly all branches of labour. There was a demand for plumbers, gas fitters and labourers, owing to the work of installing natural gas services and the carrying on of sewer and sidewalk construction and other civic improvements.

The growth of the city is shown in the following return:—

Real assessment..	$4,908,366
Business assessment...	626,353
Income assessment..	258,970
Total..	$5,793,689

An increase over last year of $500,000 is shown; the population has increased 300, making the total population 11,181.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported active.

There were no labour disturbances during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers had an excellent season.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were busy and employees had a good month. The canning factories were very busy, working overtime, and double the number of hands employed last month being reported. The request of the fruit growers this spring for 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes may be granted next spring, as already contracts have been closed for tomatoes at that price. The firm position of the growers, together with the establishment of independent canneries, contributed to the result.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all busy. There was a slight demand for extra hands.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, &c., were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed. The printers have secured an agreement with the master printers, to take effect January 1, 1906, in which the hours of employment will be 8½ until July 1, when the 8 hour day will come into force, the wages for the shorter day to be the same as before the change in hours of employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fully employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All employed on railroads, street railways and in shipping were busy, and cab drivers, carters, teamsters, &c., had steady employment. The Welland canal was kept open on Sundays during October to facilitate transportation.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pt. Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold.—The favourable condition of the labour market continued. Labour was generally well employed, and business was good.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during October.

The Baines Carriage Company, of Buffalo, has decided to locate here, and will

build a $250,000 plant and employ, when in full operation, about 400 hands.

The London Machine Company will erect a building in the east end, costing $40,000, and the Skeddon Brush Company is erecting a $10,000 building in the centre of the city, while the Sawyer-Massey Company is putting up an addition, to cost $16,000. The Canadian Hart Corundum Wheel Company, capitalized at $75,000, has been organized, with headquarters and factory at Hamilton. Various other factories were in course of construction.

The assessment returns, notwithstanding the many dwellings built during the present year, show the population a little below 60,000. The increased assessment for the year is $790,105.

During the month the board of health ordered several families to vacate unsanitary premises.

At the annual meeting of the Orphans' Home, it was shown that 50 children had been admitted during the year.

A 50-pound pressure of natural gas was put on as a test during the month. It is thought that manufactured gas will now become cheaper.

Rents have kept normal during October, but general commodities slightly increased in price in some instance. The following are a few of the retail prices quoted at the end of the month.

Butter, per lb., 25 cents.
Eggs, per doz., 22-25 cents.
Fish, white, per lb., 12½ cents.
Fish, salmon, per lb., 12½ cents.
Fish, herring, per doz., 40-50 cents.
Fish, ciscoes, per doz., 40-50 cents.
Fish, kippers, per lb., 15 cents.
Apples, per bushel, 30-50 cents.
Tomatoes, red, per basket, 20-25 cents.
Tomatoes, green, per basket, 15 cents.
Peaches, per basket, 25-50 cents.
Grapes, per basket, 15-20 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel, 50-60 cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing—Active conditions were reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers had a good month. Machinists, bridge and tool workers, steam engineers and electrical workers had plenty of work. Metal polishers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were fairly busy. Jewellers were slack, but anticipated a busy holiday trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades including carriage and wagon workers, carvers and coopers, had a very good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Machine hands, ad. men and printers on job work were busy. The other branches also had a good month. The lithographers' strike still continued. The manager of the Dun can Lithographing Company was charged with a violation of the Alien Labour La on two counts, but both were dismissed.

Clothing trades.—The strike of the journeymen tailors was settled by a compromise, 7½ per cent increase in wages instead of 10 being granted. Garment workers were fairly active, but boot and shoe workers were not very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had a fair month. Cigar makers were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom makers had fair employment. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Employees on steam railroads were well employed, but the cold weather has effected the number of those employed on electric railways. Steamboat men were slack, as were longshoremen. The strike among the latter has been amicably adjusted and an agreement reached. Teamsters, cabmen and expressmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All factories were running full time. Garment workers, machinists, glove makers, mill hands and woodworkers were all fairly well employed. Several local manufacturing firms are demanding damages of from $5,000 to $125,000 from the town for the diversion of a stream thereby losing their power facilities. Houses at a low rental were scarce.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. J. C. Watt, corespondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during October, and conditions compared favourably with the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. The

ing trades were very busy, and manufacturing, especially of agricultural machinery, was active, the Massey-Harris Company resuming full operation after a short shut down.

The city has entered into another agreement with the Electric and Operating Company for street lighting, in which the city allows the company to remove a series of 90 incandescent lights and put in their place 50 arc lights, and the company in turn agrees to replace the 150 arc lamps with the most modern style of inclosed arc type, thereby giving the city 200 improved arc lamps. The price per lamp for an all-night schedule will be reduced from $55.30 to $55.

The Lord's Day Alliance is taking action against the Grand Valley electric railway for operating cars on Sunday. The action against a local restauranteur for selling ice cream on Sunday was decided against the Alliance.

The following is a table showing the number of employees in industrial establishments in this city and their annual wages for the years named:—

Year.	No. of Employees.	Wages.
03	2,926	965,412
00	3,896	1,323,017
04	4,685	1,850,000
05	5,446	2,112,000 (estimated.)

The following is the approximate value of the annual output of the larger industrial concerns:—

Company.	Output.
Massey-Harris Co.	$1,800,000
Matthews Packing Co.	1,000,000
Brant Milling Co.	500,000
Waterous Engine Works.	700,000
Goold, Shapley & Muir.	500,000
Brantford Carriage Co.	300,000
Schultz Bros. (contractors).	300,000
Scarfe Varnish Co.	150,000
Adams Wagon Works.	150,000
Slingsley Woollen Co.	150,000
Waterous Wire Nail Works.	45,000
Malleable Iron Works.	200,000

The following table shows the number of employees and the approximate annual wages paid by the chief manufacturing companies:—

Company.	No. of Employes, Full Staff.	Approximate annual Wages.
		$
The Massey-Harris Co.	750	300,000
The Waterous Engine Works	450	195,000
Buck Stove Co	400	190,000
Verity Plough Co.	420	186,000
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.	250	150,000
Malleable Iron Works	400	100,000
Adams Wagon Co	125	72,000
Brantford Carriage Works	150	50,000
Ham & Nott Co.	90	40,000
Brant Milling Co.	40	24,000
The Slingsley Woollen Co.	120	34,000

The board of trade estimates that the total output for the present year will reach $10,880,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were busy, the favourable weather permitting much fall work. There is considerable rot in the potato crop on clay lands; otherwise the root crop is excellent. Apples are scarce and not very good, being much damaged by insects. With these exceptions crops have been good.

Manufacturing.—The factories were becoming busier. The Massey-Harris Company commenced full operation early in the month, after a short shut down. The other manufacturers of agricultural machinery were busy. The Ham & Nott Company has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000. A charter has also been granted to the Federal Electric Construction Company, capitalized at $40,000. Ryerson Bros., wholesale fruit dealers, are building two additions to their warehouse; they will also install a refrigerator system. There was a demand for operatives in the factory of the Cordage Company.

Railway construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company had a force of men at work on the subways. Gates will be placed at the dangerous level crossings immediately. Trains are now running over the main line, the original line being diverted seven miles in order to place Brantford on a better transportation basis. The cost of the work was approximately $500,000, the city contributing by bonus $57,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, coremakers and

blacksmiths were busier than during September. Machinists, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers and stove mounters, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were well employed. Horseshoers had an average month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were busy. Pattern makers worked full time, but were not very busy. Coopers had a satisfactory month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen, though working full time, were not very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were more active than in September.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had an average month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were comparatively busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees had steady employment. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and street railway employees worked steadily. Freight handlers had a fair month. Teamsters, draymen, cab drivers and expressmen had the average amount of employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fairly well employed, outside fall work being pushed to completion.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The Sanderson-Harold Company commenced work in connection with the fall trade early in October, after a shut down of several months. The Fabric Mills were busy and there were few men out of employment.

Woodstock.—The recent assessment gives the city a population of 9,209, a decrease of 215 from last year. This decrease is attributed chiefly to the large number who went on the fall excursions to the North-west. The total assessed value is $4,145,615, an increase of nearly $1,000,000. Three companies, the Canadian Woven Wire Fence Company, the Canadian Tool Company, and the Standard Fence Company, are expected to locate at this point. They will employ about 150 men.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During October the labour market showed an improvement in some lines and there were few out of employment. In the outdoor trades there is still a large amount of work to do. An improvement was also noticed in the manufacturing industries. The Fielding Chemical Company has commenced operations with about 25 hands and received from the city council the sum of $1,000, granted to make alterations to the premises.

Retail trade had a very good month.

There were no changes in wages and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Active conditions prevailed.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction work on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway was being rapidly pushed forward. It is the intention to lay considerable steel this autumn and the work of erecting stations is under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades had a very good month. Bricklayers and stonemasons had as active a month as weather permitted. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, and builders' labourers were busy. Stonecutters had almost finished their season's work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and helpers, stove mounters and polishers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades showed some improvement. Piano and organ workers, woodworkers and upholsterers were fully employed. Carriage and wagon makers had a quiet month. One shop which, for years has had a Saturday half holiday by working 10½ hours per day and 5½ hours on Saturday, has reverted to a 10 hour day with 9 hours on Saturday. The rate of wages has not been changed, all day work being on an hour system.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. The retail price of bread has changed from 12 cents to 11 cents per 3 lb. loaf. Cigarmakers were also busy.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels weavers, textile workers, barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand for sewer work and railroad construction.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to loan a company $12,000 to erect a wagon factory.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed during October, and the prospects for a busy winter season in most lines were encouraging. Weather conditions were favourable, and construction and outdoor work were still in progress. The supply of workmen in most branches of the building trades was scarcely equal to the demand. There was as great a demand for houses this autumn as in the spring, the population having increased nearly 1,000 during the year. The electric railroad from Brantford to Galt is now completed and connected with the Galt, Hespeler and Preston system. Negotiations are in progress between the companies to run a through car from Brantford to Berlin and return.

The Made-in-Berlin exhibition held during the third week was a great success. The seventy manufactures were well represented.

Retail merchants were busy and wholesale trade was good.

No change in the rate of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers had a busy month.

Manufacturing.— All establishments are running full time, and a number overtime. The Merchants' Rubber Company was running overtime, turning out 3,000 pairs of rubbers per day, and yet finding it difficult to keep up with orders. It is likely that an addition will be added to the factory next spring. The Ontario Sugar Company turned out the first sugar for this season on the 13th, since which the factory has been very busy, the farmers keeping the sheds filled with beets. On October 13, 250 wagon loads were delivered in addition to those received by rail. The pulp is used by the farmers as food for their cattle.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and plasterers had a busy month. Painters, decorators and plumbers were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The different branches were well employed. Furniture workers, upholsterers, carvers, varnishers and polishers were all exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported trade good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported an increase in trade over September.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, meat cutters, and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a good month, but trunk and bag makers were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks and delivery employees were fully employed. Rubber workers had an exceptionally busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Elmira.—Great activity prevailed during October. The various factories were very busy. A waterworks system, a town market, a park and other improvements are at present under discussion.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during October. All industrial establishments were very busy, and contractors reported that if the favourable weather continued there would be outside work for a few more months. The brick work on the armoury and wholesale grocery and other large buildings was finished, but there was a number of dwellings still to be bricked. Street-paving operations for this season were finished, leaving a supply of labourers.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. On the railroad traffic was active owing to the cheap rates, and there

was a considerable increase during October in the amount of freight handled.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market, except in the Grand Trunk shops.*

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy, threshing and gathering in the crops.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were active in all branches, especially in the clothing factories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Activity prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Steam engineers, moulders, boilermakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers and carriage makers were active. Coopers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, especially job and ad. hands, were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported their trade gradually increasing.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel, restaurant and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—Railway trackmen were fairly busy and teamsters and draymen were steadily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the completion of civic work, there was a supply of this class of labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Wingham.—A new station is to be built for the Grand Trunk Railway at the junction of the London, Huron and Bruce Division. The location will be much closer to the main street.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During October unprecedented activity prevailed, all classes of labour being employed to full capacity, especially in building trades.

The city has gained 1,500 in popula and an increase of $1,500,000 has ta place in the assessment. The follow table shows the growth of the assessm during the past 10 years:—

1897	$16,218,770
1898	16,376,161
1899	17,941,749
1900	17,644,161
1901	17,821,695
1902	18,350,260
1903	18,630,089
1904	18,994,622
1905	20,141,454
1906	21,713,034

Other indications of the city's gro are shown by the school accommodat having become inadequate in several s tions of the city and the outgrowing of present water supply, the ratepayers h ing voted in January to increase the wa supply at a cost of $225,000.

A breakwater to protect West Lon from spring floods is being built at a c of $15,000. Plans are being prepared the extension of Mr. C. R. Somervil gum and box factory. The London I Company, whose factory was destroyed fire some time ago, has secured a new bu ing and will prepare it for occupation.

The Manufacturers' Committee of city council has recommended that city submit a by-law to the ratepayers January next, to raise $50,000, the mo to be used when required in assisting ma facturing concerns to locate in this c The following motion was also carried the committee:—

That negotiations be commenced between city and county councils, with a view to secur from the county a fixed rate of assessme other than school rates, on all industries t may be induced by the city to locate on la in the townships of London and Westmins within one mile of the city.

The bank clearings for the month ceeded $4,000,000.

A car shortage on the railroads was ported and freights were being delayed a result. A large number of cars were a delayed at Sarnia Tunnel for lack of e gines.

On October 14, the Stevens' Brass Ma facturing Company's plant was damaged fire to the extent of $50,000. A number hands were thrown out of employment a consequence, but the firm was repairi the damage.

The executive committee of the Labo Educational Association of Western O tario, consisting of representatives from t

* For statement of settlement of this strike under the Conciliation Act, 1900, see special article in present issus.

fferent trade councils of this section, met this city on Thanksgiving Day, and de- ded to send lecturers throughout the dis- ict to advance the cause of labour.

The strike of the moulders at the Mc- lary Manufacturing Company's foundry ill continued, with no sign of settlement. he firm secured several additional mould- s and put on several apprentices. With ie exception of about 10, the strikers have ecured situations elsewhere.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, thers, plasterers and plumbers were ex- ptionally busy. Painters, stonecutters and uilders' labourers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Moulders, machinists, metal pol- hers, brass workers and boilermakers were ell employed, and electrical workers and nemen reported a fair month. The strike f moulders affected employment among ove mounters.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— he different branches were very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Active condi- ons prevailed, overtime being worked in everal job offices.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors ere busy and there was a slight demand or men. Garment workers also were busy. During October two more firms commenced sing the union label. The boot and shoe ade continued to improve; the price of oes increased about 20 per cent.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers nd confectioners are in their busiest sea- on, and at McCormick's and Perrin's, ere working until 10 o'clock five nights er week. Cigarmakers reported a good onth, with prospects good.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather orkers and saddlers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad train crews report- d a busy month and the shortage of cars nd engines made extra work for the en- ines in use. Teamsters and expressmen ere active.

Unskilled labour.—This class continued o be fully employed; although a number ere discharged through the discontinuance f the laying of cement sidewalks, all readily ound employment again.

T. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, eported as follows:—

ENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The weather during October has been ost favourable for outdoor work and, as a result, local contractors reported the month a very active one in the building trades. The local industries also reported favourably as to business conditions, and skilled mechanics were well employed.

The report that the Wabash Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway shops in this city could not be verified by inquiry at headquarters. The officials stated that nothing definite had been done, and that they had no announcements to make to the public.

At a meeting of the Board of Street Railway Commissioners, on October 3, the secretary reported that in September 44,- 602 passengers were carried, as against 48,910 for 1904, showing a decrease of 4,308. The ticket sales in 1904 were $878.90, and in 1905, $1,004, an increase of $125.30. The total receipts in 1904 were $1,545.92 and in 1905, $1.548.09, being a de- crease of $2.17.

A sub-committee was recommended to report on the needs of the fire department at a meeting on October 3. It was sug- gested putting on a paid department and abolishing the call-men, but as yet nothing has been done.

A committee representing the city coun- cil visited the Père Marquette shops for the purpose of ascertaining if the com- pany had fulfilled its agreement with the city at the time the debentures were issued to that company, the company having made application that the debentures be handed over to the solicitor. As the agreement had been fulfilled, the city council handed over the $20,000 debentures. The visit also showed that the shops were running with more than the complement of men, and that the company was employing 222 men, mostly skilled hands. The pay roll for July amounted to $6,894.20, for August, $9,650.70 and for September $10,170.25. The number of men employed during these months were as follows:—August, 221, and September, 222. During October over $8,- 000 had been expended on repairs on en- gines, which were sent to the American side. That work was done in addition to the re- gular repair work on the engines used on the Canada division.

In the M.C.R. shops the month was a very active one, especially in the car de- partment. In the locomotive department, the last two of six of the large class switch engines were being completed. On Octo- ber 17 the employees commenced working nine hours per day, or 54 hours weekly. Previously they were working 10 hours per day for five days, and 5 hours on Satur-

days, making a total of 55 hours per week. The men will, therefore, lose 1 hour per week by the change, which will affect all departments.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Weather conditions were most favourable to the farmers, who made good progress with their fall ploughing. It was reported that fall wheat in this locality was showing up spendidly, and indications were that the yield would be above the average.

Manufacturing.—All local industries reported splendid fall trade, factories working with full staffs. Thomas Bros., broom and brush manufacturers, reported an exceptionally busy month, and Sutherland-Innis Co.'s Stave Works have been very busy, but it is expected that the works will be closed down for the winter months shortly. There was much activity in the locomotive shops, it being desired to have the power in good condition before the cold weather sets in.

Railway construction and employment.—The Père Marquette Railway Company purchased considerable land west of the city and is busily engaged, with a working force of 80 or 90 Italians, in laying out new yards. Thirteen new tracks in all will be laid. The company formerly proposed laying out the yards in the south-eastern part of the city, but this proposition was not looked upon with favour by the property-holders in that part, the objection taken being that they did not wish to have the streets in that locality closed to traffic.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons carpenters, painters, plumbers, and the other mechanics in the building trades, were well employed. Ponsford Bros. reported that they had more demand for brick work than could be attended to with the staff of men employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, coremakers, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electrical workers and linemen were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers reported a good month, carriage workers fair and other branches reported a very favourable month.

Printing and allied trades.—Work in the various departments was plentiful, with the exception of bookbinding, which has been very slack.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were fairly busy during the first part of the month, but towards the latter part were working extra hours as a result of the increased demand for fall clothing.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Confectioners and bakers had a fair month butchers were very active, and cigarmakers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had a somewhat slack month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported a fair month; broom workers were busy and hotel restaurant and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—Regular railway employees had steady work, but the spare men complained of not making sufficient time.

Unskilled labour.—With the fine weather the unskilled labourers were well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Stanley.—On October 16, 14 sailors employed on the government cruiser 'Vigilant,' which came into Port Stanley for the purpose of taking coal, refused to load coal, claiming that they were employed to navigate the vessel, not to load coal on the boat. They were charged with mutiny and word was sent to St. Thomas, notifying the County Police Magistrate and asking him to come to Port Stanley and hold court. The men had decided to load the coal, however, before the arrival of the magistrate and the case was settled, the offenders paying the costs of the court.

Aylmer.—Great activity in the building trades prevailed during October. Two new business blocks are in course of erection and the space in same has already been contracted for. It is expected that the Nairn block will be completed in about a week. This block will comprise six stories when completed. The Charlton block promises to be one of the handsomest in Aylmer.

Eighteen employees of the Aylmer Iron Works were laid off work indefinitely. It is probable that the men will leave town as some of them were making an effort to dispose of their property. By the lay-off the circulation of from $150 to $200 dollars weekly will be withdrawn from Aylmer. The council may be asked to offer the iron works a loan. There will be a meeting held shortly to discuss the situation.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were as well employed during the earlier part of Octo-

s in September, but trade slackened somehat in some branches during the latter art. The electric railroad company had ts power-house almost completed and most f the machinery installed, and was laying ie tracks on King street. The steam heatng company was laying its heating pipes t the same time, a large force of men being nployed. The foundation for the car ieds was being laid and will soon be comleted. A large force of men were also emloyed laying the pavement on Raleigh and Murray streets, and the new market buildng and police station were about completed.

Transportation was active, both by rail nd water, large quantities of coal and mber being received. Wholesale and reail trade was also active.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market ere reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported excellent ops, corn and beans being better than was ticipated. The sugar beet crop was being rvested and sent to the factory.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were ry busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—ie electric railroad company was rushing e construction of its road and switches. ie Canadian Pacific Railway Company building a new bridge at Jennett's creek.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lders, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamters, stonecutters and builders' labourers re busy. Carpenters and painters were ly partially employed.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engiers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksiths and sheet metal workers were very sy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, carre and wagon makers and coopers reted a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, essmen and bookbinders had steady emloyment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reed trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, nfectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco rkers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers, sadrs and harnessmakers were well emloyed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees were fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad employees, longshoremen, carters, expressmen, teamsters, &c., were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand, with the supply limited.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sarnia.—The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company contemplates establishing a match factory in connection with its present plant. The new factory will be located near the company's mill and will give employment to a large number of men.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during October were excellent, nearly all lines of industry being active, both skilled and unskilled labour being generally well employed. Considerable inconvenience was caused by the scarcity of female workers. 'Girls wanted, at once, at good wages,' was a conspicuous sign in shop windows of manufacturing houses and was printed almost daily in the want columns of the newspapers. Nearly every factory in Windsor and vicinity reported a dearth of female help, and there was an unprecedented demand for other help, both skilled and unskilled.

The Michigan Central Railway Tunnel Company had a force of 40 men working day and night on preliminary construction. Test holes, 2½ inches in diameter and 120 feet deep, were drilled; the work was stated to be satisfactory to the manager.

The tax rate next year will be 23½ mills, compared with 27½ mills this year.

Wholesale and retail trade was steady and the financial situation satisfactory.

No changes in wages or hours of labour were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with their fall work. Prices for farm produce were very high, butter ranging from 25 to 27 cents per pound; eggs, 25 to 30 cents per dozen; chickens, 75 to 80 cents per pair; ducks, 15 cents per pound, and potatoes, 75 cents per bushel.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Père Marquette division of the Erie system was arranging for a traffic service

on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks to connect with the old L.E. & D.R.R. line at Walkerville Junction. The slip dock of the Canadian Pacific Railway was being enlarged to accommodate the large car ferry of the Père Marquette. A yard was also being built near the Canadian Pacific Railway round-house, and two miles of track for switches have been laid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very busy. A great scarcity of carpenters was reported. Bricklayers, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, steamfitters and builders were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and sheet-metal workers had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month. The recent action of the International Union in declaring an eight-hour day will not affect the trade at this point, as an eight-hour day has been worked since the beginning of the year.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors reported trade good, overtime being worked.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry employees were fully employed.

Transport.—Railway and steamboat employees, street railway men, expressmen and teamsters had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—All factories were running to their full capacity with full staffs of men, some running overtime to fill orders. The Walkerville Match Company, however, closed down for an indefinite period, throwing 60 men out of employment. The management stated that they wished to make some repairs. The firm has been very busy and could always find a ready sale for the product of the factory, which has twice been destroyed by fire. A great many buildings were erected in Walkerville this year, and the town is growing rapidly.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, re ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKE

The active demand for men in the lum bering industry for work in the woods, to gether with the steady operation of th different works of the Lake Superior Co poration, made the general condition o the labour market very favourable throug out October.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair, an bank clearings and general shipments sati factory.

There was no change in rates of wag or hours of labour, and no unrest in th labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Operations are on a lim ited scale in this district. The exhibiti of roots at the fall fair was exceptiona favourable.

Fishing.—Only a few work people, b sides Indians, are engaged in this indust

Lumbering.—Conditions were acti The pulp-mill of the Lake Superior C poration has been closed down for so weeks for repairs. The majority of th operating staff, however, have been e ployed in this work, so that there has be little lost time. The company has twe camps of over 500 men in the woo Operations by other firms were also un way.

Manufacturing.—The steel plant a blast furnaces of the Lake Superior C poration were busy, and an enlargement plant was discussed.

Mining.—A few prospects were be worked. The Helen iron mine at Mich coten was busy. The experiment to be c ducted by the Department of the Inter Canada, in connection with the elec smelting of iron ores, is being looked ward to with great interest by a large tion of the community.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions were n mal, with little activity.

Metal, engineering and shipbuil trades.—There are few tradesmen at point, with the exception of those empl by the Lake Superior Corporation. demand for men is limited, as the corp tion is proceeding on a conservative b Ironworkers were well employed on rep

Woodworking trades.—Carriage workers were active on sleighs.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and boot and shoe workers were normally employed.

Food and tobacco preparation, leather trades, transport and miscellaneous trades.—Fair conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel employees, &c., were fairly well employed.

Transport.—Railway employees, longshoremen, teamsters, &c., were active.

Unskilled labour.—The steady demand for men to go in the woods made conditions active.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no lack of employment during October and labour conditions generally were good, there being more work under way than in September or the corresponding month of last year. The labour supply increased proportionately with the volume of work.

Reports were received indicating the early construction in Winnipeg of new railway yards and shops, both for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies. The yards for the latter have been in prospect for some time and it is anticipated that their location and construction will be actively commenced shortly.

The city reservoir, upon the construction of which the city council relies for maintaining a sufficient water supply for domestic requirements in the winter, was rapidly approaching completion. Early in the month, it was evident to the engineers that the contractor could not with his plant complete it in the time specified in the contract. Experienced men from the city's public works department were, therefore, put on, on the contractors' account, and satisfactory progress has been made.

Trades showing especial activity cannot very well be specified as all were equally busy during October. Strangers visiting the city were impressed with the amount of building being done. The total permits, according to the last statement made by the inspector of buildings, amount to $10,-300,000, already nearly $1,000,000 in excess of last year.

Trade during October was unprecedentedly busy, as a result of the early and exceptionally heavy crop movement. The secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association of the North-west, issued, on October 25, the following statement of the present season's crop:—

—	Acres.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels.
Wheat	4,019,000	21·6	86,810,400
Oats	1,423,000	46·6	66,311,800
Barley	433,800	31·0	13,447,800
Flax	34,900	13·7	478,130

The amount of this crop marketed on October 21 was as follows:—

	Bushels.
Inspected to date	15,515,000
In store, at country points	10,719,000
In transit, not inspected	1,000,000
Total	27,234,000

Bank clearings have been unprecedentedly large. Those for the second week of the month exceeded $10,000,000.

Retail trade was as proportionately active as other lines of business. Harvest hands were returning to the city, and the movement stimulated retail trade. Wholesale merchants reported that orders were coming in earlier and larger in volume than ever before.

Under the re-arranged schedule of plumbers' wages no change has taken place since the spring of the year. Wages vary from 35 to 60 cents per hour, according to the ability of individual men. What are considered capable men are receiving 55 cents, but those of less skill are paid as low as 35 cents. Nine hours per day is the rule generally observed. Labourers' wages had a tendency to weaken after the demand for special harvest labour disappeared.

The printers' strike for the 8-hour day continued, and there was little prospect of a settlement. The steel structural workers returned to work on October 26, after being on strike since the 6th of the month. Up to October 5, the wages varied from 25 to 30 cents per hour, but under the new arrangement the rate is 37½ cents. The number involved was about 50 men and three firms, the principal of which was the one engaged in erecting the steel work for the new post office.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were still busy threshing in many districts. Complaints

were being received from some localities stating that threshing machines were not available. The weather was favourable for fall ploughing.

Railroad construction and employment—Railroad construction was very active. The chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific stated that the contracts so far awarded for the building of the road amounted to $9,000,000 and that 4,000 men would be employed on construction throughout the winter. A report was also current in Winnipeg to the effect that the Grand Trunk Pacific had secured a block of property near Water street for the purpose of erecting a depot, which would be used jointly by the Canadian Northern Railway, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific; the yards of the latter would be located on the east side of the Red river, in the town of St. Boniface.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building of all kinds continued very active, and indications point to its being carried on all winter. There will be an exceptional amount of interior work. All classes of workpeople were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The local foundries reported orders on hand to a larger extent than usual and prospects were good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking factories were well supplied with orders, and orders for interior work were coming to hand very rapidly.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy, but many of the firms were working short-handed on account of the strike.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors reported trade excellent.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trade among bakers is steadily increasing. Many new bake-houses have recently been established.

Leather trades.—Leather factories reported active conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Furriers were especially busy, and the manufacturing houses had all they could do to meet the great demand.

Transport.—The different branches were well employed.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKE

During October, labour conditions we very favourable in nearly all branches the building trades. The demand for fa help was somewhat greater than the supp and there was some difficulty in obtaini a sufficient number of men for the threshi outfits, owing chiefly to the fact that ma farm labourers who came out to assist du ing the harvest had returned east, althou it was reported that over 16,000 harv hands were sent west of Winnipeg duri the season. A new carriage shop w opened and is in operation. Special a tivity was also evidenced in transportatio

Wheat shipments more than double th of the same time last year. Up to Octob 12, the total amount received at Canadi Pacific Railway points for shipment, we 13,359,000 bushels; the amount received to the corresponding date last year w 6,328,000 bushels.

The city council has fixed the rate taxation for 1905 at 19 mills on the $1. is based on the three-quarter value of t selling property. A large increase is noti ed in the assessment for 1905, against t assessment of 1904, showing $5,157,320 against $3,201,620 for 1904.

At the regular monthly meeting of t Brandon School Board, held on October several communications were received fro female teachers, asking for an increase salary. The board discussed the matt very fully, but the majority of the truste were not in favour of granting an increas

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade good. There were no changes in rat of wages and no unrest in the labou market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—According to statemen made by reliable authorities, the yield the Canadian West for 1905 will be as hi as 90,000,000–100,000,000 bushels. The qu lity of the wheat is superior to that of ar previous year, the bulk being No. 1 har and No. 1 and 2 Northern. Threshing w general throughout the country. Frost h occurred in all parts, but the grain was i stock or in the stack, and it is believed th there will be no frosted wheat in the pr vince this fall. Manitoba fields averag very high, Portage Plains being about

ushels to the acre. The Swan River valley istrict will have over 500,000 bushels of heat to dispose of, some crops averaging 0 bushels to the acre. The Gretna district ad a splendid crop; the yield was not quite s large as was at first anticipated, but he farmers are quite satisfied with the re- ult. The greater part of the crop will rade No. 1 Northern. One Manitoba far- ner has threshed out 120 acres of wheat on is farm near Forest, which yielded 4,076 ushels, an average of over 33 bushels to ne acre, for which he is offered 70 cents er bushel. From reports received up to ne present time, it appears that the aver- ge yield will be from 20 to 25 bushels per cre. This would mean over 80,000,000 ushels of wheat, an advance of 25,000,000 ver last year.

Railroad construction and employment.—onstruction on the Grand Trunk Pacific, orth of Griswold, has commenced; the line located about 4 miles north of Bradward- ne. The agents of the Grand Trunk Pa- fic, who are buying the right of way be- ween Portage la Prairie and Arrow River, ated that the work of grading was pro- ressing along the line, and is completed 2 miles west of Portage la Prairie. The earest point to Brandon is 10 miles north the city.

Other industries.—The sash and door fac- ries and saw-mill reported business very tive. Two flour mills were running night nd day to keep up with orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, rpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, paint- s, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, eamfitters and builders' labourers were all sy. There were some openings for plas- rers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Machinists, steam engineers, black- iths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers d jewellers were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— oodworkers, upholsterers and pattern kers were busily employed.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers and ssmen were very active.

Clothing trades.—With journeymen tail- , garment workers and boot and shoe rkers, trade was very active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, nfectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar- kers and tobacco workers had an active nth.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, ther workers, &c., were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, steno- graphers, delivery employees, hotel and rest- aurant employees, laundry workers and furriers were well employed.

Transport.—Men engaged in freight and passenger service on the Canadian North- ern and Canadian Pacific Railways were very busy. Passenger traffic was very heavy on both lines and the movement of the crop gave employment to a large number of extra men. Teamsters, expressmen and draymen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Men were very scarce in the city and the board of works found it difficult to secure men to finish the work on hand without paying very high wages.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Moose Jaw.—A very prosperous year is reported. The value of the new buildings completed and in course of construction reaches over $800,000.

Oak Lake.—The building record will reach about $20,000. The town is growing fast and reports having had a prosperous year in all lines of trade.

Regina.—Several American capitalists have purchased a large tract of land at an average cost of $14 per acre.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was as well employed during October as at the same season last year, but the outlook was not wholly en- couraging. A large number of men have been hired by different lumber companies to work in the woods in British Columbia. The Alberta Portland Cement Company has bought a piece of ground from the city on certain conditions to establish a large cement manufacturing plant. The company also bought 86 acres of land ad- joining and began work on the buildings, &c. It is expected that 150 men will be employed and that this number will be in- creased to about 300. The flour-mill was nearing completion, and three new eleva- tors were nearly ready to receive grain. The F. F. Higgs Furniture Company is being organized into a joint stock company, limited, the change to go into effect No- vember 1. It is the intention to give all the employees a certain amount of stock and also the privilege of buying further, if they wish. Other firms contemplate simi- lar changes.

Wholesale business was good. Wholesale merchants state that the change in freight rates to Edmonton tends to injure Calgary, and are trying to have proportionate reductions made in rates to and from this point.

The employing printers granted the 8-hour day to their employees without trouble, the same rates of wages per hour to prevail.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged in fall ploughing, threshing and preparing for winter. The crops are excellent.

Lumbering.—The lumbermen to the west are preparing for a large amount of work. A great scarcity of logs was reported.

Manufacturing.—The sash and door factories and brewery were working full time. The latter is making very large additions to its plant. The new soap factory is now placing its product on the market.

Mining.—Active conditions were reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were well employed, and bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and painters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were working full time. A new foundry was established this year and is busy. Machinists were fairly busy. The Canadian Pacific Railway shops commenced on winter time during October. The Bell Telephone Company has been putting certain of its wires under ground, and the railway company has been improving its service, thus keeping electrical workers and linemen active. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet-metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported a busy month, and boot and shoe workers had all they could do.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, &c., were well employed. Ice men were somewhat quiet, but cigarmakers were working steadily.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry worke were busy.

Transport.—All railway men, teamste expressmen, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled laboure were well employed, but are likely to laid off on short notice. Work on the ir gation ditch, though still active, may closed on account of the weather cond tions, at any time.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspond reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARK

The general condition of the labour m ket throughout the Kootenay district d ing October was normal, the shortage unskilled labour for railway constructi during the past two months being n fairly well filled by men who have co pleted work for the season in the harv fields of adjoining districts.

The building trades will be at a sta still until the opening of the spring.

The new Canadian Pacific time-table the Kootenay division, which took effect October 29, reduces the time between N son and Vancouver by about twelve ho This is an improvement for the travelli public, although it caused a steamer Kootenay lake to stop running, throwi the entire crew of 24 men out of empl ment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The large saw-mill at W Fernie was burned. It was said to h cost the Elk River Lumber Company $1 000, while the insurance was reported $60,000; about 100 men were temporar thrown out of employment. The comp has already undertaken the work of rebu ing, but so far could only find employm for about one-third of their usual force workmen. The Yale-Columbia Compa saw-mill at Nelson was the only plant shut down for the winter. Sixty men w thrown out of employment, but the ma ity of this number found work at som the larger mills throughout the distr Several of the mills lately establis agencies of their own at several impor points in Alberta, thus receiving part the profits previously absorbed by Dealers' Association in that province. reduction of transportation rates is desi

Mining.—On the 6th, a fire occurre the St. Eugene Mine, Moyie, causing

ss of the shaft-house, hoisting plant, lacksmith shop and part of the timbering the shaft and mine. This large mine ith the concentrator is now shut down ntil a new plant can be installed. The mpany is putting forth every effort to place the plant as speedily as possible, t two months' time will probably be lost. he number of men affected is 175. The mir mine, upon which development has en proceeding slowly for some time, dis- vered new ore bodies of sufficiently re- gnized merit that the management were anning for extensive development. The rking force will be increased, and the anagement expect that dividends will ain be paid. The 'Lucky Jim' mine, a ic property, in the Slocan district, paid dividend this month of $24,000 to its ners. The Roseberry Zinc Reduction orks are running successfully with one ift of twelve hours, treating about 40 ns. A second shift will be employed ortly, when the plant will treat about 80 ns per day. Harmonious relations ex- ed between employer and employee at e coal camps of Fernie, Michel and Car- hado, though the company reduced ex- nses by dispensing with the services of en men on the engineering staff, the w steel tipple at Coal Creek being now ut completed. The Crow's Nest Pass al Company is erecting a building at al Creek colliery, granting the use of the ne, free of rent, to the Coal Creek Li- ry and Athletic Association, which asso- tion will furnish the building through- t. It is intended to make this building a quiet place of amusement and rest, there ng also a gymnasium. Liquid refresh- nts will be served to members only, a a price to cover running expenses. Is institution, it is thought, will prove reat boon, as there are no other than vate residences within 5 miles of the n where people may meet for rest and reation.

ailroad construction and employment. —essrs. Breckenbridge & Lund, contrac- , were making fair progress, with a e of about 250 men, on the construc- i of the Canadian Pacific Railway nch from Yahk to the international ndary line, a distance of 12 miles, and pect to have some steel laid early in ember.

ther industries.—The construction of new electric power plant at the Upper s on the Kootenay river, and the trans- ion line from that point to Phœnix, nwood and Grand Forks, for mining smelting purposes in the Boundary country section, were being pushed with great vigour by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Limited, giving employment to about 400 men. The company expects to transmit power to the mines in that section by February 1, after which no shut-down because of any shortage of water will be necessary at the mines and smelters. This ensures steadier employment to a large number of men.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during October was active, and employers found it hard to secure all the help required, particularly in certain trades. The demand for help, however, slackened considerably owing to the close of the fishing season and the cessation of work on the Dominion fair buildings, which gave employment to a large number during the month of September.

Employment in industrial establishments was even more active during October than in September. One large plant, the Fraser River Saw-mills, Limited, commenced sawing, giving employment to nearly 200 hands. Officials of the company stated that this number would be increased to 500 within a few months and that ships would be brought to load lumber for the foreign market. Another saw-mill, that of the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, is expected to commence sawing shortly.

The month was an active one also for railway companies, which were handling large shipments of canned salmon. Retail merchants reported a very good month.

The labour market was very quiet and no changes in wages or hours were reported.

A union of British Columbia municipalities, including 20 cities, towns and municipalities of this province, was organized. The officers elected were: Mayor Stevens, of Kamloops, president; Mayor Barnard of Victoria, vice-president; Mayor W. H. Keary, of New Westminster, honorary secretary-treasurer. The union will meet next year in Kamloops. The meeting to form the union was held in this city on September 29 and 30.

The New Westminster board of school trustees has decided to add a course of manual training to the curriculum of the New Westminster schools, in which boys will be taught carpentering and wood carv-

ing and finishing, and the girls clay modelling and domestic science.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops of this district with the exception of the root crop, have all been harvested. Heavy rains late in September and early in October totally destroyed the small portion of the grain crop which was left unharvested or standing in the field, and early frost, about the middle of October, did slight damage to the root crops. Farmers reported labour scarce.

Fishing.—The fishermen had another busy month, an unprecedentedly heavy second run of sockeye salmon coming up the river after the close season had passed. Although a large number of boats were at work, catches of 500 fish and over were made. The fish were nearly all purchased by American canners who had a short pack, the Fraser River canneries having all been filled up during the regular run. The prevailing price was 7 cents a fish, while 10 cents was the lowest price during the regular season. The run of cohoes and steelhead salmon is now on and is well up to the average run. Prices are 15 cents for the former and 25 cents for the latter.

Lumbering.—The lumber market showed signs of improvement, and good logs were in demand. All lumber camps in the district were busy, with prospects for a good winter.

Manufacturing.—All industries reported a good trade, the woodworking, can-making and fruit-canning factories being particularly busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was no railroad construction being carried on in the district, but the British Columbia Electric Railway Company was considering a proposal to build a branch line to Millside, 2 miles from New Westminster.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are quiet now, building operations having slackened off considerably owing to the wet weather. Bricklayers and masons had a very quiet month. Carpenters and joiners had fair employment, a large number of new residences being erected. Lathers, plasterers, paper hangers, plumbers and builders' labourers also had fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Metal workers, iron moulders, machinists, electrical workers and blacksmiths had a good month. Jewellers were fairly busy. Shipbuilders were very quiet, b shipwrights and caulkers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, car builders, wagon and ca riage makers, coopers and shingle weave had a good month, the car builders a coopers being particularly active, owing the demand for cars for new lines and i creased traffic, and for barrels for salti the surplus of the salmon run.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers a pressmen were busy, with prospects for active season.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen t a i l o were busy and boot and shoe workers w reported scarce with the demand increasi

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bake confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cig makers and tobacco workers were well e ployed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery empl ces and waiters had an exceptionally b month. Clerks and stenographers w busy.

Transport.—Freight handlers, teamst and expressmen were active. Steamb men, railroad train men and street railw employees were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was qu with a slight demand for saw-mill hands

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRI

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MAR

During October, outside workmen w not well employed owing to the wet w ther, but mechanics and others enga indoors were fairly busy. Printers cigarmakers were especially active.

There have been few changes in pr in the local market. Royal Hous flour (Ogilvie's) dropped from $5.85 barrel to $5.65. This is owing to the n keting of the new crop of wheat. Bu remained firm at 25 to 30 cents per po for creamery. Eggs were scarce at cents per dozen. There have been changes in the price of hardware. A shipment of Jamaica oranges was rece some time ago and the price dropped $4.25 per box. All soft fruits gener are off the market. Local potatoes w selling at $16 per ton.

The steamer *Camosun* arrived rece from the Naas river and Northern B ish Columbia ports, bringing 3,500 c of salmon, and discharged the sam the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf.

Canadian-Australian liner, *Moana* was discharging 900 tons of Fiji raw sugar at the refinery. The Blue Funnel liner, *Jason* has sailed for Tacoma, taking 105,000 cases of salmon, 250,000 feet of lumber and 400 tons bunker coal. The salmon is for Liverpool and the lumber for Hong Kong. She also took on 17,000 cases of salmon at Victoria.

The receipts for the month of September at the land registry office amounted to $3,735.45, an increase of $117.05 over August, and an increase of $2,052.45 over September, 1904. The population is placed at 50,000.

There is a civic committee on trade and commerce in Vancouver to induce capitalists and others to establish industries at this point. The location of a flour mill at present in prospect. It was stated that the Alberta crop would be turned in the direction of Vancouver, and that the Orient would be supplied through this port with soft wheat which the Canadian Pacific Railway is aiding settlers to grow in that province.

The president of the Great Northern Railway stated recently that the work of construction of the western section of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway would be started this winter and would be rushed as rapidly as possible.

The plan of municipal lighting system discussed by the city council has been laid over indefinitely.

In three of the ten public schools of Vancouver, manual training has been established and is highly satisfactory.

The men engaged at the work of overhauling the New York block were called out on October 4, and were as follows :— 10 carpenters, 2 electrical workers, 4 bricklayers and masons, 4 labourers and 2 painters, numbering 18 in all. The strike was caused by the employment of non-union painters. The work was about completed and so far as the union men are concerned, is a dead issue.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—On the Lulu and Sea islands and the Lower Fraser valley, farmers suffered heavily from the rains. The harvest was satisfactory, but in many instances the grain was left standing and was destroyed by the rain. In the Delta one farmer alone lost 100 acres of oats.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades suffered on account of the unusual wet weather, as did also all outside workers. Eight hours per day were worked. The following were the prevailing rates per hour:—

Bricklayers	$0.56¼
Carpenters	0.40
Joiners	0.40
Lathers	2.25 per M.
Plasterers	0.62½
" labourers	0.43¾
Painters and glaziers	0.40
Plumbers	0.56¼
Steam fitters	0.56¼
Stonecutters	0.56¼
Stonemasons	0.56¼
Builders' labourers	0.31¼
Stair builders	0.40
Shinglers	1.00 per M.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Wagon makers were in demand. Woodworking factories and carriage factories were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper offices were very busy, two evening papers working overtime. Job offices were fairly active. Pressmen were all well employed.

Clothing trades.—These trades generally had a good month, but in one or two instances complaint was made of trade being quiet. Chinese and Japanese shops were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Fair conditions prevailed. Cigarmakers were unusually busy.

Leather trades.—These trades reported a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Transportation was very active. All railroad employees, freight handlers, steamboatmen and firemen, street railway employees and cab drivers were well employed. Teamsters, carters and expressmen were forced to suspend work on account of the rain. Longshoremen were fairly active. They receive 35 cents per hour for day work and 40 cents for night.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was increasing in numbers and will continue to increase until the New Year.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was not favourable when compared with the corresponding month of previous years. The metal and shipbuilding trades were particularly inactive, for, although a larger amount of work in these branches was con-

tracted for, operations had not begun at the end of the month. In nearly every branch, the supply of labour was greater than the demand.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company paid another annual dividend to its employees during the month. According to the terms of the profit-sharing system inaugurated by this company three years ago, employees were to receive one-third of the annual dividend in excess of the regular 4 per cent dividend divided among the shareholders. Every man in the company's employ for one year previous to the distribution, is entitled to a share in the profits. The first bonus was paid in 1903, and amounted to $25 for each man. Last year a $35 bonus was paid and for this year the amount is $40. The aggregate sum distributed was $17,000 among 425 men, 111 of whom are employed on the Victorian system, the rest being employed at Vancouver and New Westminster.

The price of bread has dropped to 5 cents per loaf, or 20 loaves for $1. Formerly prices were: single loaf, 10 cents, 2 for 15 cents, 4 for 25 cents or 17 for $1. The latter prices have prevailed for about a year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has sent out a party to examine and report on the most feasible route for the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway between Wellington, the present terminus, and Comox.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fisheries commissioner for the province has returned from the hatcheries of the Fraser river and reported the prospects for seeding the spawn this year as being excellent. At Seaton lake, only about 20 per cent of the fish which came were retained, the remainder being allowed to proceed and spawn naturally. At this hatchery, 45,000,000 sock-eye eggs and 1,500,000 eggs of the spring salmon were obtained. The takes at other hatcheries were as follows: Shuswap, 11,500,000 eggs; Birkenhead, 24,500,000, and Morice Creek, 6,000,000; making, with the Seaton Lake take, 87,000,000 eggs for the hatcheries on the Fraser. Fishing operations on the west coast were developing steadily.

Lumbering.—A Minneapolis company has acquired 43,000 acres of valuable timber lands on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island. A large shingle mill is being erected on Mears Island, which, when completed, will have a capacity of 380,000 shingles per day. It is proposed to have the mill in operation in March, 1906. In the Chemainus and Ladysmith districts, logging operations were active.

Mining.—The Crofton smelter will soo be put in operation again after a lon period of idleness.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Operations for th season were well advanced and, while em ployment for the month was fair, the ou look was not favourable. Bricklayers, m sons, lathers, and plasterers had a goo month, and carpenters, joiners and painte were fairly well employed, but plumbe reported a scarcity of work, and with buil ers' labourers and stonecutters work h fallen off considerably since September.

Metal, engineering and shipbuildi trades.—There was scant employment f iron moulders, boilermakers and iron shi builders, and shipwrights and caulkers we but partially employed. Electrical wor ers and linemen reported work dull. Blac smiths, sheet metal workers and horsesho were busy and machinists and steam en neers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage a wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Trade w dull with printers, but pressmen and bo binders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors re ported trade fair. Garment workers w again busy and working full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bake butchers and cigarmakers had a fair mon

Leather trades.—Harness makers and s dlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well e ployed. A number of clerks and deliv employees were out of work. Laundry wo ers had full employment.

Transport.—On the water front empl ment was fair. Steamboat men and f men and longshoremen had a fair mon Street railway men were fully employ but cab drivers and hackmen reported tr dull. Teamsters had fair employment

Unskilled labour.—This class of lab was not as well employed as in Septem and the prospects are not bright.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour mar showed a marked improvemnt over Sp-

tember, with prospects of still further improvement. The settlement of the strike in the mines of this city, brought about by the Deputy Minister of Labour, a two-years' contract being signed by the men and the management, had a very beneficial effect on business. Although there was not much activity, there was a feeling of security among business men. Retail trade showed an increase over the previous month. The sawmill which closed in August was still idle.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Conditions were quiet among the fishermen, but the run of herring is expected shortly, when employment will be more active. Three stations on the west coast of the island have been established for the catching and preparing of dog-fish, which are very plentiful at those points, and these stations were very busy.

Lumbering.—In the lumber camps, work has been somewhat quiet during October, owing to the wet weather that has prevailed, but there was a good demand for logs. The sawmills, with the exception of one in this city, were running full time, but there were plenty of men to fill all demands.

Mining.—Work in the mines in the city was commenced on the second of the month, and the men were gradually started at work until, at the end of the month, the majority of those employed before the trouble had secured employment. The company commenced shipping again and prospects are good. Outside the city the mines were working steadily and, in some cases, increasing their outputs. There was little activity in the quartz mines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Quietness prevailed among the different branches, there being no new work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and blacksmiths had a dull month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions were reported dull.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen reported improving conditions.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Crofton.—The smelter was being prepared for operation.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA—THE WOODWORKING TRADES—WOODWORKERS, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, VARNISHERS AND POLISHERS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS, PATTERN MAKERS AND COOPERS.

THE department presents herewith a statistical return relating to rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the several branches of the woodworking trades throughout Canada. The arrangement of the material is similar to that adopted in returns of the series previously published,* localities from which quotations were received being set forth alphabetically, according to provinces, with columns added in which the exact amount of any changes of which a record was secured are indicated. As in previous articles of the series, a number of small tables have been embodied in

* A full explanation of the nature and scope of the special investigation undertaken by the department into rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the different groups of trades throughout the Dominion was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 522. Wages and hours in the different branches of the printing and allied trades, including hand and machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers, were first dealt with, tables being published in the November and December, 1904, issues of the *Labour Gazette*, at pages 530 and 6 respectively. In the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 836, publication of a series of tables relating to wages and hours in the building trades was begun, wages and hours of bricklayers and masons being first taken up. The wages and hours of carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers have been subsequently dealt with in the *Labour Gazette* for April, at page 1091, for May at page 1238, and for July at page 66 respectively. In the September, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 300, tables relating to the metal trades, including ironworkers, iron moulders, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, metal polishers, sheet metal workers, and shipwrights and caulkers, appeared.

the article accompanying the tables in which the significance of the detailed returns have been analysed from a number of points of view.

Current Rates of Wages.

The rates of wages and hours of labour prevailing in the several branches of the woodworking trades, and in different localities in the same branch, will be seen at a glance from the tables, and comparisons easily noted. As a rule, rates will be found to show a tendency to be higher and hours of labour to be shorter, other things being equal, in the larger centres of industry. West of the Great Lakes, also, higher rates and shorter hours, as a rule, prevail, compared with the central and eastern provinces, the highest point being usually reached in British Columbia, and the lowest in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Current Hours of Labour.

In a series of tables given below, the number of localities in which a ten-hour day, a nine-hour day, an eight-hour day, and a shorter working day on Saturdays were reported in the several provinces are set forth. Though information as to the number of workmen affected by the several returns was not obtained by the department, the tables will permit of a comparison, as between the different provinces, of the number of localities in which the working days above mentioned are in force, and will thus illustrate more clearly the significance of the detailed returns. It will be seen, for example, that the only instances of an eight-hour day prevailing in the woodworking trades were reported from Ontario and British Columbia, upholsterers at Niagara Falls, in the former province, and upholsterers and woodworkers at Nelson, in the latter province, being the classes affected. In the great majority of localities the ten-hour day was in force. In all, returns were received from 260 localities, of which 210 reported a ten-hour day, or nearly 81 per cent, and 42 reported a nine-hour day, or about 16 per cent. A shorter working day on Saturdays was reported from 116 localities. As a rule, the shorter working days included the larger centres of industry, and consequently represent large bodies of work people.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, the Nine-hour day, the Eight-hour day and a shorter work day on Saturdays among Woodworkers.*

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday rec'd.
Nova Scotia	3	3	.....	....	1
P. E. Island	1	1	....	...	....
New Brunswick	6	5	1	.....	
*Quebec	12	10	2	..	
Ontario	21	19	2	.....	1
Manitoba	2	2	.....	.....	..
B. Columbia	5	1	3	1	
Total	50	41	8	1	2

*One instance of an 11-hour day was received Quebec.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Numbe of Localities from which Returns wer received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hou day, Eight-hour day and shorter wor day on Saturdays among Cabinetmaker

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter
Nova Scotia	.....	....	....	.....	...
P. E. Island	1	1	.....	..	...
New Brunswick	4	3	1	.....	
*Quebec	9	6	1	....	
Ontario	19	16	3	.....	
Manitoba	3	3	....	.....	...
Alberta	1	..	1	.....	..
B. Columbia	5	1	4	.....	
Total	42	30	10	.....	

* There were two localities in Quebec report working days of 10¼ and 10½ hours respectively.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Upholsterers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday rec'd.
va Scotia	3	3	.....	.....	.....
E. Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
w Brunswick..	3	2	1	...	1
ebec.....	7	5	1	...	2
ario	17	14	1	1	11
nitoba	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	5	1	3	1	1
Total	39	29	6	2	15

One locality in Quebec reported a 10½ day and an 8 ay on Saturdays.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Varnishers and Polishers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday received.
Scotia.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick ..	3	2	1	.....	1
c	8	6	1	....	3
)	22	21	1	.....	14
ba	2	1	1	.....	.....
katchewan	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Britis Columbia .	4	2	2	.....	2
tal	44	37	6	...	20

locality in Quebec reported a 10½ hour day.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of a Shorter work day on Saturday received.
Nova Scotia.....	4	3	1	....	...
P. E. Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick ..	4	3	1	.....	1
Quebec	8	8	.....	.....	3
Ontario	16	15	1	.....	9
Manitoba	1	1	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia .	4	3	1	....	1
Total	38	34	4	.....	14

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Pattern Makers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday received.
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	.....	....	1
P. E. Island.. ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	1	... ..	1	.....	.....
Quebec.....	6	6	.. ...	.....	2
Ontario	12	11	1	...	8
Manitoba	1	1	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia .	3	.....	3	.....	1
Total	25	20	5	.....	12

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localties from which Returns were received of the Ten-hour day, Nine-hour day, Eight-hour day and shorter work day on Saturdays among Coopers.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of a shorter work day on Saturday received.
Nova Scotia	1	1	..	..	..
P. E. Island	1	1	..	..	..
New Brunswick	1	..	1	..	..
Quebec	5	5	..	..	3
Ontario	12	11	1	..	8
Manitoba	1	1	..	..	..
British Columbia	1	..	1	..	..
Total	22	19	3	..	11

Changes in Wages.

The department obtained a record, as a result of its investigation of 187 increases and 1 decrease in wages among the woodworking trades, distributed over the past ten years. Of this total, 106 increases went into effect in Ontario, 36 in Quebec, 13 in British Columbia, and 11 each in Nova Scotia and Manitoba. By years, the largest number of increases were recorded in 1903 and 1900, the totals being 51 and 32 respectively. In 1902, 25 increases went into effect; in 1904, 18, and in 1901, 11. The decrease above-mentioned was reported from London, Ont., and resulted from a change from a time to a piece-work schedule.

Changes in Hours.

In the table presented below, the number and nature of the changes of which the department secured a record among the woodworking trades, are set forth according to the years in which they occurred. The changes for a shorter working day on Saturdays were regarded separately, though as a matter of fact they frequently occur with changes affecting the other days of the week, in combination with changes affecting the other days of the week. The table, accordingly, somewhat overstates the number of cases on which changes of wages went into effect. In all, a record of 87 changes was obtained, of which 33 occurred in 1903, 17 in 1902, 13 in 1900, and 11 in 1904. In 12 instances the date was not reported. The changes were all from a ten to a nine-hour day and for a shorter day on Saturdays, 31 instances of the former being recorded and 66 of the latter. There was no record of an increase in hours.

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours in Woodworking Trades.

Year.	Nature of Change.		Total
	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturday.	
1905	1	1	
1904	2	9	
1903	13	20	
1902	6	11	
1901	..	4	
1900	4	9	
1897	1	1	
1896	..	1	
1893	1	..	
1891	1	..	
No date	2	10	
Total	31	66	

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES, RECORD OF INCREASES IN WAGES IN THE WOODWORKING TRADES.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total
1905	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	
1904	..	..	..	9	4	2	3	
1903	..	1	2	7	33	1	7	
1902	1	..	3	2	19	..	..	
1901	4	..	..	1	6	..	..	
1900	..	..	2	..	28	2	..	
1899	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
1898	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	
1897	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	
1896	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	
1895	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
No date	6	..	1	6	6	..	1	
Totals	11	1	9	36	106	11	3	

Wages and Hours in 1889.

By way of illustrating the extent to which changes in wages and hours in the woodworking trades have gone into effect during the past sixteen years, the rates for workmen of these classes quoted in the report of the Royal Commission on Capital and Labour, issued during 1889, were collected and compared with the rates at present prevailing in the same localities. In the great majority of cases it was found that a considerable increase had gone into effect during the period. For example, pattern makers at St. John, N.B., received a rate of $9 to $13 per week in 1889, working ten hours per day; the present rate for this class is $2 per day of nine hours. Woodworkers at Windsor, Ont., received $1.75 per day in 1889, and at present receive from $2 to $2.50 per day; at Chatham, Ont., wages of this class were from $9 to $11 per week in 1889, and are at present $2 per day of ten hours. Coopers, also, in both of the last-named cities and in Toronto have had their wages very materially increased since 1889. For cabinet makers and carriage and wagon makers comparative statistics of wages and hours in 1889 and 1905 are as follows:—

Comparative Table of Wages and Hours of Cabinet Makers in 1889 and 1905.

Locality.	1889.		1905.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
t. John, N.B	$7-$12 per week	10	$2.00 per day	9
erbrooke, Que	$1.50-$1.75 per day	10	$2.25 "	10
oronto, Ont	$10-$12 per week	10	$2.25-$2.70 per day	9
hatham, Ont	$10-$12 per week	10	$2.50-$3.00 "	10
indsor, Ont	$10 per week	10	$2.25 "	10

Comparative Table of Wages and Hours of Carriage Workers in 1889 and 1905.

Locality.	1889.		1905.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
John, N.B	$1.35-$2.10 per day	10	$2.00 per day	10
ontreal, Que	$7-$16 per week	10	$1.50-$2.65 per day	10
oronto, Ont	$1.50 per day	9	$2-$2.70 "	9
atham, Ont	$1.50-$2.00 per day	10	$2.50 per day	10
Thomas, Ont	$1-$1.75 "	10	$2.00 "	10

nsus Returns of Wages in the Woodworking Trades.

Information with regard to tendencies i wages among the different classes of the odworking trades, as contained in the nsus of Canada for 1870-71, 1880-81 a 1890-91, is given in the accompanying tles, in which the number of workmen eployed in different woodworking establiments and their total wages for each of tl years in question are set forth, accordir to provinces, for the entire Dominion, with a column in which the earnings of individuals in each year is worked out.

As a rule, a steady increase in individual earnings is shown throughout the Dominion during both of the decades covered by the returns, though, as will be seen from the tables, instances to the contrary occurred in certain of the provinces in the case of certain classes of employees. The rate of increase, on the whole, was considerably more rapid between 1880 and 1890 than in the preceding decade.

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS RETURNS OF NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORIES IN 1870-1, 1880-1 AND 1890-1.

Province.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Prince Edward Island	.....	18	44	.....	3,500	13,780	.....	194 44	313 1
Nova Scotia	99	112	329	36,450	31,616	113,557	368 18	282 28	345 1
New Brunswick	167	124	204	41,779	45,365	72,508	250 17	365 84	355 4
Quebec	705	234	2,127	172,417	75,567	790,639	244 56	322 90	371 7
Ontario	1,548	2,286	2,381	485,069	778,028	881,753	313 35	340 35	374 7
Manitoba	.....	57	70	.....	30,940	36,520	.....	542 80	521 7
N.-W. Territories	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	10,550	.....	.....	479 5
British Columbia	.....	47	630	.....	32,820	389,960	.....	694 04	618 9
Canada	2,519	2,878	5,707	735,715	997,836	2,309,267	292 06	346 71	404 6

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS RETURNS OF NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN CABINE AND FURNITURE-MAKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1870-1, 1880-1 AND 1900-1.

Province.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c
Prince Edward Island	.....	91	92	.....	20,120	25,570	.....	221 09	277
Nova Scotia	315	340	588	96,507	97,461	190,260	306 34	286 65	323
New Brunswick	174	193	227	51,540	53,075	79,504	296 20	275 00	350
Quebec	1,108	1,700	1,251	241,693	513,043	384,194	218 13	300 18	306
Ontario	2,769	3,460	4,720	799,695	1,000,595	1,585,147	288 79	289 20	335
Manitoba	.....	46	57	.....	22,360	25,676	.....	486 00	450
N.-W. Territories	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4,030	.....	.....	403
British Columbia	.....	27	235	.....	16,950	137,390	.....	627 77	584
Canada	4,366	5,857	7,180	1,189,435	1,723,604	2,432,771	272 43	294 28	338

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS RETURNS OF NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN CA RIAGE MAKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1870-1, 1880-1 AND 1890-1.

Province.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average individual yearly wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880 1.	1890
				$	$	$	$	$ cts.	$
Prince Edward Island.	.....	215	143	.....	39,780	37,714	.....	185 02	263
Nova Scotia	428	471	650	96,705	113,144	185,120	223 84	240 22	284
New Brunswick	472	491	463	130,080	124,583	154,944	275 59	253 73	334
Quebec	2,118	2,077	2,564	404,982	425,885	780,316	191 21	210 05	304
Ontario	4,780	5,391	5,096	1,259,799	1,529,880	1,754,967	263 55	283 73	384
Manitoba	.....	44	64	.....	24,898	36,658	.....	565 88	573
N.-W. Territories	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	9,125	.....	.....	536
British Columbia	.....	24	59	.....	17,120	40,728	.....	713 33	690
Canada	7,798	8,713	9,056	1,891,566	2,275,290	2,999,572	242 57	261 02	331

Table Sowing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Musical Instrument Establishments in 1870-1, 1880-1 and 1890-1.

Province.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Amount of individual yearly wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.									
Nova Scotia	33	45	44	9,040	21,573	17,535	273 90	478 40	398 52
New Brunswick	18	4	11	7,900	1,500	5,025	433 88	375 00	456 82
Quebec	60	75	170	24,225	30,700	77,620	403 75	400 93	450 70
Ontario	387	817	1,941	165,539	364,050	858,643	427 75	445 59	442 37
Manitoba									
N.W. Territories									
British Columbia			4			3,600			900 00
Canada	498	941	2,170	206,704	417,823	962,423	415 07	444 12	443 51

Table Showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Cooperage Works in 1870-1, 1880-1 and 1900-1.

Province.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average of individual yearly wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island		126	49		24,163	10,025		191 85	204 59
Nova Scotia	548	639	835	59,642	72,266	120,610	108 83	113 10	144 44
New Brunswick	261	71	150	17,515	10,747	16,129	67 06	137 28	107 52
Quebec	796	588	480	89,628	85,332	120,982	112 59	145 12	252 04
Ontario	1,837	1,843	1,667	478,168	451,714	463,153	260 29	245 09	283 89
Manitoba		1	4		300	1,035		300 00	258 75
North-west Territories									
British Columbia		9	19		3,940	12,600		437 77	663 15
Canada	3,442	3,277	3,204	644,953	648,462	744,534	187 37	197 88	232 38

Table Showing Census Returns of Numbers and Earnings of Employees in Boat Building Establishments in 1870-1, 1880-1 and 1900-1.

Province.	Number of hands employed.			Total yearly wages.			Average of individual yearly wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
				$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island		14	45		1,490	6,630		106 43	147 31
Nova Scotia	81	151	252	15,301	19,963	29,565	188 90	132 20	117 32
New Brunswick	47	69	77	7,880	14,272	9,940	167 65	206 84	129 09
Quebec	107	37	135	13,104	6,247	16,503	122 49	168 30	125 94
Ontario	62	138	259	14,767	28,097	76,279	238 18	203 60	294 51
Manitoba		9	3		3,248	1,775		360 09	591 66
North-west Territories									
British Columbia		3	61		300	38,400		100 00	629 50
Canada	297	421	832	51,052	73,617	179,092	172 90	174 84	215 25

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS O		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prio to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst		17½	§1 75	20	2 00			
Guysboro'			*1 30–1 50		1 75–2 50			
Springhill	1901		1 65–1 85		2 00–2 25			
New Brunswick.								
Florenceville			1 50 2 00		1 80–2 50			
[1] Newcastle					1 25 1 50			
St. George					1 00–1 25			
St. John	*1903*	*16⅔*	*1 50*	*22½*	*2 00*	*1889*	*10*	
St. Stephen					1 25–2 25		10	
Woodstock	1884				1 75			
Prince Edward Island.								
[1] Charlottetown	1903	10	1 00	12½–25				
[2] "					*1 50–2 50*			
Quebec.								
Bernierville				15	1 50			
[3] Buckingham	1902	12½–20	1 25–2 00	15–40	1 50–4 00			
Coaticook		20	2 00		2 50			
Danville	1904		1 50		1 60	1902	10	
Hull					*1 50–1 75*			
Grand Pabos	1903		1 20–1 30		1 00–2 50			
Lake Megantic				10–17½	1 00–1 75		10	
[4] Montreal	*1901*	*15–18*		*20*	*2 00*			
"	*1902*	*22½*	*2 00*	*22½*	*2 00*	*1902*	*9*	
"	1903	19	1 90	23	2 07	1903	10	
Quebec					1 40–2 00			
St. Hyacinthe	*1904*			*18*	*1 80*	*1904*		
Ste. Irenée	1896	12	1 20		1 75–2 00			
Sherbrooke	*1904*	*12½–17½*	*1 25–1 75*	*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*			
Three Rivers	*1897*	*12½–13½*	*1 25–1 35*		*1 50–2 00*			
Ontario.								
[5] Belleville			*1 50*		*1 50–2 00*			
Berlin	*1902*		*1 15*		*1 50*			
Brantford	*1902*	*17½–20*	*1 75–2 00*	*20–22½*	*1 80–2 00*			
Chatham	*1903*	*17½–20*	*1 75*	*20*	*2 00*	*1900*	*10*	
Chesterfield	1903		1 50		2 00			
[6] Dundas	1903	13½	1 25–1 50		1 50–2 00			
[7] Guelph	1900	12½	1 25			1903	10	
"	*1903*	*14–15*	*1 40–1 50*	*20*	*2 00*	*1903*	*10*	
"						*1904*	*10*	

* Common men.
§ Skilled men.
[1] An advance in wages for all classes since 1902 of 10 p.c. to 20 p.c. has taken effect.
[2] Wages are slightly in advance of last year, with a general upward tendency in the woodworking and furnishing trades.
[3] The highest rates are for sawyers.

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

WOODWORKERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 27.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day of 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	2½	25						
10	10								
10	9		35-40						
10	10		30-50						
10	9½								
10	10								
9	*9*		*0 50*					*1*	*1*
10	9								
10	10								
		2½	0 25						
10	*10*								
10	10								
		2½	20 25						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	9		0 10						1
10	*10*								
11	11		0 50						
10	8								2
9	*9*								
9	*9*								
9	4-5	4	0 17					1	4-5
10	*10*		55 80						
10	10								
10	*9*		*0 25*						
10	*10*		*25-65*						
10	*9*								
10	*10*		*0 35*						
10	*5-9*	2½	*0 25*						
10	*9½*	2½	*0 25*						½
10	10		0 50						
10	9		25-50						
		2½	0 25						1
10	*5*	*5½*	*0 50*						3

C.P.R. employees work 58 hours per week, or quit at 4 p.m. Saturdays.
No change during last 15 years.
Saturday half-holiday during July and August.
Piano workers, previous to 1903, $2.10 per day, at present $2.25 per day. 10 hours per day 1st 5 days of week and 6 hours before 1903. Saturdays at present 5 hours.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS O	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.				Year in which change took place.	Hours current prio to date of change.
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.		Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturda
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Hamilton	1903	15–17½						
"					1 75–2 00	1903	10	
Ingersoll	1900	15	1 50		2 00–2 50			
Kemptville				15	1 50		10	
Kingston	1901	15	1 50			1901	10	
"	1902		1 75					
"	1903		2 00		2 00–2 25			
London	1900	15	1 50	15–20	1 50–2 00		10	
[8] Oshawa	1902	12½	1 25		1 75			
[9] Ottawa					1 50–2 50			
Pembroke	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Peterborough	1898	15–20	1 35–1 80	22½–30	2 00–2 70	1898	10	
St. Catharines	1903		2 00–2 25		2 50–2 75			
[10] Stratford	1900	17½	1 75		2 10			
Tavistock	1903		1 47		1 65			
Toronto	1903	22½–25	2 02½–2 25	25–30	2 25–2 70	1901	10	
Windsor								
"	1902	15	1 50	20–25	2 00–2 50			
Woodstock	1901		1 25					
"	1903		1 35		1 75–2 00	1903	10	
Manitoba.								
Brandon	1900	25	2 50		2 75			
Neepawa	1898	22½	2 25	35	3 50			
British Columbia.								
[11] Nanaimo		35	3 50	35	3 50		9–10	
Nelson					3 50			
New Westminster	1903	30	3 00	33⅓	3 00	1903	10	
Vancouver	1903	30	3 00	35	3 50	1903	10	
[12] Victoria				30	3 00		10	

[8] Saturday half-holiday during summer months.
[9] Saturday half-holiday during summer months.
[10] The only change in hours per week since 1900 is during July and August, the factories closing Saturday afternoon during those two months.
[11] Rates and hours same for many years.
[12] No changes in wages or hours of labour for a number of years. 5 hours on Saturday during summer months in these trades.

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

WOODWORKERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	*5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10	9	.....	50–1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
9	9	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	*5–9*	.....	*0 50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10	9	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	*9*	*6½–10*	*65–90*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	*10*	.....	*0 50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	*10*	.....	*0 35*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	*5*	2½–5	23½–45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	*10*	.....	50–1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	40–65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	*10*	.....	*0 25*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	12½	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9–10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	*8*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	*5*	*3½*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*5*
10	*5*	*5*	*0–50*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9–10	*9–10*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No 2.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
*a*Bass River			1 10–1 30		1 25–1 50			
New Brunswick								
Fredericton					1 30			
St. John	1900	18¾	1 66⅔	22½	2 00	1903	10	
"	*1902*	*16⅔*	*1 50*	*22¼*	*2 00*	*1889*	*10*	
St. Stephen					1 25–2 25			
Woodstock					*1 50			
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown	1902		†		*1 50–2 50*			
Quebec.								
Coaticook		20	2 00	25	2 50			
Fraserville	1904	10–15	1 00–1 50	10–17½	1 00–1 75			
Lake Megantic				10–17½	1 00 1 75		10	
Montreal	1903	19	1 90	23	2 07	1903	10	
"	*1905*	*22½*	*2 25*	*30*	*3 00*			
St. Hyacinthe	*1904*			*18*	*1 80*	*1904*		
Ste. Irenée	1896			30	3 00			
Sherbrooke	*1904*	*17½–22½*	*1 75–2 25*	*20–25*	*2 00 2 50*			
Three Rivers	*1897*	*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*	*17½–22½*	*1 75–2 25*			
Ontario.								
*b*Belleville		*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*	*20–25*	*2 00–2 50*			
Berlin	*1902*		*1 15*		*1 50*	*1902*		
Chatham	*1903*	*20*	*2 00*	*25 30*	*2 50–3 00*			
*c*Dundas	1903	14	1 40		150–2 00			
Guelph	1900	15	1 50			1900	10	
"	*1903*	*17½–20*	*1 75–2 00*		*2 00–2 50*	*1903*	*10*	
Hamilton	*1903*	*15–17½*	*1 50–1 75*	*17½–22½*	*1 75–2 25*	*1904*	*10*	
London	*1900*	*15*	*1 50*	*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*		*10*	
Niagara Falls				25	2 50			
Peterborough	1891	15–17½	1 50–1 75		2 25	1891	10	
"	*1900*	*10–17½*	*1 00–1 75*	*15–25*	*1 50–2 50*		*10*	
Renfrew	1898		1 50		2 25			
St. Catharines					*2 50–3 00*	*1903*	*9*	
*d*Stratford	*1900*	*17½*	*1 75*		*2 10*	*1900*	*10*	
"	1902	15–17		20–22½			10	
Strathroy					1 75–2 25			
*e*Toronto	1902	25–28	2 00–2 80			1902	10	
"	*1903*	*22½–27½*	*2 02½–2 47½*	*25–30*	*2 25–2 70*	1903	10	
"								
Windsor	*1902*	*15*	*1 50*	*17½–20*	*1 75–2 00*			
"	1904		2 00		2 25			
Woodstock	1901		1 25		1 60	1903	10	

* Unchanged since 1884. † Advance of 10 to 20 per cent.

a Chair makers. *b* No change in 22 years. *c* Saturday half holiday during summer months.

'OODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B., No. 20.

CBINET MAKERS.

LOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
r day, s days week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
			0 15-0 20						
10	10								
9	9	4	0 33⅓					1	
9	*9*		*0 50*					*1*	*1*
10	9								
10	10								
10	*10*								
10	10	5	0 50						
10½	7½	2½	0 25						
10	8								2
9	4-5	4	0 17					1	4-5
		7½	*0 75*						
10½	8¾		0 50						
10	10								
10	*9*	2½	*25*						
10	*10*	2½	*25*						
10	*9*								
10	*10*		*35*						
10	*9½*	*5-10*	*0 50-1 00*						
10	9		0 10-0 50						
10	9	2-5	0 20-0 50						1
10	*5*	*2½-5*	*0 25-0 50*						*4*
10	*5*	*2½-5*	*0 25-0 50*						*4*
10	*5-9*	*5*	*0 50*						*4*
10	10								
9	9							1	
10	*9*	*5-7½*	*0 50-0 75*						
10	10		0 75						
9	*5*								*4*
10	*10*								
10	5-10		0 05						5
10	10								
9	5								
9	5	5-7½	0 20-0 47½					1	5
		2½-5	0 22½-0 45						
10	*5*	*2½-5*	*0 25-0 50*						
			0 25						
10	5-9		0 35						1-5

d ive hours on Saturdays during summer months.
e iano workers, finishers and regulators. *f* Increase since 1895, about 8 per cent.

5

WAGES AND HOURS IN TH

TABLE No. 2-

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current pr to date of chang	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturd
Manitoba.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hr
Brandon	*1900*	*25*	*2 50*		*2 75*			
Neepawa	1898	25	2 50	40	4 00			
*g*Winnipeg	1904	22½–30	2 25–3 00	27½–35	2 75–3 50			
N. W. Territories.								
Calgary					2 50–2 67			
British Columbia.								
Nanaimo				*35*	*3 50*			
Nelson					*4 00*			
New Westminster	*1903*	*30*	*3 00*	*33⅓*	*3 00*	*1903*	*10*	*1*
Vancouver		*30*	*3 00*	*35*	*3 50*			
*h*Victoria				*30*	*3 00*			

TABLE No

Nova Scotia.								
Amherst		17½	1 75		2 00			
[1]Halifax								
[2]Truro				20	2 00			
Yarmouth					2 00			
New Brunswick.								
St. John	*1902*	*16⅔*	*1 50*	*22½*	*2 00*	*1889*	*10*	
St. Stephen					1 50–2 50			
Woodstock					1 50			
P. E. Island.								
Charlottetown	1902	*			*1 50–2 50*			
Quebec.								
Coaticook			2 50		3 00			
Montreal	*1902*			*18–20*				
"	1903		1 50–1 75		1 75–2 25			
St. Hyacinthe	*1904*			*20*	*2 00*	*1904*		
Ste. Irenée	1896	12½	1 25	20	2 00			
Sherbrooke	*1904*	*17½–22½*	*1 75–2 25*	*20–22½*	*2 00–2 25*			
Three Rivers	*1897*	*12½–15*	*1 25–1 50*	*17½–20*	*1 75–2 00*			

g Five hours on Saturday in summer. *h* Wages and hours the same for many years.
* An advance of 10 to 20 per cent. [1] On piece-work from $10 to $12 per week. [2] Boys average $4 p

OODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

BINET MAKERS—*Continued.*

OUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
t Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
r day 5 days week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per Hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	*10*		*0 25*						
10	10	15	1 50						
10	10	5	50						
9	9								
9-10	*7*								
9	*9*								
9	*5*	3½						*1*	*5*
10	*5*	*5*	*0 50*						
9-10	*9-10*								

OLSTERERS.

10	10		25						
10	10								
10	10								
9	*9*		*0 50*					*1*	*1*
10	9								
10	10								
10	*10*								
10	10		0 50						
9-10	*9-10*								
10	8¾		0 25						
10	*10*								
10	10	7½	0 75						
10	*9*	2½	*0 25*						
10	*10*	*5*	*0 50*						

WAGES AND HOURS IN TH

TABLE No. 3—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.
		Per Hour.	Per Day.			
Ontario.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts	
[3]Belleville		*20-25*	*2 00-2 50*		*2 50*	
Chatham	*1903*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20-25*	*2 00-2 25*	
[4]Dundas	1903	12½	1 25	16	1 60	
Guelph	*1898*	16⅔	1 67½			
"	*1903*	*20*	*2 00*	*22½*	*2 25*	*1898*
Hamilton					*1 75-2 00*	*1904*
Ingersoll	1900	12½	1 25	20	2 00	1900
Kingston	1903	15	1 50	17½	1 75	
London	*1900*	*12½-17½*	*1 25-1 75*	*15-20*	*1 50-2 00*	
Niagara Falls	1904	*25	2 50	35	2 80	
[5]Ottawa					2 00-2 25	
Pembroke	1900	17½	1 75	25	2 50	
Peterborough	*1900*	*16*	*1 60*	*20*	*2 00*	
Renfrew	1900		1 75		2 25	
St. Catharines	*1902*		*2 00*		*2 00-2 50*	
Stratford	*1900*	*18*	*1 80*		*2 00*	*1900*
Toronto	1902	20-22½	2 00-2 25	25-27½	2 25-2 47	
"	*1903*	*25-27½*	*2 25-2 47½*	*27½-35*	*2 47½-3 15*	1903
Windsor	*1902*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20-22½*	*2 00-2 25*	
Woodstock	1895		1 75		2 10	
Manitoba.						
Brandon			*2 75-3 00*			
Neepawa	1898	30	3 00	45	4 50	
Winnipeg	1904	22½-30	2 25-3 00	27½-35	2 75-3 50	
British Columbia.						
Nanaimo				*30*	*3 00*	
Nelson					*4 00*	
New Westminster	*1903*	*30*	*3 00*	*33⅓*	*3 00*	*1903*
[6]Vancouver	*1905*	*30*	*2 70*	*35*	*3 15*	*1905*
Victoria				*30*	*3 00*	

TABLE No

Nova Scotia.							
Amherst		20	2 00		2 25		
Bass River		11	1 10		1 35		
Springhill	1901		1 75		2 00		
New Brunswick.							
St. John	*1902*	*16⅔*	*1 50*	*22½*	*2 00*	*1889*	*10*
St. Stephen					1 50-2 00		
Woodstock					2 00		

[3] No change in 15 years.
[4] Saturday half holiday in summer.
[5] 5 hours on Saturdays in summer.
[6] Half holiday Saturday during summer.

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

UPHOLSTERERS—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	*9*		*0 50*						
10	*9½*	*2½–7½*	*0 25–0 75*						
10	9	3½	0 35						
		3¼	*0 32½*						
10	*9*	*2½*	*0 25*						*1*
10	*5*								*4*
10	9	7½	0 75						
10	9	2½	0 25						
10	*5–9*	*2½*	*0 25*						*4*
8	8	10	0 30					2	
10	10								
		7½	0 75						
10	*9*	*4*	*0 40*						
9	9		0 50					1	1
10	*10*		*0 50*						
10	*10*	*2*	*0 20*						
		5	0 22½–0 25						
9	5	*2½–5*	*0 22½–4 00*						1
10	*5*	*2½–5*	0 25 0 50						
10	9		0 35						
10	10	15	1 50						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	*10*								
10	*10*								
8	*8*								
9	*5*	*3½*						*1*	*5*
9	*9*	*5*	*0 45*						
9–10	*9–10*								

VARNISHERS AND POLISHERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B., NO. 30.

10	10		25						
10	10		25						
10	10		25						
9	*9*		*50*					1	1
10	9								
10	10								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change. Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	Hours current prior to date of change. On Saturday
P. E. Island.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Charlottetown	1902	An advance of 10 to 20%			1 50-2 50			
Quebec.								
Coaticook			2 50		3 00			
Fraserville	1904	10-12½		10-15				
Montreal	1903		1 50		1 75			
"				20	2 00			
Quebec					1 57½	1903	10	
St. Hyacinthe				15	1 50			
Ste. Irenée	1896	15	1 50	25	2 50			
Sherbrooke	1904	17½-22½	1 75-2 25	20-22½	2 00-2 25		10	
Three Rivers	1897	20	1 25-1 60		1 75-2 25			
Ontario.								
Belleville	1900	15	1 50	15-20	1 50-2 00	1900	10	
Berlin	1902		1 15		1 50			
a Brantford				20-22½	2 00-2 25		10	
Chatham	1903	17½	1 75	20-22½	2 00-2 25		10	
Chesterville	1903		1 50		2 00			
Dundas	1903	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Guelph	1903	17½-20	1 75-2 00		2 00-2 10	1903	10	
Hamilton	1903	15 19		17½ 23	1 75-2 30	1904	10	
Ingersoll	1900	10 12½	1 25-1 50		2 00			
Kingston	1903		1 50		1 83½			
London	1900	12½-15	1 25-1 50	15-17½	1 50-1 75	1902	10	
Niagara Falls				35	3 00			
b Ottawa					2 25		10	
Pembroke	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Peterborough	1900	25	2 50	30	3 00		10	
St. Catharines	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Stratford	1900	16⅔	1 66⅔		1 90	1900		
Strathroy					1 50-2 00			
Toronto	1904	17½-22½	1 57½-2 02½	24-27½	2 16-2 47½		9	
Waterloo		12-15		15-20	1 50-2 00			
Windsor	1902	18	1 80	20-25	2 00-2 25			
Woodstock	1895		1 50		2 25	1903	10	
Manitoba.								
Neepawa	1898	25	2 50	45	4 50			
c Winnipeg	1903	20-25	2 00-2 50	25-37½	2 25-3 37½		10	
N. W. Territories.								
Regina					1 50-2 30			
British Columbia.								
Nelson					4 00			
New Westminster	1903	30	3 00	33⅓	3 00	1903	10	
Vancouver	1904	33⅓	3 00	40	3 20		8	
d Victoria				30	3 00		10	

a Half holiday on Saturday during summer months.
b Five hours on Saturdays in summer.

OODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

ARNISHERS AND POLISHERS—*Continued.*

BOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
er day, 5 days week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	$ cts.
10	*10*								
10	10		50						
10½	7½	2½							
10¼	8¾		25						
10	*5*								
9	*9*							*1*	*1*
10	*10*								
10	10		1 00						
10	*9*	*2½*	*25*						
10	*10*		*50-65*						
10	*9*		*50*						*1*
10	*10*		*35*						
10	*5-9*								*4*
10	*9½*	*2½-5*	*25-50*						
10			50						
10	9	2½	25						
10	*5*		*10-25*						*4*
10	*5*	*2½-4*	*25-40*						*4*
10	9		50-75						
10	9		33⅓						
10	*5-9*		*25*						*4*
10	10								
10	5-10								5
10	*9*	*5*	*50*						
10	10	5	50						
10	*10*	*5*	*50*						
10	*10*		23⅓						
10	10								
9	*5*	5-6½	45-58½						
10	10	3 5	30 50						
10	*5*		*20-45*						
10	9		75						1
10	10	20	2 00						
9	9	5 12½	25-87½					1	1
10	10								
8	*8*								
9	*5*	*3⅓*						*1*	*5*
8	*4*	*6⅔*	*20*						
9-10	9-10							1	1

Nine hours per day in winter.
Wages and hours have been the same for many years.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—CARRIAGE

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS O		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prio to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturda
Nova Scotia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst		17½	1 75		2 00			
Dartmouth	1896–1902		1 35–1 50		2 00	1903	10	
Guysboro'					1 50–1 75			
Springhill	1901		1 50–1 65		1 65–2 00			
New Brunswick.								
St. George					1 00–1 25			
St. John	*1903*	*16⅔*	*1 50*	*22½*	*2 00*	*1889*	*10*	
St. Stephen					1 25–2 50			
Woodstock					2 00			
P. E. Island.								
Charlottetown					*1 25–2 00*			
Quebec.								
Coaticook			2 50		3 00			
Danville	1904		1 25		1 35	1902	10	10
Montreal	1902	13½	1 35					
"	1903	15½	1 55	15–26⅔				
"				*25*	*2 50*			
Quebec					*1 40–2 00*			
St. Hyacinthe	*1904*			*18*	*1 80*			
St. Irenée	1896	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Sherbrooke				*17½–22½*	*1 75–2 25*			
Three Rivers	*1897*		*1 50*		*1 75–2 00*			
Ontario.								
Belleville	*1896*		*1 25*	15–20	1 50–2 00	*1896*	*10*	
Berlin	1902	15	1 50		1 75			
Brantford				*20–22½*	*2 00–2 25*		*10*	
Chatham	*1903*	*17½–20*	*1 75–2 00*	*20–25*	*2 00–2 50*		*10*	
Chesterfield	1903		1 50		2 00			
Dundas	1901	12½–17½	1 25–1 75		1 65–2 25			
Hamilton					*1 75–2 00*	*1904*	*10*	
Kingston			1 50		1 83½			
London	*1904*	*12½–17½*	*1 25–1 75*	*15–20*	*1 50–2 00*	1900	*10*	
Ottawa					2 25–2 50			
Pembroke	1900	15	1 50	17½–20	1 75–2 00			
Peterborough	*1900*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20–25*	*2 00–2 50*			
St. Catharines	*1902*	*20*	*2 00*	*20–25*	*2 00–2 50*			
St. Thomas	1901	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Stratford	*1900*	*15*	*1 50*	*20*	*2 00*	*1900*	*10*	
Toronto	1901	16–17½	1 75					
"	*1903*	*17½–25*	*1 75–2 50*	*22½–30*	*2 02½–2 70*	*1903*	*10*	
Windsor	*1902*	*17½*	*1 75*	*20*	*2 00*			
Woodstock	1895		1 35		2 25			
Manitoba.								
Neepawa	1898	25	2 50	40	4 00			

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.
AND WAGON WORKERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B., No. 31.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	15-35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	2	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	11	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	25-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5-9	2½-7½	25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	9	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10	9½	2½-5	25-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	40 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10	9	.....	0 33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9-10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½-5	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2½-7½	25-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1½-7½	15-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	0 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	15	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5—CARRIAGE

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturday
British Columbia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Nelson					4 00			
New Westminster	1903	30	3 00	33⅓	3 33⅓	1903	10	
Vancouver	1905	30	3 00	33⅓	3 00		10	
Victoria				30	3 00			

TABLE No. 6.-

Nova Scotia.								
Springhill	1901		1 90		2 31			
New Brunswick.								
St. John	1900	16⅔	1 50	22½	2 00	1889	10	
P. E. Island.								
Charlottetown					1 80–2 00			
Quebec.								
Montreal		25	2 50	25–30	2 50–3 00		10	
Quebec					1 40–2 00			
St. Hyacinthe				25	2 50			
St. Irenée	1896	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Sherbrooke				22½–30	2 25–3 00			
Three Rivers	1898		1 50–2 00		1 75–2 50			
Ontario								
[1]Belleville	1889				2 50	1900	10	
Brantford	1902	20–22½	2 00–2 25	22½–25	2 25–2 50		10	
Chatham		20	2 00	20–25	2 00–2 50			
Guelph					2 25			
Hamilton	1905	20	2 00	25	2 50	1904	10	
London	1903	15–17½	1 50–1 75	20	2 00			
Niagara Falls				25–30	2 50–3 00			
Peterborough	1900	20–25	2 00–2 50	25–30	2 00–3 00	1900	10	
St. Catharines					3 00			
Stratford	1900	19	1 90	22½	2 25			
Toronto	1902	25–27	2 50–2 70	27–30	2 43–2 70	1902	10	
"	1903	30–35	2 70–3 15	37–40	3 33–3 60	1903	9	
Woodstock					2 25–2 50			
Manitoba.								
Brandon					2 75		10	

[1] Piece-work 9 to 15 hours per day at an average of $5 to $7 per day.

WOODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

AND WAGON WORKERS—*Continued.*

Labour.		Amount of Change.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10								
10	5	3½	33½						5
9	9	3⅓						1	1
10	10								

PATTERNMAKERS.

Department of Labour, Canada, Statistical Table, Series B., No. 32.

10	9		0 41						
9	9		0 50					1	1
10	10								
10	5	5	0 50						5
10	10								
10	10								
10	10	5	0 50						
10	9								
10	10		0 25 0 50						
10	9								1
10	5–9	2½	0 25						4
10	9½	5	0 50						
10	9								
10	5	5	0 50						5
10	10	2½–5	0 25–0 50						
10	10								
10	9	5	0 50						
10	10								
10	10	3½	0 35						
		5–8			0 07				
9	5	5–7	0 45–0 63						
10	9								
10	10								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS O		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prio to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturda
British Columbia.		Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	" cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Nelson					4 00			
New Westminster	1903	30	3 00	40	3 60	1903	10	
Vancouver	1904	35	3 50		3 50–4 00		10	

TABLE No. 7.

Nova Scotia.								
Guysboro					1.10–1 30			
New Brunswick.								
St. John	1897	14	1.25	22½	2.00	1889	10	0
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown					1.50–2.00			
Quebec.								
a Montreal	1900			20–22½	2.00–2.25	1901	10	10
Quebec					1.50–2.00			
St. Hyacinthe	1904			15	1.50	1904		
St. Irenée	1896	12½	1.25	20	2.00			
Sherbrooke				17½–22½	1.75–2.25			
Ontario.								
a Belleville								
Brantford	1900	15	1.50	17½–20	1.75–2.00			
Chatham				12½	1.25	1900	10	
Guelph					1.85			
Hamilton					1.75	1899	10	1
London								
c "	1900	26½	2.65	20	2.00	1900	10	1
*Peterborough				20–25	2.00–2.50			
St. Catharines					2.00–3.00			
Sarnia			1.50–2.00		2.00			
Stratford	1900	20	2.00	25	2.50	1900	10	
Toronto	1903	20		25				
Toronto	1905	22½–25	2.25–2.50	25–27½	2.50–2.75		10	
b Windsor					1.68 2.50			
Woodstock	1895	15–17½	1.50–1.75	16½–22½	1.65–2.25			
Manitoba.								
Neepawa	1898	20	2.00	30	3 00			
British Columbia.								
Vancouver	1904	30	3.00	33⅓	3.00		10	

a Men on piecework make from $12 to $16 per week.
a All on piecework ; 9 to 15 hours per day ; $5 to $7 per day.
b All piecework.

/OODWORKING TRADES, CANADA.

ATTERNMAKERS—*Continued*

ROUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
r day, 5 days week.	On Saturdays	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour,	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs	Hrs.
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5	10	0 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
9	9	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

OOPERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES B., No. 33.

10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	8¼	0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2½-5	0 25-0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	5-9	.....	.....	6½	0 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	5	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	6-9	1½-5	0 15-0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	10	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	3⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

efore 1900, coopers made barrels by hand, since that time barrels have been made by machinery.
Coopers generally work piecework; they make $2 to $2 50 per day of 10 hours.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA—THIRD QUARTER, 1905.

IN the accompanying table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as occurring during the third quarter of the present year, including the months of July, August and September.

The changes recorded in the table, affecting in each case a number of workpeople, were 32 in number. Of these 27 were of the nature of increases of wages, 2 were reductions in hours, while 1 was an increase in wages accompanied by a decrease in hours. There were also 2 decreases in wages.(*)

The General Result.

In the accompanying small table, an analysis is presented showing the aggregate result of the several changes, according to industries and groups of trades. It will be seen that in every branch the aggregate result of the changes was in the nature of an increase in earnings, accompanied in three instances by reductions in aggregate working hours. The most important increase in wages during the quarter, compared with the preceding quarter, was that affecting agricultural labour in weste Canada, as a result of the keen demand f men to assist in harvesting the exceptiona heavy crops of the present season, it bei estimated that fully 50,000 men had th wages increased to the extent of 25 ce per day during the continuance of act harvesting operations, the result being increase of $75,000 in the weekly wa bill. Among the fishermen on the Fra river, B.C., earnings this year were pr tically double those of 1904, owing to heavy run of salmon and the prolongat of the season; about 6,000 men were fected by these conditions. Lumbermen the camps of the Ottawa valley, Ont., ceived a large aggregate increase in wa compared with the preceding year, asbestos miners and mill hands in the vince of Quebec, to the number of profited by an increase in their sched Among the skilled trades, the most imp ant changes of the quarter were in clothing and printing trades and am railway employees, as a result respecti of an increase from 25 to 30 cents per among garment pressers at Toronto, C of increases affecting compositors at John, N.B., and Guelph, Ont., and a arrangement of scale affecting yardmen switchmen in the employ of the G Trunk Railway Company on the compa lines east of the St. Clair and De rivers.

* No reference is included in this return to early closing arrangements entered into for the summer months only, the early closing movement during the present year being dealt with in a separate article published elsewhere in the present issue of *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE showing results of changes in Wages and Hours of Labour during the quarter of 1905 by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Number of Work people Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in hours of Employment per week.	Decrease in hours of Employment per week.
		$ cts.	$ cts.		
Agriculture	50,000	†75,000 00			
Fishing	6,000	§			
Lumbering	5,000	5,000 00			
Mining	300	405 00			
Building	95	41 25			
Metal	168	47 04			60
Printing	150	95 00			
Clothing	279	669 00			
Food and tobacco preparation	10	12 00			
Railway employees	400	225 00			
Street railway employees	107	52 20			
General transport	15	45 00			
Civic employees	36	65 86			
Miscellaneous	44	89 50			
Unskilled labour	155	105 00			

† During continuance of harvest only, and as compared with previous months of the season; th includes also a number of labourers engaged in other than agricultural operations.

§ See statement in article below.

The most important reductions in hours ere in the printing and metal trades, as a sult of the adoption of the 8 hour day nong compositors at Hamilton, Ont., and innipeg, Man., and among sheet metal orkers at Winnipeg, Man. Plumbers at ttawa, Ont., obtained a Saturday half liday without pay, wages being increased compensation.

The only reductions in wages reported to e Department were among labourers emoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in e construction of the Guelph-Goderich, nt., branch, and among civic employees at amilton, Ont.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed statement of e changes in wages and hours of labour ported to the Department during the third arter of the present calendar year, acding to the several industries and trades ected.

Agriculture.—With the beginning of harsting operations there was a general adnce in the wages of farm labourers, ecially in Ontario and in Western Canda. As high as $45 per month with board s offered in several localities throughout anitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and ate of $2.50 per day with board was paid f skilled men at many points during Septber. It was impossible to secure exact rns as to the number of men affected these rates, or the precise nature of the rease compared with previous years; it s estimated, however, that at least 50,000 n had their wages advanced to the extent about 25 cents per day as a result, dirly or indirectly, of the activity of harsting operations and the scarcity of men sulting from the demand for labour in nection therewith. In Ontario the gen- scarcity of farm labour was reflected h in increased wages and in the fact that mers were willing to sign yearly conts with workmen to a much greater ex- than in previous years.

shing.—The earnings of fishermen in nection with the salmon canning inustry in British Columbia were much her during the present year than in 1904. price to be paid for sock-eyes on the aser river was arranged by agreement ween the Canners' Association and the on of the fishermen and the Japanese volent Society, at 12½ cents per fish ring July, and 10 cents per fish for the ance of the season. During the first k in August the scale was increased to 5 cents per fish in anticipation of the close of the run, but later dropped to 10 cents and in some cases to 8 cents per fish, the run being continued to an unusually late period. Owing to the latter fact and the heavy pack, as compared with last year, the season was a very prosperous one for the fishermen, their average earnings amounting to from $350 to $400 apiece, as compared with from $150 to $200 last year.* It was estimated that about 6,000 fishermen were employed on the river, of which 3,000 were Japanese and 1,000 Indians, as compared with a total of 4,000 last year.

Lumbering.—The demand for men to work in the camps of the Ottawa valley was very keen during the autumn, and wages were higher than a year ago. Good choppers were paid $32 per month by several firms, as compared with $28 last year, and wages of other classes were also high. Owing to dullness in the square timber trade, however, hewers were paid only $50 per month, as compared with $60 a year ago. In the neighbourhood of 5,000 men are engaged each year at Ottawa for the lumber camps. The demand for men for the Georgian Bay camps and other camps in the western portion of Ontario has had an appreciable effect during the past two years on the supply offering at Ottawa.

Mining.—Pitmen (250) employed by the Bell Asbestos Company at Thetford Mines, Que., had their wages increased from 12 to 15 cents per hour, dating from July 18; mill hands (50) in the employ of the same company, also had their wages increased from 12½ to 13½ cents per hour by the voluntary concession of the company.

Building trades.—At Ottawa, Ont., 75 plumbers had their wages increased during July from 27½ to 30 cents per hour after a strike ; the employers also conceded the privilege of a Saturday half holiday without pay.

Jobbing carpenters at New Westminster, B.C., were receiving 50 cents per hour during September, as compared with 33⅓ cents previously.

Plasterers at Montreal, Que., went out on strike in July for an increase in scale from 33⅓ to 40 cents per hour. The associated employers refused to grant the increased rate, but a number of the workmen secured contracts direct from proprietors, owing to the great activity of building and the scarcity of men.

* See reports of the Vancouver correspondent in the September issue of *Labour Gazette*, and of the New Westminster correspondent in the October issue.

Metal trades.—Sheet metal workers (150) at Winnipeg, Man., had their wages increased on August 1 from 32½ to 36¼ cents per hour, with a decrease in hours from 10 to 9 per day. The new agreement called for a half holiday during June, July and August, 10 hours being worked on the first 5 days of the week. Overtime, it was provided, would be reckoned as time and a half, and Sundays and from midnight until 7 a.m., double time. The provision with regard to wages was observed by all of the principal shops of the city, but a number continued to work 59 hours per week, as prior to the agreement. The agreement was dated from August 1 and was to continue in force for one year.

Employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, N.S., had their wages increased as the result of a strike during September. The change affected firemen (13), water-tenders (3) and stationary engineers (2), the first class being increased from 12 to 16½ cents per hour, the second from 13 to 17½ cents per hour, and the third from 13 to 18 cents per hour. Wages previously were subject to a percentage arrangement, which is discontinued in the new schedule.

Machinists (8), boilermakers (4) and blacksmiths (2), employed in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's shops at Brandon, Man., had their hours increased from 56 to 59 per week after August 1, with a corresponding increase in pay. The men work nine hours on Saturday and receive one hour's pay as a bonus.

Printing and allied trades.—On August 1, the following scale of prices for compositors employed in book, job and newspaper offices at St. John, N.B., went into effect:—

It was specified that nine hours shoul constitute a day's work and eight hours night's work, and that overtime should b charged as time and a half. Tabular ma ter, when set as piece-work, will be paid fo as follows:—Lines with two justification price and one-half; lines with three more justifications, double price.

The change was granted on the pe tion of the St. John Typographical Unio No. 85, and amounted in the majority cases to an increase in the minimum sc from $10 to $12 per week, affecting abo 40 men.

At Hamilton, Ont., newspaper and men (150) in local shops had their ho reduced from 9 to 8 per day. The cha was in pursuance of an agreement sig about three years ago, between employ printers and the Typographical Un The effect in the newspaper offices slight as the 8-hour day had been in e for some time on machine work, but in job offices a considerable number of were affected.

On September 15, an agreement signed between the Guelph Typograp Union, No. 391, and the employing p ers stipulating that a minimum wag $10.50 per week would be paid to book job compositors, advertisement compo and floormen, and $11.50 to Rogers' graphical operators, dating from Octo and that from April 1, 1906, $11 wou the scale for book and job compositor advertisement compositors and floorme $12 for Rogers Typographical ope It was provided also that the hours hour should be 53 per week, viz.: 9 per day on the first five days of th and 8 on Saturdays up to Decemb

WAGES OF PRINTERS, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Class of Workmen.	Pric
Foreman on morning papers	$18 00 p
Floormen and ad. men on morning papers	14 00
Foremen on evening papers and in book and job offices	15 00
Floormen and ad. men on evening papers	12 00
Compositors in book and job offices	12 00
Night operators on the Linotype (piece work)	Type up t cluding cents per over 8 cents pe
Time work	$18 00
Day operators on the Linotype (piece work)	Type up cluding cents pe over 8 cents pe
Time work	$15 00
Linotypers in book and job offices	15 00

905, at which date the 8-hour day would o into effect; overtime to be paid at the ıte of time and one-half, and holidays at ıe rate of double time. In case a modifiıtion of the 8-hour law is made by the Inrnational Typographical Union the modied rule is to apply under the agreement. he agreement also provided that any difrences arising between the parties should susbmitted to a board of arbitration, to nsist of a representative of each of the rties, and the mayor of the city or some her third person satisfactory to the parts.

On September 12, the Typographical hion at Winnipeg, Man., presented a new ale to employing job printers, involving a duction in hours from 53 to 48 per week. ne firms signed the agreement, but the ance declined and the men went out on ike. The 8-hour day had been previously worked by a number of employees, but was estimated that about 30 were affected the change during September.

At the fifty-first annual convention of t International Typographical Union, hld at Toronto, August 14-18, it was resved to adopt the 8-hour day after Januat 1 next.

Clothing.—Garment pressers (260) at Tonto had their wages increased from 25 30 cents per hour during August. The quest of the union to this effect was presented to the employers on July 1 and all but 6 complied. The workmen employed in these establishments then went on strike and secured the increase in a few weeks, the strike being finally delared off on August 21.

Shoe finishers (19) in the employ of the John Ritchie Co., Ltd., of Quebec, had their wages increased $1 per week, after a strike on September 7. The new scale ranges from $8 to $10 per week.

Food and tobacco preparation.— Employees in canning factories (10) at Belleville, Ont., received $1.60 per day during the season, as compared with $1.40 per day last year.

Railway employees. — Employees (35) in the Grand Trunk Railway car shops at London, Ont., including painters, carpenters, machinists, and cabinet makers, had their wages increased by one cent per hour dating from July 1.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company also signed during August a new agreement with its trainmen and yardmen employed on lines east of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. The schedule of the former class affected conductors, baggagemen and brakemen in both the freight and passenger service, rates varying according to the runs. The new schedule governing yard foremen and switchmen, taking effect on Setpember 1, 1905, was as follow:—

WAGES OF G.T.R. YARDMEN AND SWITCHMEN.

STATION.	RATES PER DAY.			
	Day Foreman.	Night Foreman.	Day Helper.	Night Helper.
	$	$	$	$
·o and	2 30	2 40	1 90	1 90
·o am	2 00	2 00	1 50	1 50
·l Pond	2 10	2 30	1 90	2 00
·mond	2 10	2 20	1 90	2 00
·t Lévis	2 00	1 90	1 85	1 85
·venture	2 35	2 35	2 00	2 10
·t St. Charles	2 40	2 50	2 00	2 10
·ville	2 25	2 35	1 85	1 95
·lle	2 30	2 40	1 80	1 90
·dale	2 40	2 50	2 00	2 10
·nay	2 20	2 20	1 85	1 85
·n	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·to	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·lton	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·on	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·n Tunnel	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·aford	2 40	2 40	1 80	1 80
·ford	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·hurston	2 30	2 40	1 80	1 90
·sor	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·homas			2 10	2 10
·a Falls	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10
·rrie	2 50	2 60	2 00	2 10

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOU

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took place.	Particulars of Change.
Lumbering	Ottawa Valley	5,000	Sept. —..	Wages increased about $ month compared with 190 the square timber trade declined from $60 to $ month.
Mining:—				
Pitmen	*a* Thetford Mines, Q.	250	July 18..	Wages increased from 12½c. t per hour.
Millhands	*a* "	50	" 18..	Wages increased from 12 13½c. per hour.
Building Trades:—				
b Carpenters	New Westminster	20	Sept. —..	Wages increased from 33½c. per hour.
Plumbers	Ottawa, Ont.	75	July 17..	Wages increased from 27½c. per hour. Saturday hal day without pay conceded
Metal Trades:—				
Sheet Metal Workers	Winnipeg, Man.	150	Aug. 1..	Wages increased from 32 36¼c. per hour. Hours de from 10 to 9 per day excep Aug. when Saturday hal day is observed.
Employees of Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Springhill, N.S., as follows—				
Firemen	Springhill, N.S.	13	" 1..	Wages increased from 12c. t per hour.
Water tenders	"	3	" 1..	Wages increased from 13c. t per hour.
Engineers	"	2	" 1..	Wages increased from 13c. per hour.
Printing Trades:—				
Compositors	St. John, N.B.	40	" 7	Wages increased from $10 per week.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	50	Sept. 1..	Hours reduced from 9 to 8
"	Guelph, Ont	30	Oct. 2..	*c* Wages increased 50c. per
"	Winnipeg, Man.	30	Sept. 15..	Hours reduced from 9 to 8
Clothing:—				
Garment pressers	Toronto, Ont.	260	Aug. —..	Wages increased from 25c per hour.
Boot and shoe finishers	Quebec, Que.	19	Sept. 7..	Wages increased $1 per w
Food and Tobacco Preparation:—				
Canners and tippers	Belleville, Ont	10	Aug. —..	Wages were increased fr $ to $1.60 per day.
Railway Employees:—				
G.T.R. car shop employees	London, Ont.	35	July 1..	Wages increased 1c. per h
Maintenance of way employees.	Quebec Southern Ry	60	Aug. 6..	Wages increased 10c. per
G. T. R. yardmen and switchmen.	East of St. Clair River.		Sept. 1..	*h* Wages increased
Street Railway Employees:—				
Conductors and motormen	St. John, N.B	80	Sept. 16..	Wages increased ½-1c. pe
" "	Peterboro, Ont.	27	" 1..	Wages increased 10c. per

a Bell Asbestos Co. *b* Jobbers on broken time. *c* In addition to net wages employees receive terms of change see accompanying article. *f* As the men affected by the increase were of differe return of weekly earnings. *g* Three years ago the men requested an increase of 2c. per hour; an i ment in accompanying table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 12.

CANADA, DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1905.

Estimated rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Change in Wages per Head per Week.		Change in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before Change.	After Change.	Before Change.	After Change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			
7 50	9 00	60	60	1 50				By voluntary concession of employers.
7 50	10	60	60	0 60				" "
14 85	15 00	54	50	0 15			6	After a strike.
19 17	19 21	59	53–55				4–6	By agreement.
c 8 64	10 88	72	72					After a strike.
c 9 36	11 60	72	72					"
c 9 36	11 96	72	72					"
10 00	12 00	*d* 55	*d* 55	2 00				On request of men.
		54	48				6	"
10–11 00	10 50–11 50			0 50				"
		54	48				6	"
12 50	15 00	50	50	2 50				On demand of men, followed in case of certain employees by a strike, which was declared off on Aug. 21.
8 00–9 00	8 00–10 00	60	60	1 00				After a strike.
8 40	9 60			1 20				
f	*f*	55	55	0 55				*g* Granted by company.
6 00	6 60	60	60	0 60				On demand of men, followed by a strike of a portion of the employees, the places of the latter being filled at the enhanced rate.
9 00–9 90	9 30–10 50	60	60	0 30–0 60				On request of men.
9 00	9 60	60	60	0 60				Voluntarily conceded by company.

...age basis. *d* Except in case of 2 linotype operators working 51 hours per week. *e* For full ...ceiving different wages ranging from 1[illegible]c. to 19c. per hour, it was impossible to present an accurate ... hour was granted at the time with the promise of an additional increase of 1c. later. *h* See state-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
General Transport:–				
Team owners	Stratford, Ont.	15	July 3..	Wages of driver and team increa from $3.50 to $4 per day.
Civic Employees:—				
City clerk	Hamilton	1	Sept. 1..	Salary decreased from $3,164 $3,000 per year.
Asst. city clerk	"	1	" 1..	Salary decreased from $1,875 $1,725 per year.
Clerk of city clerk	"	1	" 1..	Salary decreased from $1,137 $1,075 per year.
City assessors	"	3	" 1..	Salary decreased from $1,16 $965 per year.
Messenger	"	1	" 1..	Salary decreased from $1,01 $773 per year.
City hall caretaker	"	1	" 1..	Salary decreased from $1,40 $1,300 per year.
Clerk	"	1	" 1..	Salary increased from $955 to per year.
Asst. city treasurer	"	1	" 1..	Salary increased from $1,20 $1,500 per year.
Clerk, board of works	"	1	" 1..	Salary increased from $700 to per year.
Engineer, disposal works	"	1	" 1..	Salary increased from $850 to per year.
Ward foreman	Vancouver B.C.	6	July 26..	*a* Wages increased from 27c. to per hour.
Sub-foreman	"	6	Aug. 25..	Wages increased from 25c. to per hour.
Labourers	Sherbrooke, Que.	12	July 13..	Wages increased from $1. to $1.35 per day.
Miscellaneous:—				
Musicians	Hamilton, Ont.	24	Sept. 15..	Wages increased from $1. to $2 per night.
Brickmakers	Ottawa, Ont.	20	July 23..	Wages increased from $9.95- to $10.50 $13.20 per week.
Unskilled Labour:—				
b Labourers	Peterboro, Ont	75	Sept. 25..	Wages increased from $1 to $2 per day.
c "	Guelph	80	" 19..	Wages decreased from $1 to $1.50 per day.

a Until Oct. 1. *b* On sewer construction. *c* Italians employed on construction of Guelph to G branch of C.P.R.

Ten hours constitute a day's work under the schedule, and 5 hours or less a half day, over 5 hours being reckoned a full day. Overtime will be paid at schedule rates, less than 35 minutes not to be counted. An hour is to be allowed for meal time between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., but if it be found impossible to give a crew meal time within the time specified, they are to be given 30 minutes, in which case they will be paid for the meal hour. The schedule above quoted amounted at certain points to an increase of about 1 cent per hour on the schedule previously in force. Up to October 31 the department had not obtained information as to the numb men affected.

Maintenance-of-way men (60) in th ploy of the Quebec Southern Ra Company had their wages increas cents per day during August, namely, \$1 to \$1.10 per day. The chang granted after a strike of the num the workmen, the company having their places with others at the en rate.

An agreement was signed betwe Canadian Northern Railway and its tenance-of-way men dating from Au Only slight changes were involved,

AND HOURS OF LABOUR—*Continued.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			
21 00	24 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men.
60 85	57 70	.....	.....	3 15	.....	.....	.....	By order City Council.
36 05	33 17	.....	.....	2 85	.....	.....	.....	"
21 86	20 67	.....	.....	1 19	.....	.....	.....	"
22 40	18 56	.....	.....	3 84	.....	.....	.....	"
19 56	14 86	.....	.....	4 70	.....	.....	.....	"
26 92	25 00	.....	.....	1 92	.....	.....	.....	"
18 36	18 75	.....	.....	0 39	.....	.....	.....	"
23 08	28 87	.....	.....	5 80	.....	.....	.....	"
13 46	15 40	.....	.....	1 94	.....	.....	.....	"
16 34	17 30	.....	.....	0 96	.....	.....	.....	"
14 58	18 00	54	54	3 42	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
13 80	14 58	54	54	0 78	.....	.....	.....	"
7 50	8 10	.....	.....	0 60	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
9 00	12 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	On demand of men.
95-12 00	10 50-13 20	60	60	0 55-1 20	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
9 00	12 00	54	54	3 00	.....	.....	.....	Granted owing to scarcity of men.
10 50	9 00	59	59	.....	1 50	.....	.....	By order of company.

lving being the schedule of wages agreed on:—

Foreman extra gangs.. .. $ 2 00 to $3 00.
Assistants foreman extra gangs.. .. .. A minimum rate equal to rate paid section foremen on respective divisions.
Assistant section foreman yard.. .. .. A minimum rate equal to rate paid section foremen on respective divisions.

Section foremen from Winnipeg to Port Arthur.. .. $ 2 10 per day.
Section men from Winnipeg to Port Arthur.. .. .. 1 50 do
Section foreman, Port Arthur yard.. .. .. 2 40 do

West of Winnipeg.

Section foreman.. .. .. .. 2 10 per day.
Section man.. .. .. 1 40 do

Bridge and building department east of Winnipeg.

Foremen.. .. .. 3 00 per day.
Bridge men.. .. .. 1 75 to $2 65 per d.

West of Winnipeg.

Foremen.. .. .. 2 00 per day.
Bridge men.. .. .. 1 75 to $2 50 per d.
Pumpmen east and west of Winnipeg.. .. .. 45 00 per month.
Repairers.. .. .. $75 to $90 per month.

No agreement was previously in force; about 1,000 men were affected. It was also provided that ten hours should constitute a day's work, overtime to be paid as

time and one-quarter up to midnight, and time and one-half between midnight and 6 a.m. and on Sundays.

Street Railway employees.—Conductors and motormen (80) in the employ of the St. John, N.B., street railway, were granted the following schedule during September :

1st year	15½	cents per hour.
2nd "	16½	"
3rd "	17	"
After 5th "	17½	"

Work on snow sweeper.. 19 cents per hour up to midnight and 20 cents per hour between midnight and 6 a.m.

The men previously received 15½ cents per hours after first two years, and 16½ cents per hour after that time.

An increase of 10 cents per day was granted by the Peterborough Ont., street railway company, on September 1, to 27 motormen and conductors in its employ, the new rate being $1.60 per day of ten hours.

General transport.—At Stratford, Ont., the rate for a man and team per day was increased from $3.50 to $4 ; 15 men were affected by the change.

Civic employees.—At Sherbrooke, Que., 12 labourers employed on the city waterworks system, who were receiving $1.25 per day, struck for a rate of $1.50; their places were filled by others at $1.35 per day.

A rearrangement in the salaries of a number of civic employees at Hamilton, Ont., went into effect on September 1, on the recommendation of a special salaries committee of the city council. Full particulars of the changes are set forth in the accompanying table.

Ward foremen and sub-foremen at Vancouver, B.C., had their salaries increased during August from 27 to 33⅓ cents per hour.*

*See report of Vancouver correspondent in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 408.

Miscellaneous.—On July 1 the price charged for hair-cutting by barbers in Toronto was advanced from 20 to 25 cents. A number of shops, however, continued the previous rate, and within a few weeks a majority of shops in the city, numbering in all about 225, had returned to the 20 cent rate, though a number charged the 25 cent rate on Saturdays. As the employees in many of the establishments are paid on the basis of a percentage of the receipts wages were affected only to a slight degree by the change.

On September 15, the wages of musicians employed in the Opera House at Hamilton Ont., were increased from $1.50 to $2 per night.

At Ottawa, Ont., 20 brickmakers had their wages increased as follows:—Tenperers and moulders, from $12 to $13.20 per week, and wheelers and mould-sanders from $9.95 to $10.50 per week. The change was dated from July 23.

The salaries of school teachers were advanced at a number of points.

Unskilled labour.—The chief change in the quarter affecting this class was in Western Canada, where, as a result of the keen demand for men to assist in harvesting and railway construction operations, wages were advanced from 17½ to 20 cents per hour during the month of August. Experienced workmen were reported to have little difficulty in getting as high as 22½ and 25 cents per hour. During the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903, wages were on about the same level, 20 cents per hour being freely offered.

Labourers employed in the construction of sewers at Peterborough, Ont., had their wages increased from $1.50 to $2 per day on September 25, working 9 hours per day.

Italian labourers (80) engaged on the work of constructing the Guelph-Goderich branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway had their wages decreased from $1.70 to $1.50 per day. A strike ensued, but the men returned to work at the lower rate.

EARLY CLOSING, CANADA, DURING SUMMER SEASON, 1905.

THE Department of Labour presents herewith a tabular statement relating to the nature and extent of early closing arrangements in force throughout the Dominion during the summer season of the present calendar year.

Special Investigation by Department.

The information presented in the table is based on a special investigation conducted by the Department, chiefly during the months of August and September. The information was collected from the following sources:

(1) Correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* resident in the several cities of the Dominion. Instructions were issued to these in the first instance during the month of May and the returns received in reply were finally completed and revised during the month of September.

(2) The secretaries of trade unions throughout Canada, with the exception of such classes as from the nature of their employment were manifestly unaffected by early closing arrangement such as railway employees, marine engineers, &c. In the neighbourhood of 1,200 letters, with accompanying forms to be filled in, were sent out in this connection during August. Replies were received from some 277, representing every province in the Dominion, 147 being from Ontario, 36 from British Columbia, and 20 from Nova Scotia.

(3) A request for information in schedule form was forwarded to the clerks of all municipalities of over 2,000 population, except those in which correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were resident. About 187 letters with accompanying forms to be filled in were sent out in this connection, replies being received from 114, 53 of which were from Ontario, 28 from Quebec, and 11 from Nova Scotia.

The points on which particular information was requested from the above sources were as follows:—

1. The trades or callings particularly affected by early closing arrangements during the summer of 1905.
2. The approximative number of employees affected.
3. The exact nature of the early closing arrangements in force among the several classes.
4. The extent to which early closing prevail during the present season, compared with previous years.
5. Information of a special nature with regard to other points that might suggest themselves.

Tabular Statement Prepared.

The information collected in this way is embodied in detail in the accompanying tabular statement, to which the reader is referred for information relating to any particular locality, or with regard to particular classes of employees, the material being presented according to localities arranged alphabetically under the heading of the several provinces from east to west.

Considerable information with regard to the closing of shops, stores, factories, &c., during other months of the year than those usually affected by early closing arrangements was incidentally collected, and this also has been embodied in a number of instances in the table, as throwing light on the precise nature of the early closing arrangements in force.

It will be seen that retail clerks and barbers were the classes chiefly affected, the total number who obtained a half holiday or shorter working hours during the summer aggregating several thousands for the entire Dominion. In the building trades also a number of arrangements were in force by which a half day was allowed during the warm weather, and in several towns factory employees obtained a half-day on Saturdays, in some cases at the expense of longer working hours on the first five days of the week.

The Wednesday or Thursday half holiday was apparently the form of early closing arrangements which chiefly recommended itself to retail clerks or barbers, though in a large number of cases the arrangement consisted of the stores closing from 1 to 3 hours earlier than usual on certain days of the week, varying in number according to locality. Among factory employees, printers, the out-door trades, and where the nature of the occupation permitted it, the Saturday half holiday was the form of early closing chiefly in force.

Extent of Early Closing, Compared with Previous Years.

There were 173 separate returns received by the department with regard to the extent of early closing during the summer of 1905, as compared with 1904, or previous years. In 29 instances the early closing arrangement was reported as in force during 1905 for the first time, conditions being reported the same as in 1904 or previous years in 142 instances. Two localities reported the discontinuance during 1905 of early closing arrangements which were in force in 1904.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF EARLY CLOSING ARRANGEMENTS IN FORCE IN CANADA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905.

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or Previous Years.	Remarks.
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Amherst	Carbuilders	900	Half-holiday on Saturday, all departments closing at twelve.	Same as last year	Arrangement voluntarily conceded by Rhodes, Curry & Co.
*Bridgetown					
Caledonia Mines	Retail clerks	60	§Stores close every Tuesday and Wednesday at 6 p.m.	Same as last year,	The arrangement first came into force May 1, 1904.
Dartmouth	"	200	Stores close at 6 p.m. on first four days of week.	In previous years closed at 7 p.m. on three evenings.	In some factories Saturday afternoon is allowed the time being made up during the week.
Glace Bay	"	100	Stores (except fruit stores) close Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 6 p.m; other evenings at 9 or 10 p.m.	Arrangement has been in force two years.	Arrangement popular with both employer and employees.
Halifax	"		An early closing by-law is in existence which may be enforced on the application of two-thirds of those engaged in any branch of trade. The by-law calls for stores to be closed at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays Wednesdays and Thursdays. The law is generally observed. A number of drygoods and furnishing stores also close on Saturday from 1 to 7 p.m.	Same as last year except closing on Saturday afternoons which first begun this year.	
	Carmen		Railway shops close at 4 p.m. on Saturdays	Same as last year	
	Printers		Half-holiday on Saturdays		
	Painters		" "		
	Carriagemakers		" "		
Kentville	Machinists & moulders	75	Dominion Atlantic Ry., Cos., offices and shops and the Lloyd Mfg., & Foundry Co., close 4 p.m. Saturdays.	Arrangements in force last 3 yrs.	
	Railway clerks	15	" " "	" " "	
	Carriagemakers blacksmiths and painters	60	N. S. Carriage Co's., works close 5 p.m. Saturdays.		
	Retail clerks	100	Stores (except drugstores) close Mondays Wed-		

Lunenburg	"	100	Stores close during June, July and August every evening, Saturday excepted at 6 p.m; other 9 months every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Arrangement in force for about 5 years.	
	Barbers	Stores cl	ose Monday afternoons and evenings		
New Glasgow	Ironworkers	25	Close Saturday at noon all year.	Arrangement in force 2 years	
	Blacksmiths	12	Close Saturday at 4.30 p.m.	" " several yrs.	
	Machinists	35	" " "	" " " "	
	Labourers	25	" " "	" " " "	
	*Retail clerks	100	Stores close at 6 p.m. every alternate evening.	" " " "	
	Employees, N. S. Steel Co.	700			Shops close at noon Saturdays all year
Parrsboro	Retail clerks	30	Stores (except book and confectionery) close at 6 p.m. 3 evenings per week.	Arrangements in force several yrs.	
	Barbers		Shops close at 6 p.m one evening per week	" " " "	
†Port Hood					
Reserve Mines	Retail clerks	20	Stores close at 6 p.m. four days per week; on other days open until 10 p.m.	Arrangement in force 4 years	
‡Springhill	"	100	Stores (except bakers and druggists) close Wednesdays at noon and at 6 p.m. on three other evenings. The half-holiday is in force from May 1 to Sept 30.	" " " "	
¶*Sydney*	"	¶250	Stores (except fruit, tobacco and drug.) close at 1 p.m. every Wednesday.		The half-holiday arrangement was adopted June 7, 1905, in lieu of closing at an early hour on two evenings in the week. The arrangement is generally observed.
**Sydney Mines	"	45	Stores close at 6 p.m. 3 nights per week from May 1 to Oct. 30.	Arrangement went into force in 1904.	
§§Truro	"	400	Stores close at 6 p.m. 3 nights per week		
Westville	"	20	Stores (except drug and book) close at 6 p.m. 3 days in the week.	Arrangement in force two years	
	Barbers	10	Shops close at 6 p.m. two evenings per week.	" " " "	
	Tailors	15	Shops close at 6 p.m. except in busy season	" " " "	
°Windsor					
Yarmouth	Retail clerks	100	Stores close on Friday afternoons from June 15 to Sept. 15.	Arrangement in force for two yrs.	By agreement between the several employers.

*Carpenters (25), painters (25), masons (5), builders labourers (5), work 9 hours per day the year round since Oct. 1904; no early closing arrangement in force.
§ Dominion Coal Co., stores close every day at 6 p.m. opening at 7 a.m.
* Except in some butcher shops and restaurants.
§ Surface workers at colliery received a 9 hour day on Saturday in 1902; about 40 to 60 men were affected.
† Miners work hours per day on Saturdays throughout the year.
** Machinists, miners and electrical workers have no early closing arrangements.
§§ Mill hands (400), mechanics (300), work 9 hours per day on Saturdays.
° No arrangement in force.
¶ Including 75 female.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF EARLY CLOSING ARRANGEMENTS IN FORCE IN CANADA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905.—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or Previous Years.	Remarks.
P. E. Island.					
Charlottetown	Retail clerks	300	Stores (except small groceries) close at 6 p.m.	Same as last year	
	Railway clerks and carshop employees.	200	Shops close Saturday at 4. p.m	Arrangement in force since 1875.	
Summerside	Retail clerks	200	Stores close at 6 p.m. during January, February. March July, August and September; in other months at 7 p.m.	Arrangement in force since July 1904.	
New Brunswick.					
Campbellton	Retail clerks	80	Stores close 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Arrangement in force since May 1901.	The arrangement works satisfactorily.
Chatham	"	200	Stores close 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from May 1 to Nov. 1; and on every day of week, Saturday excepted, from Nov. 1 to May 1.	Arrangement in force three yrs.	" " "
Fredericton	"		Stores close Thursday afternoons during July and August, at 6 p.m. throughout year except on Saturdays.	Arrangement first adopted this yr.	
Milltown	"	5	Stores close 6 p.m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Arrangement in force for 10 yrs.	
	Cotton mill employees.	800	Mills close at 11.30 on Saturdays, overtime being worked on other days to make up 60 hours per week.		
St. John	Retail clerks	*600	Stores close Saturday afternoons during June, July and August.	Arrangement in force for 3 years.	
	Printers	90	Saturday half-holiday from May 1		
	Bookbinders	14	" " from April 1		
	Brassfinishers and moulders	55	" " "		
St. Stephen	Factory employees and labourers.		Establishments close at 5 p.m. Saturdays	Arrangement in force several yrs.	
	Retail clerks		Stores close at 6 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays; dry goods stores, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.	" " "	Arrangement works satisfactorily.
Woodstock	"	55	Stores in some cases close at 7 p.m. 3 nights per week; in other cases at 9 p.m.	Arrangement in force for 10 years, with exception of certain years.	

Buckingham	Retail clerks and delivery employees.	56	Stores close 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Arrangement in force 10 years.	Some of the merchants do not observe the arrangement and this tends to impair its working.
*Chambly Canton					
Coaticook	Retail clerks	100	Stores close 6 p.m. 2 nights per week except from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15.	Arrangement in force 5 years.	Arrangement is by mutual consent of merchants and works satisfactorily.
*DeLorimier					
Drummondville	"	15	Stores close 7 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays during summer.	No arrangement in force prior to 1905.	
*Farnham					
Granby	"	50	Stores close early on Tuesdays and Thursdays.	Arrangement in force several yrs.	
	Factory employees		Certain establishments close on Saturday afternoons part of the year.		
*Gatineau Point					Stores close Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p m. under by-law except from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15.
Hull	Retail clerks	150			The population is largely composed of workingmen and the close proximity of Ottawa induces merchants to observe long hours.
Joliette	"	245	Dry goods and boot and shoe stores close at 6 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays; hardware shops at 8 p.m; except on Saturdays and before holidays.	Arrangement in force 2 yrs. in case of dry goods stores, 1 yr. in case of hardware stores and 8 months in case of shoe stores.	Arrangements in force throughout the year.
*Lachute					
*LaPrairie					
Levis	Retail clerks	37	Stores close 6 p.m. every evening from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1.		
*Longeuil					
Magog	"	45	Stores close at 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Thursdays except during Christmas week.	Same as last year.	
	Cotton factory employees.		Factory closes on Saturday afternoons.		
Maisonneuve	Retail clerks		Grocery stores close at 7 p.m. two nights per week.	Same as last year.	By mutual agreement between proprietors.
*Megantic					
*Montmagny					
§Montreal	Retail clerks	680	Half-holiday once a week during June, July and August; in some cases during July and August only.		Voluntarily conceded by a number of large retail establishments.
	Employees, C. R. R. shops.		Shops close at 12 p.m., Saturdays, May 1–Oct. 1	Same as last year	
*Nicolet					
*Lauzon					

* Have no early closing arrangements in force.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF EARLY CLOSING ARRANGEMENTS IN FORCE IN CANADA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905.—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or Previous Years.	Remarks.
QUEBEC—*Con.*					
Quebec	Retail clerks		Wholesale establishments close at 1 p.m. Saturdays; at 6 p.m. other days. Dry goods stores and groceries close at 7 p.m. except Saturday nights.	Same as last year	
Richmond	"		Stores close at 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Arrangement in force several yrs.	By mutual agreement among proprietors.
*St. Jerome					
St. Johns	Retail clerks	100	Hardware and dry goods stores close 6 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays except during December.	Arrangement in force 15 years	By agreement between proprietors.
†St. Lambert					
St. Paul	General labour	500	Saturday afternoon generally observed as a holiday during the summer.		
Sherbrooke	Moulders	350	Saturday half-holiday during summer time being made up on other days.	Arrangement in force for several years.	By mutual agreement.
	Machinists	175			
	Printers	42			
	Retail clerks	200	Stores close at 6 p.m. on first four nights of the week except during Christmas holidays and on exhibition week.	Arrangements in force 18 months.	" "
	Employees of woollen mills.		Mills close at 12.45 p.m. on Saturdays throughout year.		
Stanstead Plains	Retail clerks		Stores close 6 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays	Arrangement in force several yrs.	Arrangement works satisfactorily.
Three Rivers	"		Dry goods, boot and shoe stores close three nights per week at 7 p.m. during July and August.	Arrangement in force 2 years	
*Waterloo					
*Westmount					
Windsor Mills	Retail clerks	25	Stores close at 6 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.	Arrangement in force several yrs.	" "

* No early closing arrangements in force.

§ Reports were received from the secretaries of the following unions stating that no early closing arrangement was in effect: Stationary engineers, sheet metal workers, harnessmakers, carpenters and joiners, coopers, bookbinders, tailors, structural iron workers and iron moulders. For statement *re* early closing by-law *see*

† Conditions affected by close proximity

Aylmer	Retail clerks	50	Stores close at 6.30 p.m. except on Saturdays and before holidays during July and August	Same as last year except that hardware and grocery stores adopted arrangement for first time	By mutual agreement between proprietors; no by-law in force.
	Printers	10	Offices close at 12 noon Thursdays during summer.	" "	" "
Alexandria	Retail clerks	30	Stores close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays	Arrangement in force 13 years	
Amherstburg	"		Stores close at 6 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the year.	Arrangement in force several yrs., beginning as an arrangement for the summer months only.	
Arnprior	"	200	Stores close 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.		By by-law passed in 1894.
*Aurora					
Barrie	Carriageworkers	75	Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August.	Arrangement in force 2 years	
	Tanners	50	Tannery closes at 5 p.m. Saturdays	" "	
	Woodworkers	30	Factory closes at 5 p.m. Saturdays throughout the year and on other days in winter.	" "	
	Retail clerks		Stores close 6 p.m. except Saturdays		
Belleville	Printers	[1]30	Saturday half-holiday during July and August	Arrangement in force since 1900	By mutual agreement.
	Machinists and foundry employees.	30	" " throughout the year	" " 1901	" "
	Cigarmakers	[2]25	" " " "	" " 1900	" "
	Retail clerks	[3]242	Wednesday " during July and August	" " 1900	" "
Berlin	Trunk & bagmakers	[1]45	Saturday "	Arrangements in force 2 years	" "
	Butterworkers	[2]75	" "	" " 5 "	" "
	Woodworkers	900	" "	" " 13 "	" "
	Retail clerks	[3]125	Stores (except drug and confectionery) close at 6 and 7 p.m. except Saturdays.	Under by-law passed in 1902	
	Barbers	21	Shops close at 8 p.m. except Wednesdays and Saturdays.	Arrangement in force since 1902	On petition of employees.
	Machinists	150 200	Saturday half-holiday May Aug. without pay	Movement began 4 years ago	Arrangement voluntarily granted.
	Boot and shoeworkers	[4]53	" " July Sept	" 5 " on demand of work-people.	
	Shirt and collar workers.	500	* " " July Sept	Arrangement in force since 1902	Voluntarily conceded.
Bowmanville	Retail clerks	125	Stores close 6.30 p.m. except on Saturdays throughout the year.		
	Factory employees	300	Factories close Saturday afternoons during summer.		
Bracebridge	Retail clerks		Stores close 6 p.m. except Saturdays and before holidays throughout the year.	Same as last year	
	Linen mill employees	60	Saturday half-holiday throughout year	"	
Brantford	Moulders and coremakers.	90	Half-holiday Saturday from Apr. 1 to Sept. 1	The idea is becoming more general year by year. Employers as well as employees look forward to the early closing on Saturday during summer with much anticipation.	The Waterous Engine works for over a year have had the half-holiday on Saturday the year round. The plumbers for two years past also have observed the half-day the entire year. The half-day in the majority of the factories began earlier than usual

* No early closing arrangement in force.
[1] Including 5 females
[2] " 10 "
[3] " 102 "

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF EARLY CLOSING ARRANGEMENTS IN FORCE IN CANADA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905.—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or Previous Years.	Remarks.
ONTARIO—*Con.*					
Brantford—Con....	Moulders and core-makers.	100	Half-holiday Saturday from May 13 to Sept. 1.	In some callings there were not so many men given the half day this year as last year. This is noticeable in the building trades. The reason is that there is less building this year and consequently not so many employed.	
	Machinists.....	10	" " " Apr. 1 " " 1.	.....	
	"	65	" " " May 13 " " 1.	.....	
	Labourers	175	" " " Apr. 1 " " 1.	.....	
	"	200	" " " May 13 " " 1.	.....	
	Blksmths and helpers	60	" " " " 13 " " 1.	.....	
	Printing trades.....	32	" " " " 6 " " 1.	The holiday started earlier this year.	
	Moulders.....	30	" " " " 27 " " 1.	.....	
	Blksmths and helpers	50	" " " " 27 " " 1.	.....	
	Barbers.....	17	" Wednesday " June 7 " " 1.	.....	
	Labourers	340	" Saturday " May 27 " " 1.	.....	
	Painters	30	" Sat. during June, July and August.	There are painters in 4 factories. Last year the half-day was not regularly observed. On that account it is expected that it will be regularly observed this year.	
	Carpenters.....	175	" " " " " "	.....	
	Cigarmakers, including boys and girls.	25	" " " " " "	.....	In several of the shops some of the cigarmakers keep the half-holiday on Saturday practically the year round.
	Retail clerks	140	" Wed. " " " "	.....	Did not actually start until July12.
	Delivery employees	30	" " " July and August	.....	First half-day July 12.
	[illegible]	100	" Sat. " June, July and August.	.....	
	[illegible]	30	" " "	.....	

	ers.				
Brockville	Retail clerks		" " " " " and September.	Arrangement in force 3 years	
	Tailors	40	Shops close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays and before holidays.	" " since April 1, 1903.	
Carleton Place	Retail clerks	41	Stores close early three days per week		
Chatham	"				
	Tailors				An early-closing by-law was passed during April
Collingwood	Retail clerks	20	‡All stores and offices close Wednesday afternoons during July and August; at 7 p.m. during balance of year.	Arrangement in force since May 1, 1903.	
	Tailors	17	Shops close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays and Wednesday afternoons during July and Aug.		
Cornwall	Retail clerks	200			By-law was passed in 1895 requiring stores to close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. except before holidays.
	Tailors	12			" "
	Barbers		Shops close 6 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays	Arrangement in force 3 years	
Deseronto	Retail clerks	50	Stores close Wednesday afternoons during July and August.		By-law was passed in 1888 requiring stores to close at 7 p.m. and to remain closed until 5 a.m. on four days of the week.
	Barbers	50	Shops close Thursday afternoons during July and August.		
Dundas	Machinists		Saturday half-holiday during summer	Arrangement in force several yrs.	
	Retail clerks	90	Half-holiday Wednesdays July 1–Sept. 1	Same as last year	By mutual agreement.
Elmira	Woodworkers	40	Saturday half-holiday during July and Aug.	Arrangement was concluded in 1904.	
Fort William	Retail clerks	187	Stores (except drug) close at 6 p.m. except Saturdays and before holidays during Jan., Feb., March, May–Sept.; at 8 p.m. during April, Oct.–Dec.	Arrangement in force since Nov. 15, 1904.	Under by-law passed on petition; a mutual agreement was in force previously but was not always observed.
	Machinists	150	Saturday half-holiday, April 1 Oct. 1	Arrangement in force since 1902; previously was in force from May 1 to Oct. 1.	
	Carpenters	100	" " July 15–Sept. 15	Arrangement first adopted this year.	
Kenora	Retail clerks and delivery employees.	45	Stores close 6 p.m. May 1 Sept. 30 except Wednesdays and Saturdays.	Arrangement in force since 1904	
*Kincardine					Engineers work only 5 hours on Saturdays.
Kingston					Barbers close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays.
Leamington	Retail clerks	85	Dry goods stores close 6 p.m. 3 days per week; others once a week.		Dry goods stores adopted the arrangement some years ago. The movement for early closing is increasing.
	Barbers		Shops close 6 p.m. Mondays and Fridays		
	Factory employees	85	Factories close 5 p.m. Saturdays		

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA DURING THE PAST SUMMER—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or with Previous Years.	Remarks.
ONTARIO—*Con.*					
London	[1]Bookbinders	35	Half-holiday Sat. during May, June, July, Aug.	Arrangement in force for some years past.	Railway conductors, leather-workers, musicians and iron moulders report no arrangement in force. Carpenters, bricklayers and masons have half-holiday throughout the year.
	[2]Garment workers	600	" " "	" "	
	Tanners	25	" " "	" "	
	Cabinet makers	18	" " "	" "	
	Upholsterers	15	" " "	" "	
	Varnishers and polishers.	30	" " "	" "	
	[3]Boot and shoe workers.	160	" " "	" "	
	Leatherworkers	45	" " "	" "	
	Plumbers	40	" " "	" "	
	[4]Wholesale employees.	350	" " "	" "	
	[5]Printers	120	" " "	" "	
	[6]Pressmen	50	" " "	" "	
	Lithographers	25	" " "	" "	
	[7]Cap-factory employees.	160	" " "	" "	
	[8]Paper-box employees	125	" " "	" "	
	[9]Candy and biscuit employees.	806	" " "	" "	
	[10]Gun factory employees.	51	" " "	" "	
	Jewellers	30	" Wed. during June, July and Aug.	" "	
	[11]Grocers	600	" " "	" "	
	[12]Druggists	80	" " "	" "	
	Dentists	25	" " "	" "	
	Butchers	225	" " "	" "	
	[13]Boot and shoe stores	90	" " "	" "	
	[14]Music stores	25	" " "	" "	
	[15]Hardware clerks	150	" " July and August	" "	
	[16]Retail clerks	150	" " "	" "	

			Stores close 6 p.m. throughout, shops close 5 p.m. except on Saturdays.	Arrangement in force 3 yrs.: stores	
	Tailors		Stores close usually at 6 p.m		
Goderich	Factory employees	150	Saturday half-holiday during July and Aug. without pay.		
Gravenhurst	Retail clerks	50	Stores close 6 p.m. except Saturdays.		
	Factory employees	35	Saturday half-holiday.		
Guelph	Woodworkers	250	Saturday half-holiday without pay	Same as in previous years	
	Machinists	200	" "		
	Iron moulders		" "		
	Woodworkers	110	" "		
	Upholsterers				
	Retail clerks	300	Thursday half-holiday during July and Aug.	Same as in previous years	
	Iron moulders	40	Holiday every other Saturday in place of half-holiday on Saturday.	" "	By mutual arrangement.
	Carpet weavers	100	Saturday half-holiday July-August	Arrangement first adopted this yr.	Arrangement was due in part to quietness in trade.
	Textile workers	200	Saturday half-holiday.	Arrangement in force 4 years	
	*Stonecutters				
Hamilton	Horseshoers		Saturday half-holiday in all shops but 3	Arrangement in force since Oct., 1903.	By mutual agreement.
	Retail clerks	200	Stores close 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. during July and Aug., with half-holiday Wednesdays.		
	Boilermakers	30	Contract and repair shops (except railway shops) close Saturday afternoons.	Arrangement in force several years.	
	Broom-makers	30	Saturday half-holiday throughout year.	Arrangement in force 3 years	Arrangement prior to 1902 was for summer months only.
	Patternmakers	8	Saturday half-holiday during summer	Arrangement first adopted this yr.	
	Iron moulders	300	Work only 5 days per week during July-Aug.	" " in 1904	
	*Brass workers				
	Metal polishers		Saturday half-holiday during summer		
	Stove mounters	50	Saturday half-holiday June, July and Aug.	Same as last year	
Hespeler	Retail clerks	100	Thursday half-holiday June-Sept	" "	
Huntsville	"		Large stores close 6 p.m. except on Saturdays		A by-law is in existence, but has not been enforced for several yrs.

[1]Including 10 females.
[2] " 40 "
[3] " 50 "
[4] " 50 "
9 hour day granted 4 years ago.
§ *See* Labour Gazette for May, 1905, (Vol. V.) p. 1163.
‡ Factories work 10 hours per day.
[1]Including 20 females. [2]Including 500 females. [3]Including 85 females. [4]Including 50 females. [5]Including 20 females. [6]Including 10 females. [7]Including 120 females. [8]Including 100 females. [9]Including 500 females. [10]Including 45 females. [11]Including 100 females. [12]Including 10 females. [13]Including 10 females. [14]Including 10 females. [15]Including 25 females. [16]Includnig 135 females. [17]Including 50 females.
* No early closing arrangement in force.
° Of Clark Mfg. Co.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA DURING THE PAST SUMMER—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or with Previous Years.	Remarks.
ONTARIO—*Con.*					
Lindsay	Retail clerks	450	Dry goods stores close at 6 p.m. except Saturdays; groceries, jewellers, stationery, drug, &c., at 7 p.m. Many offices close Thursday afternoons July and August; at 3 p.m. on other days except Saturday.	Arrangement in force several yrs.	Under by-law; arrangement reported satisfactory.
Listowel	"		Stores close 6 p.m. during summer	" " "	
	Factory employees	60	Saturday half-holiday May 23-Aug. 23	" " 3 years	Arrangement reported satisfactory
Meaford	Retail clerks		Stores, banks, &c., close Thursday afternoon during June, July and August.		By mutual agreement.
Merritton	"	**29	Wednesday half-holiday during July and Aug.	Arrangement in force 3 years	On petition of employees.
	Papermakers	†75	Saturday half-holiday during May and Aug.	" " since 1903.	
	Carbide, sulphite and gas workers.	17	" " "		
Midland					Marine firemen, oilers, water tenders report no arrangement.
Millbank	Retail clerks	10	Stores close 7 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays May to Oct.	Same as last year	
Mount Forest	"	200	Stores close 6 p.m. except Wednesday, Saturday and before holidays during summer.	In force several years	By mutual agreement generally observed.
	Barbers		Shops close 8 p.m. except Wednesdays and Saturdays.		
Napanee	Retail clerks and barbers.	100	Stores (except drug) close 12.30 p.m. Fridays July and August.	In force 3 years	By mutual agreement not generally observed.
Newmarket	Factory employees	500	The Office Specialty Co. close at 1 p.m. Saturdays July and August; the United Factories Co. at 5.30 p.m.		
	Retail clerks	100	Dry goods stores close at 6 p.m; groceries 8 p.m., except Saturdays.		
	Tannery employees	100	Tannery closes 5 p.m. Saturdays during summer		
Niagara Falls	Retail clerks	*70	Stores close 6.30 p.m. 4 nights per week	Arrangement considerably more widespread and effective than in previous years.	By mutual agreement.
North Bay					By by-law passed in 1903 all stores [illegible] except Saturdays [illegible] By-law

Oshawa	Barbers and other	30	Saturday half-holiday July-Sept.	wednesdays and Saturdays. 6.30 p.m., and factories 2 yrs. ago closed Saturday afternoons; arrangements discontinued.	
Ottawa	Carpenters and joiners.	250	Saturday half-holiday July-Oct 1	Arrangement first adopted May, 1905.	Printers since July 1, 1905, close Saturday afternoons, making up time on first five days of week. Railway carmen report no arrangement.
	Electrical workers	15	" " July-Aug., men making up time.	Arrangement previous to this year was with employees of 1 contractor; this year 3 contractors, 1 contractor not requiring time to be made up.	
	§Retail clerks				
	Barbers		A number of barber shops closed at 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m., and at 11 instead of 12 on Saturday nights after July 1.		
Parry Sound	Retail clerks	40-50	Stores close 6 p.m.	Arrangement first adopted in 1905	By mutual agreement.
Pembroke	"	50	"		By by-law passed 10 yrs. ago stores close 6 p.m. except Tuesdays and Saturdays throughout year.
Penetanguishene	"		Principal stores close at 6 p.m., 3 nights pr. wk.		No general arrangement.
Perth	"	150			Stores close 6 p.m. 3 nights per week except during Christmas season. Factories close Saturday afternoons. Arrangement at first was for summer months only, but for past 4 years has been for entire year.
"	Factory employees	250			
Peterborough	Labourers		A number take Saturday afternoons off		
	Rope makers	‡200	Saturday half-holiday July-Sept	Same as last year	Voluntarily conceded.
	Iron workers	+ 1,100	" " "	"	"
	Retail clerks	§§600	" " May 15-Sept	"	"
	Harness workers	60	" " July	Arrangement first adopted this yr.	"
Picton	Retail clerks	300	Thursday half-holiday July-Sept	" in force 5 years	By mutual agreement dry goods stores close at 6 p.m. and groceries at 7 p.m. throughout year
Port Arthur	"	40-45			Under by-lay passed 1904 stores close at 6.30 p.m. Jan. 1-Mar. 16 and May 1-Sept. 30.
	Printers	11	Shops close 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. Saturdays during July-Sept.	Arrangement first adopted in 1905	
Prescott					No arrangement in force.
Preston	Retail clerks		Stores close 7 p.m. during summer.	Same as last year	
Renfrew	"	150	Stores close 6 p.m. every night except Saturdays and before holidays during summer.	First adopted this year	Some claim that trade has suffered from the arrangement.
Ridgetown	"	100			Stores close at 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays throughout year.

* Including 30 females.
** Including 6 females.
† Including 15 females.

§ See *Labour Gazette* for July, 1905, p. 29.
‡ Including 50 females.

+ Including 100 females.
§§ Including 200 females.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA DURING THE PAST SUMMER—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with last year or with Previous Years.	Remarks.
ONTARIO– *Con.*					
Rockland	Retail clerks	15	Stores close 6 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays	First adopted this year	Arrangement will apply to entire year if found satisfactory.
St. Catharines	Barbers	19			By by-law of union, in force 19 yrs., shops close 8 p.m. during first 5 days of week and 11 Saturday.
	Retail clerks	78	Wednesday half-holiday, July-August	In previous years arrangement was for July and August only	By request of employees.
	"	*223	" "	25 stores included in the arrangement had not observed it in previous years.	" "
	Delivery clerks	4	" "	" " "	
	Electrical supply workers.	†195	Saturday half holiday May-Oct.	First granted in 1903	
	Metal and dash workers.	*294	" "	" "	
	Axe and edge tool workers.	180	" "	" "	
	Farm implement and hardware workers.	150	" "	" "	
	Sawsmiths and workers.	51	" "	" "	
	Traction engine workers.	70	" "	" "	
St. John's	Team drivers		" June, July and August.	In force about 3 years	
St. Marys	Retail clerks	150	Stores close Wednesdays at 1 p.m. during July-Aug.; at 6 or 6.30 p.m. during balance of yr.	In force several years	
St. Thomas	Barbers	25	Shops close Wednesday afternoons, July-Aug.		By resolution of the barbers' union.
	Retail clerks		Stores " " "	Same as in preceding years	By mutual agreement.
	Tailors	40	Shops " " "		
Sault Ste. Marie	Retail clerks	25	Grocery stores close Thursdays at 1 p.m. during summer.	First adopted this year	Under by-law passed 5 yrs. ago all stores close 7 p.m. except Wednesdays, Saturdays and before holidays
			Wednesday afternoons during summer.	Same as last year	Sat. close 9 p.m.

Simcoe	"	60			Dry goods stores, by mutual agreement, close at 6 p.m. except Saturdays during past 2 yrs.
Smith's Falls	"	60			Since 1890 stores close 6 p.m. 3 days per week except during December.
	Iron moulders	70	Shops close every alternate Saturday, May-August.	In force 2 years.	
Strathroy	Retail clerks				For several yrs. stores have closed at 6.30 p.m. except Saturdays, and factories at 5 p.m. Saturdays; other days at 6 p.m.
Stratford	"	‡227	Wednesday half-holiday during July-Aug		On petition of employees.
	Printers	15	One hour off allowed Saturday afternoons during August.	First adopted this year	By concession of master printers.
	Barbers				Shops close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays.
Sudbury	Retail clerks	110	Grocery stores close 6 p.m. every day except Saturday during May 1-Sept. 1; other stores at 6 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.		Sept. 1-May 1 stores close at 8 p.m. except Saturdays and Dec. 15-Jan. 1.
Thorold	"	§37	Wednesday half-holiday during July and Aug.	In force 3 years	On request of clerks.
** *Toronto*	Retail clerks				Early closing was considerably extended during the summer of 1905, many of the smaller stores following the example of the large departmental stores and closing on Saturday afternoon, or some other afternoon of the week, or at an earlier hour on the other evenings. In the down town stores, especially, early closing in one form or another was general. The T. Eaton Co., Limited, departmental store, employs 3,500 clerks and salesmen and closed at 1 p.m. on Saturdays during July and August. In several stores a number of clerks were allowed an afternoon off each week in turn during the summer months, with a week's vacation without reduction in salary. Grocery stores and butcher shops observe the Wednesday afternoon holiday. Barbers, as a rule, allowed their employees off one afternoon each week during the summer months.

* Including 82 females. † Including 45 females. ‡ Including 18 females. § Including 3 females.

** Brewery employees (250) obtained Saturday half-holiday, Jan.-Mar., last winter; at the request of the Brewers' Association agreement was altered to read from Dec. 15 to Mar. 15.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA DURING THE PAST SUMMER—*Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or with Previous Years.	Remarks.
ONTARIO—*Con.*					
Toronto—Con.	Broom and whisk makers.	40	Saturday half-holiday July-Aug.	In force 5 years.	Work 10 hrs. per day with 9 hrs. on Saturday during balance of yr.
	Butchers.	150			Stores close 7 p.m., except Saturdays, throughout year.
	Employees of street railway shops.	250	Saturday half-holiday May-Oct	First adopted this year	
	Cigarmakers	325		The 8 hour day, with 4 hours on Saturday, was adopted in 1886 and continued since.	
	Garment workers	1,000		Hours were reduced to 4 on Saturday 3 years ago.	
	Electrical workers	125	Saturday half-holiday, July-Aug	First adopted this year	
	Barbers				No arrangement in force.
	Photo-engravers	70	Saturday half-holiday, July-Aug	First adopted July 25, 1904	
	Sheet metal workers.	300	" throughout year	In force 3 years.	Arrangement works satisfactorily.
	Brass workers.		" "		
	Coopers	90	" "	In force 3 years.	Employment is chiefly by the piece
	Coal drivers				No arrangement in force.
	Brick, tile and terra cotta workers.				" " all work being done by the piece.
Toronto Junction					Engineers have Wednesday half-holiday throughout year.
Waterloo				An early closing by-law was passed in 1899, but repealed after a year's trial; no arrangement in force.	
Whitby			Stores close at 6 p.m. except during fruit season when groceries remain open to await arrival of trains or boats.		
Wiarton					No arrangement in force.
Wingham					Dry goods, furnishing, clothing, harness, hardware, flour and feed and jewellery stores close at 7 p.m., and book stores at 8 p.m. under by-law passed in 1899. Saturdays, days before holidays and the month of Dec. excepted.

	Plumbers, gas and ...	...	... without pay.	... year	stores close at 6 p.m. except Arrangement worked satisfactorily.
	Tobacco workers				Shops close at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays throughout the year.
	Printers and pressmen.	20			Since March, 1905, Saturday half-holiday and 8-hr. day in force.
	Barbers	16			Shops close 8.15 p.m. since 2 yrs.
	Clerks and stenographers (in lawyers' offices).		Saturday half-holiday during July and August.		
	Seed factory	25	" "		
	Bent goods workers	70	Saturday half-holiday during July and August (with 2 hours pay).		
Woodstock	Retail clerks	200	Stores (except dry goods) close Thursdays at 12.30 p.m. during July and August.	Movement increasing in extent	Dry goods stores close at 6 p.m. throughout year.
	Factory employes	750	Saturday half-holiday during July and August		
	Barbers	14	Shops close Thursdays, 12.30 p.m., July-August.		
MANITOBA.					
Burnie					No arrangement in force.
Brandon	Retail clerks, barbers	200	All stores close Thursday afternoons during July and August.	First adopted this year	Stores close 7 p.m. by by-law; at 6 p.m. by mutual agreement. Half-holiday arrangement worked satisfactorily.
Dauphin	Retail clerks	35			Under by-law passed July 25, 1905, stores close at 6.30 p.m., January 1-September 1.
Morden	"				Stores close by mutual agreement at 7 p.m. each Saturday.
Neepawa	"				Stores close at 6 p.m. throughout year.
Winnipeg	Bookbinders		Shops close noon Saturdays during summer		
	Sheet metal workers.	90	Saturday half-holiday during July and August	First adopted this year	
	Employes of C.N.R. and C.P.R. shops.		" " April 1-September 30.	In force several years	
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Arcola					No arrangement in force.
Moose Jaw	Machinists, clerks and stenographers.	20	Saturday half-holiday, April 1-October 1. Offices close Saturday afternoons during summer.	After September 1, 1904	
Prince Albert	Retail clerks	100			Under by-law stores at 6 p.m. except Satuadays and before holidays; by-law in force 7 years.
Regina	Barbers	15			Shops close at 8 p.m. except Saturdays and before holidays.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADIAN CITIES, DURING THE LAST SUMMER—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Class of Work-people affected.	Approximate No. of Work-people affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as Compared with Last Year or with Previous Years.	Remarks.
ALBERTA.					
Calgary	Boilermakers	20	Shops close Saturday afternoons, April 1-October 1.	In force 4 years	
	Barbers	25			Shops close at 8 p.m. first five days of week since May, 1905; on Saturdays at 11 p.m.
	Plumbers	31	Saturday half-holiday, July-October	First adopted this year	
	Sheet metal workers.	20	" " July-November.	" "	
Coleman	Retail clerks		Wednesday half-holiday during summer	" "	Stores close at 7 p.m.
Edmonton	"	300			Under by-law passed Aug., 1904, stores closed at 6 30 p.m.; after one month was not observed.
Frank	"	40	Wednesday half-holiday	In force 3 years	Stores close 7 p.m.
Lethbridge	"	200			Stores close 6 p.m.
Medicine Hat.	"	50			
	Barbers	10			By mutual agreement stores and shops close at 6 p.m. except Saturdays.
Strathcona	Retail clerks	100			Stores close 6.30 p.m. except Saturdays.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Greenwood	Retail clerks				Stores close 7-7.30 p.m. except Saturdays.
Kamloops	"				Shops close 6 p.m. except Saturdays.
	Barbers.				Shops close 7 p.m. except Saturdays.
Nanaimo	Retail clerks	100	Thursday half-holiday, May-September.		The arrangement will be continued throughout the winter this year in a number of stores.
Nelson		16			Stores close 6 p.m. since 1902.
					days. 6 p.m. except Satur-

	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stores close 7.30 p.m. except Saturdays and before holidays.
Revelstoke	"	50	Stores close Wednesday afternoons, July and August.	First adopted this year	
Rossland	"	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stores close 6.30 p.m. except Saturdays, the 10th and 15th of each month* and the last 14 days of the year, since May, 1901.
Vancouver	"	200	Wednesday half-holiday during summer	Last year about 3,500 clerks were affected.	
Vernon	"		" July-September		A number of mechanics have Saturday half-holiday.
Victoria	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	By-laws were passed at different times by the municipal council, but became ineffective. Stores close 6-6.30, Saturdays excepted
	Barbers	50	Shops close at 7.30 p.m. instead of 8 p.m. on first 5 days of week during summer.	[illegible]	

* Pay days at mines.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF CANADA—RETURNS OF THE FOURTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1901.*

IN 1901 there were 14,640 manufacturing establishments in Canada, employing not less than five hands. The total capital invested amounted to $446,916,487, the number of employees of all classes was 344,035, and the cost of salaries and wages in the census year was $113,249,350. The total outlay of the factories in the year amounted to $404,466,045, and the value of the products was $481,053,375.

The aggregate working time of wage-earners during the year was 73,737,399 days, and the average working time per week was 56·70 hours. Of the 14,650 establishments, 6,328 were employed full time in the year, 1,277 three-quarters time, 4,778 half time, 1,506 quarter time, and of the remainder no working time was given.

* The particulars contained in the present article are derived from Volume III. of the Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, which was issued during the month of October.

Number of Employees.

The wage-earners comprised the following classes:—

In establishments—	
Men, 16 years and over	226,663
Women, 16 years and over	61,220
Children, under 16 years	12,143
Out of establishments—	
Piece-workers	13,318

Wages of Employees.

The following table shows the average annual wages of workers in the various provinces:—

Provinces.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	$	$	$
British Columbia	465	116	105
Manitoba	443	230	113
New Brunswick	256	144	93
Nova Scotia	254	103	60
Ontario	347	190	113
Prince Edward Island	140	45	32
Quebec	330	187	114
The Territories	358	335	115

From this it appears that the lowest earnings are in Prince Edward Island, and there is a steady increase in the different provinces, going from east to west, the maximum earnings for women and children being obtained in the Territories, and for men in British Columbia.

Comparison with Census of 1891.

A comparison with the statistics of 1891 for manufacturing establishments employing five hands or over shows that there was a gain in the decade of 585 in the number of works, 72,002 in the number of employees, $34,015,039 in the earnings of employees and $112,356,652 in the value of products. The number of employees engaged in the manufacture of food products increased from 37,560 to 47,951, the wages increased from $6,176,226 to $10,818,991, and the value of products from $75,958,987 to $125,202,620. The largest increase was in the manufacture of butter and cheese, where the number of employees doubled, and the value of the product was nearly trebled. In the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, the number of employees nearly trebled, and the cost of wages and value of product quadrupled.

In the *textile industries* there was an increase of 17,405 in the number of employees, $6,746,756 in earnings of wages, and $12,980,597 in value of products. In the manufacture of clothing there were 6,494 more persons employed in 1901, than in 1891, and the wage-earnings were more by $2,298,828, but the value of products only increased from $23,601,431 to $24,314,937. The woollen industry showed a decline of 86 in the number of employees and $485,845 in the value of products, but the cost of wages increased by $228,879.

In the group of industries relating to *timber and lumber* and their products, the number of employees increased from 65,938 to 82,492, the wages from $18,658,719 to $23,472,458, and the value of products from $72,796,425 to $80,341,204. The industries in this group showing the largest increases were those of log products (lumber, shingles, &c.) and wood pulp. In the former the number of employees increased by 9,341, the amount of wages by $1,784,387, and the value of products by $4,030,188; in the latter, the increase of employees was 782, of wages $431,205, and of products $2,356,819.

In the industries relating to *iron and steel products*, there was an increase of 6,096 in the number of employees, $3,426,352 in wages, and $6,342,613 in the value of products. In the construction of iron and steel bridges, the number of employees, cost of wages and value of product more than doubled.

In the *manufacture of boilers and engines*, the number of employees grew from 1,691 to 4,028, the cost of wages from $690,775 to $1,845,574, and the value of products from $2,433,878 to $4,626,214.

In the *metal industries* the number of employees increased by 2,201, the wages by $1,613,353, and the value of products by $6,309,351. The largest growth was in smelting works, including blast furnaces. In these there was an increase of 215 in the number of employees, $480,573 in the wages paid, and $4,066,144 in the value of products.

In the *hand trades*, comprising bicycle repairs, blacksmithing, dyeing and cleaning, interior decorations, lock and gunsmithing, the number of employees declined from 929 to 702, wages decreased from $340,842 to $318,220, and the value of products from $981,043 to $599,329.

There was also a decrease in the industries of clay, glass and stone products, the number of employees having diminished by 1,371, the wages by $523,208 and products by $2,875,776.

Ratio of Wages to Value of Products

Taking all industries together, for every $100 of product in 1901, the wages paid amounted to $23.54, compared with $21.49 in 1891. In all the groups of industries except tobacco, there was an increase in the ratio of wages to the value of products.

Comparison with the United States Census of 1900.

The ratio of the total cost of wages, materials and miscellaneous expenses to the value of products in all industries is 84·07 per cent in Canada, compared with 85·35 in the United States. This means that for every $100 value of product the Canadian manufacturer has $15.93 to provide for profits and other expense, while in the United States, the manufacturer has $14.65 for profits and other expenses. In the groups of industries relating to metals and metal products, clay, glass and stone products, and liquors and beverages, the margin for profits after the payment of ordinary expenses is considerably higher in Canada than in the United States, but in other industries the difference between the two countries is not very great.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

A LARGE number of immigrants arrived at Quebec during October and were distributed for the most part in Ontario and western Canada, several hundreds having been placed on farms by officers of the provincial government at Toronto, Ont. The latest official returns show a slight falling off in the number of arrivals since the beginning of the fiscal year, as compared with last year, especially in arrivals from the United States. For the month of September, though returns from Great Britain were higher than in September, 1904, and the number of homestead entries granted showed a large increase.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements, with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada, are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during September, 1905, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION THROUGH OCEAN PORTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
Returned Canadians	761	558	143	1,462
Tourists	113	61	6	180
Totals	4,428	2,830	2,091	9,349

A summary of immigration proper, through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the first three months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION THROUGH OCEAN PORTS FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
Totals	11,576	6,057	6,020	23,653

During the corresponding months of 1904 a total of 24,246 arrivals were reported, making a decrease for the present year of 593.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver during Setpember, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION THROUGH OCEAN PORTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	156	185	341
St. John	3		3
Quebec	5,280	1,805	7,085
Montreal	5	139	144
Vancouver	6	128	134
Totals	5,450	2,257	7,707

Corresponding returns for September, 1904 were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION THROUGH OCEAN PORTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1904.

—	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax	139	52	191
St. John			
Quebec	5,011	2,060	7,071
Montreal	15	233	248
Vancouver			
Totals	5,165	2,345	7,510

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Through Montreal, July	101	
" August	90	
" September	98	
		289
Through Winnipeg and outports, July	2,465	
" " Aug	2,211	
" " Sept.	2,262	
		6,938
Customs entries, July, August and September		1,381
Total		8,608
Corresponding months of 1904		9,987
		1,379

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended September 30, 1905, the number of persons leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING SEPTEMBER.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	5,468	6,052
Scotch	1,461	1,168
Irish	412	370
Total of British origin	7,341	7,590
Foreign	2,139	1,975
Nationality not distinguished	4	20
Totals	9,484	9,585

For the nine months ending September 30, 1905, and September, 1904, the emigration was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	58,029	47,670
Scotch	12,807	11,352
Irish	2,998	2,519
Total of British origin	73,834	61,541
Foreign	21,369	17,923
Nationality not distinguished	36	75
Totals	95,239	79,539

Homestead Entries during September.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in September, 1905, as compared with September, 1904.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase	Decrease.
Alameda	232	131	101	
Battleford	375	156	219	
Brandon	18	24		6
Calgary	176	241		65
Dauphin	26	35		9
Edmonton	246	221	25	
Kamloops	5	13		8
Lethbridge	92	145		53
Minnedosa	14	15		1
New Westminster	1	2		1
Prince Albert	148	141	7	
Regina	670	441	229	
Red Deer	159	143	16	
Winnipeg	43	45		2
Yorkton	201	262		61
Totals	2,406	2,015	597	206

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in September, 1905, as compared with September, 1904, of 391.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first three months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1904-05, 1905-06.

Month.	1905.	1904.	Increase	Decrease.
July	3,751	3,011	740	
August	3,040	2,360	680	
September	2,406	2,015	391	
October				
November				
December				
Totals	9,197	7,386	1,811	

It will be seen that there has been a net increase during the past three months amounting to 1,811.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, during September, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING SEPTEMBER.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	512
" Quebec	55
" Nova Scotia	27
" New Brunswick	14
" Prince Edward Island	15
" Manitoba	79
" Saskatchewan	32
" Alberta	17
" British Columbia	10
Persons who had previous entry	207
Canadians returned from the United States	5
Americans	65
Newfoundlanders	
English	30
Scotch	9
Irish	3
French	2
Belgians	1
Swiss	
Italians	
Roumanians	
Greeks	

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS, ETC.—*Con.*

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Swiss	2
Finns	47
Austro-Hungarians	96
Flanders	6
Danes (other than Icelanders)	11
Icelanders	11
Swedes	22
Norwegians	34
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	20
Mennonites	2
Doukhobors	1
Chinese	
Total	2,406

Representing 6,068 souls.

Of a total of 706 entries made in September by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 160 were from Minnesota, 144 from Dakota, 57 from Iowa, 45 from Illinois, 40 from Michigan, 39 from Wisconsin, 32 from the State of Washington and 24 from Missouri.

Lands Patented in September, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent, covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of September, 1905, is as follows:—

LAND PATENTS ISSUED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	September 1905. — Number of Acres.
British Columbia Homesteads	4	575·15
British Columbia Sales	3	213·98
Cultivation Grants	5	208·76
Homesteads	496	78,449·81
North-west Half-Breed Grants	14	2,465·00
Sales	3	359·30
Yukon Special Grants	1	
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co. (Under rights)	137	
Canadian Northern Ry. Co	2	15·20
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants	12	103,106·30
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants (Saris Branch)	25	86,911·40
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants (Under rights)	73	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds	2	119·35

LAND PATENTS ISSUED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905—*Con.*

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
Railways—*Con.*		
Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.	4	37,902·67
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.		
Sales	10	1,459·11
School Lands Sales	2	320·00
Special Grants	4	82·00
Yukon Territory Sales	6	27·49
Totals	802	312,215·61

In September, 1904, the number of patents issued was 663, covering an area of 559,102.42, representing a decrease in the number of patents issued and an increase of 246,886·81 in the acreage covered in September, 1905.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of September, and from the beginning of the calendar year to September 30, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY.

—	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		$ cts.
September, 1905	15,780·84	122,585 45
September, 1904	3,366·84	22,594 91
Increase, 1905	12,414·00	99,990 54
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 05	104,332·09	690,051 89
" " '04	36,962·31	241,273 04
Increase, 1905	67,369·78	448,788 85

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Western Canada during September, 1905, as compared with September, 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY DURING SEPTEMBER, 1904-05.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increases or Decreas	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Pric
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ c
Manitoba.....	1,906·40	2,036·71	10,328 00	9,259 46	5 42	4 55	Dec. 130·31	Inc. 1,
Assiniboia.....	No sales.	2,393·59	.....	10,840 91	....	4 53	Dec. 2,393·89	Dec. 10,
Saskatchewan	74,047·00	1,920·00	394,462 99	8,893 40	5 33	4 63	Inc. 72,127·00	Inc. 385,
Alberta	36,769·99	10,119·72	156,616 53	44,649 19	4 26	4 41	Inc. 26,650 27	Inc. 111,
Totals.....	112,723 39	16,470·02	561,407 32	73,642 96	4 93	4 47	Inc. 96,253·37	Inc. 487,
Vancouver sales were as follows :—			17,800 00	25,640 00	....	....	.....	Dec. 7,

Note.

It was stated that six or more responsible officers would be appointed by the Salvation Army for the distribution of immigrants coming to Canada under the Army's auspices. Up to the end of the month an officer had been appointed for Western Canada, with headquarters at Brandon, Man.; for Western Ontario, with headquarters at Brantford, Ont; and for the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, with headquarters at Quebec, Que., in order to be in touch with steamships and with the immigrants immediately on arrival. Other officers will be appointed with headquarters at Winnipeg, Man., and for Eastern and Central Ontario, with headquarters at Kingston, Ont., and Barrie, Ont., respectively. In this way it is hoped that the immigrants will be kept from the cities and brought into immediate contact with the agricultural classes.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions, of which mention is made in this article, will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of May there were issued 558 patents in Canada. Of this number there were 30 relating to agriculture, 5 to lumbering, 2 to fishing and hunting and 7 to mining. Nine patents concerned railway construction, 35 were of interest to building trades, 70 to metal trades and 58 patents were for electrical inventions. In the woodworking and furnishing trades there were 17 patents, in printing and allied trades there were 10, in textile industries there were 4, in clothing trades 18, in trades relating to the preparation of food and tobacco there were 16, and in leather trades there were 3. There were 23 inventions relating to railways, to other means of transportation and about 58 concerned other miscellaneous industries, the remaining patents being of minor industrial importance.

The inventions relating to *agriculture* included, among others, 4 churns, 2 cultivators, 2 threshing machines, a binder, a corn planter, a corn harvester, a grain riddle and a fruit gatherer.

The inventions relating to *lumbering* comprised an axe, a machine for handling logs, a rossing machine, a log wagon brake and a lumber pile straightener and a saw. The two inventions relating to *fishing and hunting* were a fishing reel and an animal trap.

The *mining* inventions comprised drills, two ore separators, a coal separator and washer, a coal washing plant, a rock mill, and a concentrator.

The patents concerning *railway construction* consisted of two railway ties, two joints, a track gauge, a switch, a switch stand contact box, a railway gate and a surveying instrument.

Among the inventions in the *building trades* there were three building blocks, two systems of building construction, two sash and door fasteners, two spirit levels, a ventilating system, a composition for floors and pavements, a stone cutting apparatus, a briquet machine, a paint mixture, a fire-proof covering, composed of pitch and sand men and a pigment, and a composition for bricks and pavements, composed of Portland cement, ashes, ground iron slag, bronze and beach sand.

Among the inventions in the *metal trades* there were seven turbines, six engines, a combustion, explosive, fluid turbine and rotary engine, three flue cleaners, two boiler clean-

ut locks, a brazing compound, a mechanical stoker, a brazing compound, and an apparatus for drawing wires. For the prevention of boiler accidents there was patented a device for cutting off the steam supply when a pipe bursts. This comprises a casing surrounding the pipe, in combination with a cut-off valve at the boiler, a device for closing this valve, and another valve opened by the steam collecting within the casing or by the bursting of the pipe, causing the actuation of the closing device of the cut-off valve.

Among the *electrical* inventions there were seven relating to telephones, two to wireless telegraphy, two to telegraphy by wire, and three to electric lighting. There were also patented six systems for controlling motors, six electric motors, five insulators, four transformers, five brush holders, two signals, and a process and apparatus for bleaching.

The inventions relating to the *woodworking* and *furnishing* trades comprised eleven articles of furniture, two musical instruments, a woodworking machine, a gang-saw, a frame saw and a coffin.

In the *printing* and allied trades there were four patents for printing presses, a photographic camera, a ribbon for typographical machines, and a machine for producing controller patterns. There was patented a process of producing substitutes for lithographic stone, consisting in coating the surface of iron plates with a firmly adherent magnetic oxide of iron.

The inventions in the *textile* trades consisted of machines for combing flax, carding, brading and slitting fabrics. In the *clothing trades* there were patented machines for sewing, creasing and washing, fifteen articles of wear, and a clothes rack.

The inventions relating to the *food* and *tobacco* industries included a flour mill, processes of making flour, bread and sugar, a meat powder, a cake maker and a cannery closer.

The only inventions in the *leather* trade were three portions of harness.

The inventions relating to *railways* included four couplings, seven brakes, of which two were air brakes and three brake beams; two car replacers, two car fenders, a motor for turntables, a firebox for a locomotive boiler, and an apparatus for starting locomotives.

The inventions relating to other means of *transport* included two motor vehicles, five wheels, three tires, two brakes, a boat, a flying machine and a snow plough.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were four cement and concrete mixers, two cement moulds, four kinds of artificial fuel, apparatus for distilling wood and making carbides, machines for making matches, and panel and for moulding pottery, a process for the treatment of peat, and twenty-five business utilities, including a calculator, a typewriter, a record book, a case, and a commercial paper.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER, 1905.

DURING the month of October the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	440 15
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	15 35
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also postmarking and stamping ink	650 51
Repairing post office scales	5 07
Supplying mail bags	4,073 00
Repairing mail bags	929 60
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	1,221 49
Repairing street letter boxes, parcel receptacles, railway mail clerks' tin boxes and portable letter boxes	59 35
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	36 15
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	198 80

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905.

New Brunswick—

Moncton.—Printers.

Ontario—

Belleville.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

Hamilton.—Brewery workers.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Public Works, Canada, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Detention building at Halifax, N.S.; contractors, S. H. Marshall & Son, Halifax, N.S.; date of contract, October 23, 1905; amount of contract, $51,997.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Carpenters	$0 25 per h., 9 h. per day.
Painters	2 00 per d., 9 "
Bricklayers	0 35 per h., 9 "
Masons	0 35 " 9 "
Stonecutters	0 36 " 9 "
Plasterers	0 33 " 9 "
Plumbers	2 00 per day of 9 hours.
Steamfitters	2 00 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	0 16 per h., 9 h. per day.
Ordinary labourers	1 25 per day of 9 hours.
Electricians	1 75 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 25 " 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 50 " 9 "

Construction of wharf at Durham, N.B.; contractors, J. & A. Culligan, Jacket river, N.B.; date of contract, October 23, 1905, amount of contract, $17,700.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours. Not less than the following :
	$ cts.
Contractor's foreman carpenter	2 00
Carpenters	1 50
Blacksmiths	1 60
" helpers	1 25
Ordinary labourers	1 25
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Detention building at Quebec, Que.; contractors, J. B. Jinchereau & P. A. Lamothe, Quebec, Que.; date of contract, October 28, 1905; amount of contract, $55,850.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the followi
Carpenters	$1 50 per day of 10 hou
Painters	0 17½ per h., 9 h., per
Bricklayers	3 00 per day of 10 ho
Masons	0 25 per h., 9 h., per
Stonecutters	0 30 " 9 "
Plasterers	2 50 per day of 9 hour
Plumbers	1 50 " 10 "
Steamfitters	1 50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	1 50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canal

Rebuilding of wharf and finishing of walls at entrance to lock No. 1, Lac Canal; date of contract, October 3, 1 amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the follo
Labourers	$1 50 per day of 10 h
Steam rock drillers	2 00 " 10
Stone cutters, (rough work)	0 37½ per h., 8 h. pe
Stone cutters, (better class of work)	0 40 " 8
Masons	0 35 " 9
Blacksmiths	2 25 per day of 10 h
" helpers	1 50 " 10
Carpenters	0 25 per h., 9 h. p
Stationary engine engineer	0 25 " 10
Stationary engine fireman	1 50 per day of 10 h
Steam derrick fireman	1 50 " 10
Tug captain	50 00 per month an
" engineer	65 00 "
" fireman	28 00 "
" deckhands	21 00 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 50 per day of 10 h
" 2 horses and wagon	4 00 " 10

Wiring of new Intercolonial Railw tion at Stellarton, N.S.; date of co October 3, 1905; amount of contract

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wag Not less than the fo
Electrical foreman	$2 25 per day of 1
Wiremen	1 75 " 10

Construction of extension to train-house id baggage room at St. John, N.B.; date contract, October 25, 1905; amount of ntract, $24,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 9 hours. Not less than the following :
	$ cts.
sons.	3 00
ncrete mixers	1 60
cklayers	3 00
penters	2 00
ctors	2 00
fers.	1 75
gineer on pile driver	2 50
n workers	2 00
lders' labourers	1 60
linary labourers	1 40

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Construction of a small wooden light-use tower on a cribwork pier, on the dget, St. Mary's River, Guysborough unty, N.S.; date of contract, June 17, 05; amount of contract, $975.60.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per hour, 10 hrs. per day.
	$ cts.
Carpenters	1 75
Painters	1 75
Masons	2 50
Bricklayers	3 00
Labourers	1 25

Construction of two wooden lighthouse towers at Rivière du Moulin, Saguenay river, county of Chicoutimi, Que.; date of contract, August 29, 1905; amount of contract, $800.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	$ cts.
Rough carpenters	1 50
Joiners	1 75
Painters	1 75
Masons	2 50
Blacksmiths	1 75
Builders' labourers	1 50
Ordinary labourers	1 25

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905.

URING the month of October there was little unrest in Canada occasioned by i strial disputes, the only locality where a rge number of workpeople was affected b g at Stratford, Ont. In that place th strike of machinists of the Grand Tnk Railway Co. continued throughout th month, about 160 machinists and ap entices being invovlved there.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

umber and magnitude.—During the m h of October there were 11 important di tes reported to the department to ha been in existence, of which 8 com-me ed prior to the beginning of the m h and 3 after. There were 10 less in in the previous month, but one more tha in October, 1904. There were 4 es-tab hments and 100 employees directly affe ed by new disputes. Including these tha were in existence before October 1, the were in all about 53 establishments a 72 employees affected directly and in-dir ly by trade disputes during the m h.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during October was approximately 9,750 working days, compared with 53,800 in September, and 5,250 in October, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—Of the three new disputes of the month, two affected building trades, and the third concerned the boot and shoe manufacturing industry.

Causes of new disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month was caused by a demand for higher wages and shorter hours, another was caused by an objection to the employment of non-unionists and the third was against the promotion of an apprentice before he had served his full time.

Methods of settlement.—Of the 11 disputes in existence during October, 5 were terminated in so far as the establishments affected were concerned, leaving 6 still unsettled at the end of the month. In two cases, disputes were ended by negotiations between the parties involved, and the remaining three disputes came to an end without any negotiations, the places of the strikers being filled.

Results of disputes.—Of the 5 disputes which were terminated, 3 ended in favour of the employers and compromises were effected in the remaining two.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The disputes of October, which began before the first of the month, included strikes of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, custom tailors and lithographers at Hamilton, Ont., wall paper printers and bakers at Toronto, Ont., iron moulders at London, Ont., and Halifax, N.S., and printers at Winnipeg, Manitoba. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Machinists on Grand Trunk Railway.

The strike of the machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which began on March 18, the progress of which has been described in previous numbers of the *Labour Gazette** continued during October. The most important incident in connection with the strike during the month was the steps taken by the Stratford union to bring about the intervention of the Department of Labour, in the first place under the Conciliation Act and subsequently under the Railway Labour Disputes Act.

As mentioned in the October number of the *Gazette* application was made during the month of September by Pioneer Lodge 103 of the International Association of Machinists, of Stratford, for the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. Subsequently this request was changed for intervention under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which provides for the appointment of a Board of Arbitrators with power to take evidence under oath in the event of disputes affecting railway companies to the extent of delaying the transportation of mails, the interruption and carriage of freight, &c. As the first step to any negotiations, the department sought to ascertain from the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Stratford union an exact account of the situation. The reports received were most conflicting, the Grand Trunk Railway Company stating that it was no longer affected by the strike, that the places of the machinists had been filled to a sufficient extent to enable the company to pr ceed satisfactorily with its operations view of the readjustments which it h made since the commencement of t trouble. The members of the Stratfo unions argued, on the other hand, that large number of their members were o of employment, and that the compan statement that it was no longer a fected by the strike was incorrect. order that the government might ha exact information as to the situation b fore taking steps under the Railway Labo Disputes Act, the Deputy Minister of L bour was directed to proceed to Stratf and ascertain the exact facts, also, if acce able to the parties, to lend his good offi towards bringing about a final settlem of the difficulties between them.

Intervention of Department of Labo

Mr. King, the Deputy Minister, arri in Stratford on October 27, and found e of the parties willing to give full i formation in regard to its positio also desirous of having a final adjustm of existing difference arranged forthw provided that some agreement could e arrived at which would be mutually acc able.

While in conference with the officers of the Stratford union, who had made appl tion to the Department of Labour for a arbitration under the Railway Labour D putes Act, the Deputy Minister of La explained to the committee the provis of the Act and the nature of proceed under it. It was agreed by these offi that considering the nature and dura of the machinists' dispute, it would be expedient to have the existing difficultie ferred for settlement to any tribunal stituted under the Act. In view of thi was decided to have the difficulties adj if possible through the good offices of Deputy Minister, acting as a medi between the parties.

On the afternoon of the 27th, he h lengthy interview with a committee of men, and also with the master mech Mr. Patterson, the representative of company, who is head of the work Stratford. He was taken by Mr. Patte through the shops during working h and given an opportunity to see for self the number of men who were ployed. The interviews with the comm of the men and Mr. Patterson were tinued during the evening and on the lowing morning. As a result of the tude of each of the parties, the De Minister felt that if brought together.

* See the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 5, No. 11, p. 1272, No. 12, p. 1382 ; Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 93, No. 2, p. 204, No. 3, p. 334, No. 4, p. 460.

rangement could be come to between em which might lead to a termination of e difficulty. The master mechanic, Mr. tterson, agreed to meet a committee to scuss the situation, and during the after- on of the 28th a meeting took place ween the committee and Mr. Patterson, which the Deputy Minister was present. e situation was discussed at length and understanding come to between Mr. tterson and the committee which it was eed should be submitted to a general eting of the locals of the International sociation of Machinists and the Amal- gated Society of Engineers which had n called for the evening of that day. At request of the members of the commit- who met in conference with Mr. Pat- on during the afternoon, the Deputy inister attended the joint meeting of the ons in the evening and, along with the ers of the union, explained the results he negotiations and the understanding ch had been arrived at. The arrange- t was then fully discussed by the mem- , and a vote taken as to whether or not agreement come to between the com- tee and the company would be regarded, iew of existing circumstances, as ac- able to the members of the Stratford ons. The vote was in favour of an ptance of the arrangement. Had the e been confined to Stratford, this de- n on the part of the Stratford unions d have been final. As, however, the e related to machinists in the employ e Grand Trunk Railway Company at Huron, in the United States, and To- St. Thomas, and one or two other s in Canada, it was necessary that the unions of the International Associa- of Machinists at these places should nsulted before a final decision was d at, and their consent given to the being declared at an end. Owing to act, before expressing approval of the ment which had been come to the ford men had insisted upon obtaining the head offices of the company an nce that an arrangement similar to ched in Stratford would be carried t the other places where the strike l. This assurance was obtained by aster mechanic at Stratford from the ntendent of motive power at Mont-

he mutual desire and consent of the it was thought advisable, both be- f the fact that other unions had still consulted in the matter and from the of the agreement between the Strat- ommittee and the company, that its should not be made public.

After the union meeting in Stratford, arrangements were made for officers of the Stratford union to visit the several localities in which there were other locals of the Machinists' union, and inform them of the understanding which had been come to between the Stratford unions and the company, and which the Stratford unions had voted as acceptable to them. The members of the Stratford union left for the several points involved on the 29th and 30th of the month, but it had not been possible before the close of the month to have the matter discussed by several locals involved and a final decision given.*

As already mentioned, the strike has been in existence since March 18. Since that time a number of machinists have received either permanent or temporary employment with other companies or in other establishments. The numbers that had not been provided for in this way and were still without employment in consequence of the strike at the end of the month were, so far as could be ascertained, approximately as follows:—

At Stratford about 100 machinists and 60 apprentices; at Port Huron, U.S., between 60 and 75 machinists; at Toronto, about 20 machinists; at St. Thomas and London together between 10 and 15. Of the machinists who came out at Montreal originally practically all have since returned to work. Taking all the points together, the total number of machinists out of employment in consequence of the strike at the end of the month was about 200. Of this number fully one-half were in the city of Stratford, and about three-fourths of the remainder at Port Huron in the United States.† The apprentices at Stratford should be added in estimating the total number of persons affected.

Settlement of Strike of Tailors at Hamilton, Ont.

A strike of customs tailors at Hamilton, Ont., which began on September 25, owing to a refusal of the Merchant Tailors' Association to grant an increase in piece-work

* A dispatch received at the Department of Labor since the beginning of November, states that the unions at the points above named have refused to accept the arrangement which was agreeable to the Stratford unions.

† This does not represent the numbers that would be affected by a settlement, or the numbers who claim to be on strike but are at present employed elsewhere. It represents only the number of those who came out on strike originally and have neither returned to work nor secured other employment since.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES C. No. 58.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.					
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females.				
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.												
Metal Trades—												
Machinists	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages and changes in shop conditions.	1	....	200	....	.....	.....	May	8	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Iron moulders	London, Ont.	Objection to a fortnight's suspension owing to absence from work, and demand for a change in conditions of work.	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	July	24	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but all but 10 strikers obtained work elsewhere, and places of some strikers were filled.
"	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for an increase in minimum wages from $2 to $2.35 per day.	1	.....	17	....	.....	....	July	6	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Printing and Allied Trades—												
Wall paper printers.	Toronto, Ont.	Objection to employment of an apprentice.	1	.....	8	....	.....	.....	July	14	.....	No settlement reported, but firm ceased to be affected and strikers obtained work elsewhere.
Lithographers	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for recognition of union and employment of union labour only.	2	.....	12	...	.....	.....	Aug.	3	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Printers	Winnipeg, Mn.	Demand for eight-hour working day.	15	.....	68	2	.....	....	Sept.	18	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing Trades—												
Tailors	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for increase of 10 per cent in wages	25	....	75	25	....	.....	"	25	Oct. 7	Wages increased about 7½ per cent.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—												
Bakers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for limitation of number of apprentices to one for	32	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	June	3	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but all but 15 had obtained work elsewhere.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN [illegible]

Building Trades— Building trades..	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists.	2	..	18	.....	.....	Oct.	4	Oct.	7 Places of strikers were filled.
Structural iron-workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand for a 9-hour day and 40 cents per hour.	1	..	50	.....	.....	"	5	"	23 A 9-hour day and 37½ cents per hour granted.
Clothing Trades— Boot and shoe-workers.	Montreal, Que.	Against promotion of an apprentice.	1	.....	32	.....	.....	"	18	"	23 Places of strikers were filled.

• Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

prices, amounting to about 10 per cent, was terminated on October 7, when an agreement was reached between the Merchant Tailors' Association and the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The agreement was in the nature of a compromise, and was equivalent to an increase of about 7½ per cent. The particulars of the settlement included an increase of 5 per cent on trousers and vests, 10 per cent on the better class of coats, such as dress, frock and paletots and the Inverness, and 22 cents an hour for extras. Half the desired increase was also granted on shooting coats and morning coats.

The *strike of lithographers at Hamilton, Ont.,* which began on August 3, owing to the refusal of two firms to agree to the recognition of their union and the employment of union labour only, continued with little change throughout the month. Out of about 50 original strikers, there remained 12 at the beginning of October who were still out of employment. The two firms involved had succeeded in filling the places of some of the strikers.

A *strike of wall-paper printers at Toronto,* which began on July 14, affecting about 8 men, who objected to the employment of an apprentice, ceased to exist during October, the strikers having obtained work elsewhere and the firm having secured other men to replace them.

A *strike of bakers at Toronto,* which began on June 3, affecting 45 employees of three firms, continued throughout October, but by the end of the month it was reported that all but 15 had obtained employment in other establishments.

A *strike of iron moulders at London, Ont.,* which began on July 24, continued throughout the month without any settlement being reached. At the beginning of the dispute about 98 persons were directly affected, and 108 indirectly, but on October 1 there only remained 20 strikers out of work, and at the close of the month all but 10 men had obtained employment elsewhere. The company had also secured a number of new employees to replace the strikers.

The situation remained unchanged with regard to a strike of 17 *iron moulders at Halifax, N.S.,* which began on July 6, and a strike of 70 *printers,* affecting 15 establishments at Winnipeg, Manitoba, which began on September 18. The cause of the former dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from $2 to $2.35 per day, and the cause of the latter was a demand for an eight-hour working day.

In the account of the strike of *coal miners at Fernie, B.C.,* in the September number of the *Labour Gazette,* on page 338, no mention was made of the contention of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at the time, that a strike would not have taken place had the union consented to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration in the first instance, as provided for in the agreement with the company.

The *Labour Gazette* expresses no opinion as to the correctness of the contention of either party to a dispute, in its records of the cause, progress and results of industrial disputes, but seeks to be absolutely impartial as between the parties in the statement of their relative positions. In order that the record of the Fernie strike in the pages of the *Gazette* may be as correct as possible, the department is desirous of making this addition to its previous statement.

New Disputes.

There were only three new disputes of the month, none of which had any serious effect on industrial conditions.

On October 5, about 50 *structural-iron workers employed by the Dominion Bridge Company* on a number of new buildings at Winnipeg, Manitoba, declared a strike, owing to a refusal of the company to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and a nine-hour day. After negotiations between the parties concerned, an agreement was reache by which the men were granted a nine hour day and an increase in wages to 37 cents per hour, and work was resumed o Monday, October 23rd.

On October 4, a *building strike too place at Vancouver, B.C.,* affecting 10 ca penters, 3 electrical workers, 4 bricklaye and masons, 4 labourers and 2 painte who were working on the New York bloc The dispute was caused by the emplo ment of non-union painters. It was r ported by the firm involved that by Oct ber 7 the places of the strikers were fill

On October 18, a *strike of boot and sh workers took place at Montreal, Quebec,* which 32 men were involved. The ca of the dispute was the promotion of apprentice who had not served his f time, but who was considered by the e ployer to be competent to manage machine. The strike was not declared o by the Canadian Federation of Sh Workers, whose members were involv but it was reported by the employer th by October 23 all the places of the strik were filled.

The table published herewith is a co pilation of the trade disputes of the Dom ion of Canada which began or were in c tinuance during the month of October, d which have been reported to the dep ment.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette.* The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 345 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of October, were reported to the department. Of these 106 were killed and 239 seriously injured. In addition, accidents to 20 workmen were rep which took place prior to the beginni the month, information with regar which was not received before October. this number 1 was killed. Including the number of fatal accidents reported ing October was 4 in excess of those in tember, and 36 in excess of October. the number of serious accidents wa in excess of September, and 109 in e of October, 1904.

Of the 182 returns received during month, giving the ages of the victi industrial accidents, 14 were repor have been under 21 years of age, 36 between 21 and 45, and 5 were over 45 were over 21 years old, but their ages not specified.

The following is the record of the n by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
iculture	15	27	42
ing and hunting	3	.....	3
mbering	11	16	27
ing	1	5	6
lding trades	2	30	32
al trades	8	36	44
odworking trades	1	16	17
ting and allied trades	.....	2	2
tile trades	.....	1	1
hing trades	1	1	2
d and tobacco preration	1	10	11
her trades	.....	1	1
way service	18	29	47
igation	18	3	21
eral transport	3	25	28
e employees	3	2	5
ellaneous trades	15	21	36
killed labour	6	14	20
Total	106	229	345

ature of Fatalities and Accidents.

he chief disasters of the month were drowning of the officers and crew of the *nnedosa* in Lake Huron, the drowning four Transcontinental survey employees Kenora, Ont., the crushing to death of e workmen at Coaticooke, Que., and the wning of two fishermen in the Gulf of rgia, B.C.

Foundering of the Minnedosa.

n October 20, 1905, a violent storm t over the great lakes, and the grain- n barge *Minnedosa* while in tow north- of Harbour Beach, suddenly went with a crew numbering 8 men, all of n were drowned.

wning Accident in Winnipeg River.

the morning of October 13, while en- l in moving camp, four men belonging rty No. 7 of the transcontinental sur- s, were drowned in Winnipeg river, 15 miles from Kenora, Ont., by the ting of their canoe.

tal Accident at Coaticooke, Que.

October 26, 2 labourers and an in- ce agent were crushed to death by a n in a gravel pit at Coaticooke, Que. labourers were working in the pit belonged to the corporation at a where they had been told by the road- r to avoid, and had been joined by surance agent, when about ten feet e overhanging bank gave way and some 30 tons of earth fell on them. It was an hour afterwards before the bodies were recovered. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Two Fishermen Drowned in the Gulf of Georgia, B.C.

A heavy gale took place in the Gulf of Georgia, B.C., on the morning of October 6, which did a considerable amount of damage to Japanese fishermen's crafts, and caused the drowning of 2 fishermen through the foundering of their boat.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 15 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture reported as having occurred during October, as compared with 20 in the previous month and 3 in October, 1904. Four men were run over by trains, 6 were killed in falls, 3 while working harvesters or other farm machinery, 1 was kicked by a horse, 1 was gored by a deer in a 'zoo,' and 1 was killed in a bear-trap. The serious accidents numbered 27, 16 of which were due to falls from vehicles or otherwise, 8 by contact with farm machinery, and 2 from being gored by bulls.

Fishing and hunting.—Two fishermen lost their lives by drowning in the Gulf of Georgia, B.C., and a trapper at Wolfestown, Que., was killed in a bear-trap.

Lumbering.—Five of the deaths in this group were caused by the victim being struck by trees or limbs of trees, 5 were due to machinery, and 1 to drowning while trying to start a jam of logs. Of the serious accidents, 6 happened through contact with machinery, 5 were caused by pieces of wood or other matter flying from saws; a heavy log fell on a shantyman at South Bay, N.B., breaking two ribs; a shantyman at Ville Marie, Que., received probably fatal injuries by a tree falling on him, 1 was struck by an axe, and a pulp-mill employee at Merritton, Ont., was badly scalded by an escape of steam from a digester. There were 11 fatal and 16 serious accidents in this class, as compared with 20 fatal and 18 injuries in September, and 4 fatalities and 6 injuries in October, 1904.

Mining.—There was 1 fatal accident in this category of workmen, as compared with 9 in September and 7 in October of last year. Of the 5 serious accidents, 2 were due to falls, 2 to falling of material and 1 by the explosion of a fuse cap.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer	St. Hubert, Que	Oct. 4.	1	....		Kicked in abdomen by horse.
"	Garthby, Que	" 2.	1	....		Caught in bear trap.
"	Way's Mills, Que.	" 10.	....	1	Leg nearly cut off	By knives of harvester.
"	St. Damase, Que	" 11.	....	1	Loss of hand	Contact with circular saw.
"	Cowanville, Ont	" 10.	....	1	Several ribs broken	Chopping mill fell from wagon on him.
"	Addison Tp., Ont.	" 9.	....	1	Loss of part of hand	Caught in cog wheel of corn cutter.
"	Montreal, Que	" 15.	....	1	Foot badly crushed	Run over by vehicle.
"	Digby, N.S.	" 16.	1	....		Thrown from vehicle on his head.
"	Bartonville, Ont	" 16.	....	1	Severely cut and bruised	His vehicle struck by a train.
"	Upper Aboushogan, N.B.	" 6.	....	1	Body severely hurt	Fell from wagon and was impaled on fork.
"	Madoc, Ont.	" 14.	1	....		Horses ran away.
"	West Zorra Tp., Ont.	" 14.	....	1	Ankles broken	Fell from beam in barn.
"	Virden, Man.	" 13.	1	....		Caught in feeder belt of thresher.
"	West Lorne, Ont.	" 18.	1	....		Run over by train.
"	South Stukeley, Que	" 2.	....	1	Injured internally	Thrown from wagon.
"	Scotsmore, Que	" 2	....	1	Cut on face and head	Wheels of buggy passed over his head.
"	Elgin, Ont.	" 20.	....	1	Injuries to body	Gored by a bull.
"	Fittsburg Tp., Ont.	" 19.	....	1	Collar bone dislocated	Fell from load of straw.
"	Charing Cross, Ont.	" 19.	....	1	Internal injuries	In run away.
"	Hull, Que	" 24.	....	1	Severely injured and leg broken.	Crushed between load of hay and wall.
"	Fitch Bay, Que	" 9.	....	1	Hip dislocated	In a run away.
"	Alberton, P.E.I.	" 24.	1	....		Crushed between load of oats and barn.
"	Belleville, Ont.	" 24.	....	1	Skull fractured	Team bolted.
"	Beloeil Station, Que.	" 25.	....	1	Internal injuries	Thrown from load of deals.
"	Wainflett, Ont	" 11.	....	1	Concussion of brain	Fell at barn raising.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	" 10.	....	1	Two ribs broken	Thrown from wagon.
"	Aroostook Junc., N.B.	" 27.	1	....		Team bolted throwing him from wagon.
"	Melbourne, Que	" 31.	....	1	Head cut, &c.	Gored by a bull.
Farmer's son	Ste. Anne des Plaines, Q.	" 7.	1	....		Run over by a load of hay.
"	Delhi, Ont.	" 5.	....	1	Leg broken	Buggy struck by train.
"	Carman, Man	" 13.	1	....		Run over by separator.
"	Chatham, Ont	" 18.	....	1	Left leg broken and internal injuries.	Vehicle struck by train at crossing.
Farmer's wife	Souris, Man	" 9.	1	....		Hair and clothing caught in shafting.
	West Shefford, Que.	" 17.	1	....		Fell from hay loft to ground.
						Jumped from train in motion.

[illegible]	London, Ont.	"	10		1	Left leg broken	[illegible]
Park caretaker	[illegible]	"	[illegible]		1	Jaw broken, &c.	Fell under engine's wheel.
"	Windfall, Ont.	"	17		1	Badly crushed	Run over by separator.
"	Way's Mills, Que.	"	9		1	Leg badly gashed	Struck by thresher.
Stock yard employee	Toronto Junc., Ont.	"	20		1	Face injured	Kicked by steer.
Fishing and Hunting—							
Fishermen	Gulf of Georgia, B.C.	"	6	2			Vessel foundered in storm.
Trapper	Wolfestown, Que.	"	28	1			Caught in bear trap, under a deadfall.
Lumbering—							
Shantyman	South Bay, N.B.	"	4		1	Ribs broken	Heavy log rolled over him.
"	Labelle, Que.	"	9	1			Struck on head by limb of tree.
"	Gatineau Point, Que.	"	13	1			Drowned while starting jam of logs.
"	Magog, Que.	"	13	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Ville Marie, Que.	"	18		1	Probably fatal injuries	"
"	Father's Bay, Ont.	"	18		1	Leg badly gashed	Struck with axe.
"	Hull, Que.	"	21	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Bonaventure, Que.	"	30	1			Limb of tree fell on him.
Sawmill owner	Aylmer, Ont.	"	1	1			Thrown against a revolving saw.
Sawmill employee	Three Rivers, Que.	"	9		1	Skull fractured	Struck by piece of wood from saw.
"	Woodstock, Ont.	"	9		1	Leg broken	While unloading logs fell from car.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	15		1	Both feet cut off	Thrown against planer.
"	Hintonburg, Ont.	"	16		1	Loss of left arm	Caught in roller.
"	Berlin, Ont.	"	16	1			Lumber fell on him.
"	St. Mathias, Que.	"	18	1			Clothes caught in belting.
"	Deschenes, Que.	"	21		1	Internal injuries	Deals fell from lorry on him.
"	Cantley, Que.	"	21		1	Arm broken	Caught in machinery.
"	Danville, Que.	"	31		1	Dangerously wounded	Struck by a belt.
"	Hawkesbury, Ont.	"	30		1	Arm broken, &c.	Fell 20 feet.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	"	20		1	Internal injuries	Struck in abdomen by heavy roller.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	6		1	Finger crushed	By board flying from rip saw.
Pulpmill employee	Hull, Que.	"	13	1			While oiling machinery struck by piston.
"	Buckingham, Que.	"	18		1	Arm cut to elbow	Contact with saw.
"	Chatham, N.B.	"	21	1			Run over by engine.
"	Grand' Mère, Que.	"	11	1			Caught in shaft.
"	Merritton, Ont.	"	16		1	Face, neck and hands scalded.	By steam from a digester.
Lumber yard employee	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	12		1	Leg broken	Platform laden with charcoal fell on him.
Mining—							
Miner	Sydney, N.S.	"	20		1	Back injured	Fall of stone.
"	Poplar Creek, B.C.	"	20		1	Hand and arm lacerated	By explosion of fuse cap.
"	Bankhead, Alta.	"	9	1			Clothes caught in shafting.
"	Centre Star Mining Co., B.C.	"	21		1	Flesh wound	Fell to bottom of the winze.
"	Wellington, B.C.	"	20		1	Leg broken	By a mule falling on him.
Mine owner	Dago Hill, Yukon Ter.	"	20		1	Internal injuries	Fell down a shaft.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building Trades—						
Bricklayers	Sherbrooke, Que	Oct. 5.	1			Run over by train.
Contractor carpenter	Peterborough, Ont	" 9.		1	Finger broke and other injuries.	Scaffold broke.
" "	"	" 9.		1	Arm broken	"
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont	" 3.		1	Injuries to body	Fell from scaffold.
"	Little Current, Ont	" 10		1	Two bones of left wrist broken.	Fell 13 feet.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 2		1	Foot injured	Fell from roof.
"	Montreal, Que	" 19		2	Badly bruised	Fell 24 feet, scaffold broke.
"	Moncton, N.B	" 10		1	Head badly cut	Fell from ladder.
"	London, Ont	" 19		1	Loss of thumb	Contact with jointer.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 20		1	Eye injured	Struck by piece of timber.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 24		1	Severely injured	Fell 35 feet.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 15		1	Head cut	Fell 2 stories.
"	St. Honoré, Que	" 25		1	Leg broken	Fell from scaffold.
"	Quebec, Que	" 8		1	Loss of two fingers	Cut by shop tool.
"	"	" 19		1	Right ankle broken	Fell from roof.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 16		1	Ribs broken	Fell from ladder.
"	Peterborough, Ont	" 21		1	Leg broken	Fell from scaffold.
"	Montreal, Que	" 30		1	Head badly cut	Deal fell on him.
"	St. John, N.B	" 11		1	Right leg broken	Stick of timber fell on it.
Roofer	Montreal, Que	" 16		1	Skull fractured	Fell from roof of building.
"	Berlin, Ont	" 10		1	Head and wrist cut	Fell from a ladder.
"	London, Ont	" 10		1	Wrist fractured	Fell 40 feet.
Painter	Pictou, N.S	" 16	1			Fell 130 feet from steeple.
"	Quebec, Que	" 14		1	Head injured	Fell 14 feet from a skylight.
"	Montreal, Que	" 17		1	Skull fractured	Fell 20 feet.
"	Sutton, Que	" 10		1	Hand badly cut	Contact with a shaper.
"	"	" 7		1	Three fingers crushed	Hand caught in turning machine.
Builders' Labourer	Hamilton, Ont	" 4		1	Side bruised	Fall.
"	London, Ont	" 7		1	Hand injured and face cut	Scaffold gave away.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 3		1	Wrist and back injured	Fell from scaffold.
Plasterer	Peterborough, Ont	" 25		1	Spine hurt	Fell from scaffold.
Metal Trades						
Machinist	Bankhead, Alta	" 12	1			Heavy wheel fell on him.
	Toronto, Ont	" 25				Heavy chain from crane fell on it.

"	[illegible]	"	21		1	[illegible]	Caught in [illegible] machine.
"	[illegible]	"	23		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in lathe.
"	Berlin, Ont	"	11		1	Loss of first finger	Contact with machinery.
"	"	"	11		1	Loss of 1 thumb and first finger.	Contact with shaper.
"	London, Ont	"	13		1	Nose broke and eye injured	Struck by bolt from lathe.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	7		1	Left thumb bruised	Struck with hammer.
"	"	"	18		1	Left foot burned	By molten metal.
"	"	"	18		1	Foot burned	By molten metal.
"	"	"	5		1	"	By hot iron.
"	"	"	24		1	Face cut under eye	Struck with piece of iron.
"	"	"	20		1	Finger badly crushed	Caught between dies.
"	"	"	20		1	Hand burned	Caught hold of red hot bar of iron.
"	"	"	29		1	Left foot burned	By molten metal.
"	"	"	24		1	Thumb severely cut	Contact with saw.
"	"	"	24		1	Leg and right hand burned	Molten iron fell on them.
Sheet metal worker	Havelock, Ont	"	11	1			Contact with live wire.
" "	New Westminster, B.C.	"	21		1	Thumb and wrist cut	Contact with machinery.
" "	Montreal, Que	"	31		1	Leg broken	Caught between two large pieces of iron.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man	"	4	1			Fell from telephone pole.
"	"	"	22	1			Fell from telephone pole.
"	Montreal, Que	"	21	1			Fell from tower wagon.
Electrical worker	Peterboro, Ont	"	16		1	Loss of finger	Contact with machinery.
"	"	"	11		1	Lost 3 fingers of left hand	Contact with machinery.
Telephone inspector	Vancouver, B.C.	"	24	1			Contact with live wire.
Stationary engineer	Smith Tp., Ont	"	5		1	Collar-bone broken	Thrown from stack rack.
Bicycle worker	Toronto, Ont	"	21		1	Leg broken	Large mould fell on him.
Fireman (stationary engine)	Berlin, Ont	"	27		1	Head badly cut	Packing of engine blew out.
Scrapiron dealer	Toronto, Ont	"	24		1	Dislocated hip	Bar of iron fell on him.
Ironworker	"	"	4		1	Flesh torn off two fingers	Caught in machine.
"	Woodstock, Ont	"	3		1	Loss of third finger of right hand.	Contact with buzz planer.
"	Montreal, Que	"	9		1	Arm badly lacerated	Contact with machinery.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	11		1	Head badly injured	Fell from platform, 8 feet, on head.
"	Montreal, Que	"	20		1	Leg broken	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Galt, Ont.	"	23		1	Lost a finger	Caught in metal press.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	2		1	Loss of foot	Caught in swing bridge.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	21		1	Dislocated ankle	Bar of iron fell on foot.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	"	6	1			Asphyxiated with gas from oven.
"	Walkerville, Ont	"	3		1	Skull crushed	By a planer.
"	London, Ont	"	27		1	Lost second finger of left hand.	Caught in machine.
Blacksmith	Vancouver, B.C.	"	14	1			Fell upon steel drill.
Woodworking trades—							
Woodworker	Woodstock, Ont	"	18		1	Thumb and first finger cut	Contact with groover.
"	Crystal Beach, Ont	"	4		1	Hand badly cut	On circular saw.
"	West Shefford, Que	"	20	1			Struck by engine.
"	L'Epiphanie, Que	"	23		1	Loss of right hand	Amputated by saw.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	9		1	Finger injured	Contact with machinery.
"	Andreville, Que	"	11		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with jointer.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Woodworking trades—Con.						
Woodworker	Preston, Ont	Oct. 11		1	Loss of finger	Contact with saw.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	" 21		1	Ankle cut	Struck with axe.
"	Buckingham, Que	" 27		1	Loss of four fingers	Contact with planer.
"	Peterborough, Ont	" 19		1	Several ribs broken	Struck by piece of wood from saw.
"	Penetanguishene, Ont	" 25		1	Thumb of right hand nearly severed	Contact with rip saw.
"	London, Ont	" 13		1	Nose broken and face cut	By piece of wood flying from saw.
"	Meaford, Ont	" 11		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with shaper.
"	"	" 20		1	Finger broke	On re-saw.
"	Brockville, Ont	" 21		1	Collar bone broken	Fell from ladder.
Carriage workers	Chatham, Ont	" 12		1	Eye injured	Struck by board.
Brush makers	Toronto, Ont	" 18		1	Loss of tip of thumb	Contact with saw.
Printing and Allied trades—						
Printer	Cowansville, Que	" 14		1	Hand badly lacerated	Caught in a press.
Monoline operator	St. Thomas, Ont	" 9		1	Face burned	By molten metal from type machine.
Textile trades—						
Bedding factory hand	St. John, N.B	" 2		1	Right hand cut off at wrist	Hand caught in picking machine.
Clothing trades—						
Cotton mill employee	Cornwall, Ont	" 9		1	Lost second finger of left hand	Caught between gearing.
Knitting mill employee	Toronto, Ont	" 25	1			Caught between elevator and floor.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—						
Butcher	Montreal, Que	" 11		1	Skull fractured	By fall of sign board.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 20		1	Thumb cut	While cutting meat.
Biscuit factory hand	Stratford, Ont	" 16		1	Forehead severely injured	Struck by piece of iron.
Evaporating factory hand	Waterford, Ont	" 30		1	Face and hands badly burnt	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Tobacco factory hand	Montreal, Que	" 14		1	Loss of right leg	Caught in machinery.
Cereal factory employee	Peterboro', Ont	" 21		1	Leg broken	Fell from ladder.
Brewery employee	London, Ont	" 16	1			Run over by car.
Miller	Peterboro', Ont	" 26		1	Head cut	Caught in machinery.
Fruit dealer	Montreal, Que	" 13		1	Lost both feet	Run over by train.
Butter maker	Coaticooke, Que	" 2		1	Legs bruised	Fell under wheels of wagon.
Milkman	Quebec, Que	" 29		1	Ankle fractured	Fell out of milk van.
Tanner	Berlin, Ont	" 5				

Railway Service—						Head-end collision.
Engineer	[illegible]	"	18		1	Body badly crushed	Caught between cars while coupling.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	17		1	Two ribs broken	Crushed between tender and engine.
Conductor	Roch Bay Camp, Ont	"	16	1			Train jumped track, crushed to death between logs and draw head.
"	Toronto Junction	"	21	1			Struck by an engine.
"	Robinson's Siding, Ont	"	7		1	Internal injuries	Thrown from top of train.
Station agent, M.C.R	Shedden, Ont	"	15		1	Ribs broken, &c	While assisting to load cattle was gored by a bull.
Fireman	London, Ont	"	19		1	Skull fractured	Slipped from engine.
"	Windsor Mills, Que	"	9		1	Foot seriously injured	Caught between two draw bars.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	9		1	Bad cut on forehead	Fell into engine pit.
"	Morrisburg, Ont	"	25		1	Temple scalp wound	Struck by engine.
Brakeman	Hamilton, Ont	"	1		1	Hand badly crushed	Coupling pin ran through hand.
"	Montreal, Que	"	4		1	Knee dislocated	By fall.
"	Merritton, Ont	"	1		1	Small bones in hand broken	Coupling cars.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	3		1	Loss of three fingers	" "
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	20		1	Loss of leg	Run over by engine.
"	Winnipeg, Man	"	25	1			Collision between engine and caboose.
"	Clarkson, Ont	"	28		1	Severe injury to head	Fell from top of car on head.
"	Quebec, Que	"	7		1	Both legs broken	Fell between two cars.
"	Peterboro, Ont	"	6		1	Head badly bruised	Struck by a car.
"	Lake St. John, Que	"	1		1	Both legs broken	Fell between cars.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man	"	25	1			Fell from car and fractured skull.
Bridge tender	Peterborough, Ont	"	1		1	Leg broken	Caught by closing of bridge.
Baggageman	Montreal, Que	"	8		1	Arm and face lacerated	Discharge of gun wrapped in baggage.
Car repairer	Owen Sound, Ont	"	4	1			Caught between cars.
"	Moncton, N.B	"	10		1	Leg badly bruised	Sledge hammer flew off handle striking him.
"	Montreal, Que	"	20		1	Loss of thumb	Contact with shaper.
Dining car employee	Fort William, Ont	"	13		1	Badly injured	In railway wreck.
Yard foreman	Brandon, Man	"	20	1			Run over by train.
Sectionman	Fort William, Ont	"	23		1	Leg cut off	Fell from train.
Section foreman	Craigellachie, B. C	"	29	1			Struck by train.
Sectionman	Brandon, Man	"	3	1			Run over by engine.
"	Bothwell, Ont	"	3	1			" over by Train.
"	Steel River, Ont	"	3	1			Fell 52 feet from a bridge.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	18	1			Run over by train.
"	Napanee, Ont	"	26	1			Struck by van of work train.
Construction hand	Norton, N.B	"	17	1			Run over by cars.
Coal pitcher in yard	Toronto, Ont	"	10	1			" "
Watchman	Vancouver, B.C	"	10	1			Fell from bridge, breaking neck.
Station agent	Chatham, N.B	"	22		1	Severely injured	Hand car run down by engine.
Carshop employee	St. Thomas, Ont	"	5		1	Hole bored through hand	Contact with machinery.
"	Ottawa, Ont	"	6		1	Left hand torn	While cutting off forging with steam hammer.
"	"	"	3		1	Instep burnt	By spark from welding heat.
Pumpman	Broadview, Man	"	30	1			Caught in cog wheel.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man	"	25	1			Run over by train.
"	London, Ont	"	8		1	Loss of arm	" "
Station messenger	Hadlow, Que	"	3		1	Severely injured	Struck by train.
Navigation—							
Captain	Digby Basin, N.S	"	13	1			Drowned by vessel foundering in storm.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Navigation– Con.						
Captain and crew..	Off Harbour Beach, Lake Huron, Ont,	Oct. 20	8	....	.....	Grain schooner foundered in gale with all hands.
Sailor	Montreal, Que	" 4	....	1	Arm broken	Fell from ship into water.
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 1	1	....	.....	Fell 10 ft. fracturing spine.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 5	1	....	.....	Fell from scow, drowned.
"	Digby Basin, N.S	" 13	1	....	.....	Vessel foundered in storm, drowned.
Fireman	Off Cape North, N.S.	" 29	1	....	.....	Plug in boiler tube blew out.
Trimmer	" "	" 29	1	....	.....	" "
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que	" 2	1	....	.....	Crushed by bale of merchandise.
"	"	" 5	1	....	.....	Fell into hold of ship.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	" 16	1	....	.....	Plank fell on his head, fracturing skull.
"	Montreal, Que	" 13	....	1	Body injured	Struck by an arm of a derrick.
"	"	" 20	1	....	.....	Sheet of corrugated iron fell on his head from a height of 150 ft.
"	"	" 21	....	1	Several ribs broken	Struck by arm of derrick.
General Transport						
Teamster	"	" 3	....	1	Arm broken	Thrown from his vehicle.
"	"	" 5	....	1	Internal injuries	Fell off load of goods.
"	Ridgeway, Ont	" 4	....	1	Hip broken	Box fell on him from wagon.
"	Niagara Falls,	" 3	....	1	Arm and hands hurt	While handling tiles.
"	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 13	....	1	Internal injuries	Wheel of vehicle passed over his head.
"	Willoughby, Ont.	" 16	....	1	Leg broken	Run over by wagon.
"	London, Ont	" 23	....	1	Finger amputated	Crushed by heavy freight while unloading.
"	"	" 27	....	1	Head injured	Struck by street car.
"	Montreal, Que	" 30	1	....	.....	" "
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	....	1	Ribs broken	Run over by his own wagon.
"	Loch Lomond, N.B.	" 16	....	1	Left leg broken	" " cart.
Carter	Quebec, Que	" 9	....	1	Arm fractured	Fell from vehicle.
"	"	" 11	....	1	Right arm and 2 ribs broken	Run over by vehicle.
"	"	" 23	....	1	Shoulder blade broken	Vehicle overturned.
"	"	" 25	....	1	Leg broken	Fell from his vehicle.
Hackman	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	....	1	Ribs broken and internal injuries	Wagon passed over his chest.
Cabdriver	Montreal, Que	" 16	1	....	.....	Cab collided with street car ; he was run over.
Mail carrier	[illegible]	" 1	....	1	Foot dislocated	Fell from cab.
[illegible]	[illegible]	" 3	....	1	[illegible]	Thrown from mail wagon by collision.
[illegible]	[illegible]	" 31	....	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	"	9		1	Two ribs broken	Struck by a wagon.
	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	9		1	Internal [illegible]	[illegible]
Conductor on street car	[illegible]	"	18		1	" "	Collision of street car with flat car.
"	Ottawa, Ont	"	30		1	" "	In collision between two street cars.
Elevator boy	Montreal, Que	"	21		1	Probably fatal injuries	Caught between elevator and floor.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	17	1			"
Civic Employes—							
Fireman	Hamilton, Ont	"	4	1			Run over by street car.
"	Montreal, Que	"	3	1			Fell 12 feet from gallery.
"	Mount Pleasant, B.C	"	19		1	Internal injuries	Fell from hose wagon, wheels of which passed over him.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	21		1	Leg broken	Kicked by horse.
Policeman	Chatham, N.B	"	22	1			Hand car on which he was collided with train.
Miscellaneous—							
Boarding-house keeper	Hamilton, Ont	"	6		1	Head cut	Fell from third story.
Merchant	Fitch's Bay, Que	"	9		1	Three ribs broken	Horse ran away.
Insurance agent	Coaticooke, Que	"	27	1			Cave-in at gravel pit.
Warehouse employee	Toronto, Ont	"	11		1	Foot crushed	Caught in elevator.
Commercial traveller	Grand' Mère, Que	"	30		1	Head cut, &c.	Team ran away.
" "	Belleville, Ont	"	23		1	Leg broken, &c.	Struck by a train.
" "	Montreal, Que	"	25		1	Severely bruised	Run over by cab.
Soap works employee	Victoria, B.C	"	7	1			Clothes caught in belting.
Watchman in wheel factory	Parker, Ont	"	22	1			Clothes caught in boring machine.
Paint factory employee	Montreal, Que	"	11		1	Back hurt	By fall of beam in factory.
" "	Victoria, B.C	"	7	1			Caught in belting.
Linseed oil-mill employee	Montreal, Que	"	17	1			Suffocated under tons of grain.
Sanitary officer	Charlottetown, P.E.I	"	25	1			Fell from roof of house.
Storekeeper	Napanee, Ont	"	17		1	Left thumb crushed off	While loading stove on wagon.
Church caretaker	Hamilton, Ont	"	10		1	Hurt internally	Unloading piano from truck.
Shoeblack	Montreal, Que	"	19		1	Loss of leg	Run over by a wagon.
Teacher (Nun)	Windsor, Ont	"	23		1	Severely injured	Jumped from runaway cab.
Pedlar	Port Colborne, Ont	"	13		1	Head and leg hurt	Fell from wagon.
Transcontinental survey employees.	Near Kenora, Ont.	"	13	4			Canoe swamped, were drowned.
Shipping clerk	Waterloo, Que	"	11		1	Collarbone broken	Thrown from delivery wagon.
Servant girl	Montreal, Que	"	23	1			Clothing caught fire, died from burns.
Cement-mill worker	Hull, Que	"	13	1			Bucket of conveyor fell on his head.
" "	Marlbank, Ont	"	11		1	Left arm badly cut and broken.	By breaking of a pulley.
" "	Deseronto, Ont	"	12		1	Flesh cut off face of thumb	Contact with rip-saw.
" "	Belleville, Ont	"	16		1	Face injured	Hit with hammer.
Domestic servant	Toronto, Ont	"	21		1	Burned on hands and arms	Explosion of tank attached to furnace.
Hotel proprietor	Indiantown, N.B	"	31		1	Face burned	Explosion of acetylene gas.
" employee	" "	"	31		1	Skin peeled from rt. hand	" "
Laundry worker	Quebec, Que	"	30		1	Leg broken	Bale of hay fell on him.
Paint factory hand	Victoria, B.C	"	7	1			Caught in a belt.
Mounted policeman	Cape Fullerton, N.W.T	"	25	1			Canoe upset, was drowned.
Brickmaker	Toronto, Ont	"	30	1			Large piece of clay fell on his head.
Principal of school	Galt, Ont	"	27		1	Head badly cut	Section of ceiling fell on his head.
Unskilled Labour—							
Labourer	Montreal, Que	"	6		1	Spine injured	Fell 15 feet.
"	Woodstock, N.B	"	4		1	Right leg broken	By fall of earth while excavating.
"	Quebec, Que	"	18		1	Head injured	Struck by piece of iron.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Continued*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Unskilled Labour—Con.						
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont	Oct. 5		1	Foot injured	Timber fell on it.
"	" "	" 6		1	Foot crushed.	Caught in tramway.
"	Ridgeway, Ont.	" 5		1	Hand injured	Pierced by rusty nail.
"	Bridgebury, Ont	" 10		1	Finger crushed	While raising machinery.
"	Burke's Falls, Ont	" 20	1			Run over by train.
"	Montreal, Que	" 23		1	Foot crushed and other injuries.	Struck by engine.
"	"	" 23		1	Injuries to head.	" "
"	Quebec, Que	" 24		1	Leg fractured	Heavy pannel rolled on it.
"	Elmira, Ont	" 24		1	Two fingers crushed	While removing old building.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 26	1			Run over by express train.
"	Coaticooke, Que.	" 27	2			Cave in at gravel pit.
"	Sunnyside, Ont	" 27		1	Collarbone broken	Struck by engine.
"	Montreal, Que	" 31	1			Skull fractured, being struck by heavy piece of timber.
"	Norton, N.B.	" 17	1			Run over by train.
"	Grand Valley, Ont	" 21		1	Double fracture of leg	Struck by truck.
"	Quebec, Que	" 18		1	Injured internally	Struck by falling boom.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN OCTOBER.

Farmer	Abercorn, Que	Sept. 28		1	Internal injuries	Fell from wagon.
"	Cookshire, Que.	" 29		1	Serious injury to eye	Was struck by piece of wood.
Stonecutter	Toronto, Ont	" 26		1	Leg broken	Stone fell on leg.
Painter	St. Johns, Que	" 28		1	Skull fractured	Beam fell on him.
Roofer	"	" 30		1	Both legs broken	Fall from roof of house.
Woodworker	St. Ann's, Ont	" 25		1	Three fingers cut off	Caught in planer.
Boilermaker	Toronto, Ont	" 29		1	Internal injuries	Escape of gas from boiler he was repairing.
Machinist	"	" 29		1	Head badly cut	Thrown from scaffold.
"	Bramford, Ont	" 28		1	Left foot crushed	Iron casing fell on foot.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 28		1	First left finger torn.	While piling mowers.
"	"	" 29		1	Leg severely burned.	By molten metal.
Iron worker	Guelph, Ont	" 28		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with saw.
Switchman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 27	1			Run over by train in yard.
Rigger	Port Colborne	" 26		1	Finger cut off	Caught in pulley.
Labourer	St. Johns, Que	" 29		1	Arm broken, &c	Fell from roof of factory.
"	Port Colborne, Ont	" 25		1	Leg broken	Timber fell on him.
Teamster	London, Ont	" 28		1	Three ribs broken	Fell off wagon which passed over him.
Rubber worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 14		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with machinery.
		" 15		1	Left foot burst	Caught between elevator and floor.

Building trades.—There were 2 lives lost by accident in these trades during October and 30 serious injuries. As compared with September, this shows a decrease of 4 in the number of fatal accidents, but an increase of 10 in the serious accidents. In October, 1904, there were 3 fatalities and only 9 serious accidents. Of the 2 fatalities, 1 was due to being run over by a car and 1 to a fall of 130 feet from a steeple. Of the 31 serious injuries, 24 were due to falls, 5 to contact with machinery, 1 to being struck by a deal, and 1 to being struck by a street car.

Metal trades.—Fatalities in these trades numbered 8, as against 11 in the preceding month and 2 in October, 1904. Three of these were due to falls, 2 to electrocution, a blacksmith at Vancouver, B.C., fell on a reel drill and was killed, and a machinist at Bankhead, Alta., was crushed to death by a heavy wheel falling on him, and an iron worker at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was asphyxiated by gas. Twenty of the 38 serious accidents were due to contact with machinery, 6 to molten metal, 6 to heavy material falling on the victim, 3 to falls and 1 to the packing of an engine blowing out.

Woodworking trades.—One workman in this group was killed at West Shefford, Que., by being struck by an engine. This is the same number as in the previous month and also in October, 1904. Of the 7 minor accidents, 14 were caused by contact with machinery, and 2 by material projected violently from machinery in motion.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no fatal accidents in these crafts during October, and this also is the record for the preceding month and for October, 1904. A printer at Cornwall, Ont., had his hand badly lacerated by being caught in a press, and a monoline operator at St. Thomas, Ont., had his face burned by molten metal from a type-machine.

Textile trades.—There were no fatalities in these trades and only 1 accident, a bedding factory hand at St. John, N.B., having his right hand cut off at the wrist by being caught in a picking machine.

Clothing trades.—In these trades there was one death, due to accident, a knitting-mill employee at Toronto, Ont., being caught between an elevator and the floor. There were no fatalities in the preceding month, nor in October, 1904. There was only one serious injury.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was one fatality in this class, as compared with the same number in September, and none in October, 1904. There were 10 workmen seriously injured. Falls were the cause of injury to 4, falling of material to 2, contact with machinery to 2, meat-cutting to 1, and an explosion of acetylene gas to 1.

Leather trades.—A tanner at Berlin, Ont., lost three fingers by getting his hand caught in a wringer. There were no accidents in September, and only a minor accident in October of last year.

Railway service.—Eighteen railway employees lost their lives through accident during October, as compared with 11 in the previous month and 14 in October, 1904, and there were 29 seriously injured. Of the fatalities, 3 were due to being struck by engines or cars, 3 by falls, 2 by collisions, 1 by an engine derailing, and 1 by being crushed between cars. Of the 29 minor accidents, 8 were due to falls from trains, 6 to being caught between cars, 5 to being struck by engines or trains, 4 to contact with machinery, 2 to being run over, 2 to collisions, 1 to a station agent being gored by a bull while unloading cattle, and 1 to a baggageman at Montreal, Que., having his face and arm lacerated by the discharge of a gun wrapped in a hunter's baggage.

Navigation.—The fatality list was unusually high with this class, there being 18 deaths from accident during October, as compared with 10 in September last. Eight of these 18 deaths, as described above, were due to the foundering of the grain schooner *Minnedosa* in Lake Huron, 3 others to drowning, 2 by falls, 2 by the plug in a boiler blowing out, and 3 to being struck by falling material. There were 3 minor accidents, 2 being due to being struck by the boom of a derrick, and 1 by a fall.

General transport.—There were 3 fatalities in this group, a decrease of 1, as compared with September, and a decrease of 10 as compared with October, last year. There were 25 serious accidents, 12 of which were due to falls or being thrown from vehicles, 9 to being run over by vehicles, and 4 to falling material.

Civic employees.—Three civic employees were accidentally killed during October, as against 1 in the previous month, and none in October of last year. A fireman in Hamilton, Ont., while on his way to a fire, was run over by a street car, a fireman at Montreal, Que., fell 12 feet from a gallery and died from the effects of the fall, and a policeman at Chatham, N.B., while riding on a hand-car, was struck by a passing train and killed. Of the 2 minor accidents,

1 was due to a fall and 1 to a kick by a horse.

Miscellaneous.—In this group of employees 15 deaths resulted from accidents during October, an increase of 7 over September and of 12 over October twelvemonth. Four members of a surveying party were drowned in the Winnipeg river by the upsetting of a canoe, as above described. Contact with machinery caused 5 deaths, 1 was killed by the cave-in of a gravel pit at Coaticooke, Que., 1 was suffocated under grain in an elevator, 1 was killed by a fall, 1 by a fall of material, a Mounted Policeman was drowned at Cape Fullerton, N.W.T., by the upsetting of his canoe, and a servant girl, while lighting a kitchen fire in Montreal, Que., set fire to her clothing and received burns which caused death. Of the accidents causing serious injury to employees of this class, were caused by falling material, 4 by ru aways, 3 by falls, 2 by explosions of ace lene gas, 1 by being run over, 1 by bei struck by a car, and one by an explosi of a tank attached to a furnace.

Unskilled labour.—Death through ac dents occurred to 6 labourers, being t same number as in September and one l than in October, 1904. As mentio above, 2 labourers at Coaticooke, Que., l their lives by the caving-in of a gravel p 3 fatalities were due to the victims bei run over by trains, and 1 labourer at N ton, N.B., had his skull fractured by bei struck by a heavy piece of timber. Th were 14 minor accidents, 9 of which we due to falling material, 3 to falls and 3 contact with machinery.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during October, 1905:—

ONTARIO REPORT.

The Dairying Industry.

Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 248.

The volume of the report of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern and Western Ontario for 1904 contains numerous papers relating chiefly to technical features concerning the dairying industry, which were read at the last annual meetings of the two organizations. The president of the association of eastern Ontario, in his annual address, stated that 2,700,000 boxes of cheese, worth about $20,000,000, were made in Canada last year, about 300,000 boxes valued at $7,000,000 less than in 1903. The export of butter amounted to about 550,000 packages, worth $7,500,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in value. The value of the bacon trade was about $14,000,000. The total exports of cheese, butter and bacon were valued at about $41,500,000, being about $6,500,000 less than the previous year. The decline was attributed to lower prices for dairy products.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES R PORT.

Agriculture in the North-West.

Annual Report of the Department of Agri ture of the North-west Territories, 1904, Re a Government Printer, 1905. Pages, 181.

The report of the Department of A culture of the North-west Territories 1904, states that the average yield spring wheat in 16 districts from 189 1904 was 22·01 bushels per acre. average yield of oats was 34·40 bushels barley, 22·47 bushels and of flax 17 bushels. The production of spring w in the territories increased from 5,54 bushels in 1898 to 16,723,412 in 1904.

The distribution of harvesters was c ducted by the department as in the previous years. Registers were sen agents of the Canadian Pacific Rai Company, and farmers were invite enter in them the number of hands required and the probable period of ployment. Reports were also obt from other sources, from which it estimated that the number of harve required in the territories was 2,623. officer of the department was statione Winnipeg in order to meet the inco harvest excursionists. Through his a 4,435 men were distributed in the t tories. The excess of the actual nu distributed over the estimate was due l

to the fact that many miners came from e maritime provinces, who had been rown out of work by labour troubles. was estimated that between 80,000 and),000 persons were added to the popula- n of the territories by immigration dur- 1904.

The grain and flour exports during the ar, which ended on August 31, 1904, were follows:—

	Eastbound. bushels.	Westbound. bushels.
Wheat	8,828,665	196,310
Oats	322,766	691,096
Barley	7,328	No record.
Flax	188,559	No record.
Flour, 98 lbs sacks.	82,532	20,758

BRITISH REPORTS.

Wheat Production in Canada.

eport to the Board of Trade on the North- wt of Canada, with special reference to wheat pluction for export, by James Mavor. Lon- d: Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, 131.

n a report prepared by Professor Mavor f the Board of Trade on wheat produc- n in the North-west of Canada, four e mates are given as to the possible wheat y d of this portion of the Dominion. E mate one, the authorities for which are not given, places the amount at 254,- 375,000 bushels. Estimate two, the name of the author of which is also withheld, places the average possible yield at 357,- 444,000 bushels. Estimate three, prepared by Dr. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms of Canada, gives the average possible production as over 812,- 000,000 bushels. In addition to these, there is given an estimate of the probable wheat production in 1912, prepared in 1902 by Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, who placed the amount in that year at 350,000,000 bushels.

In the article by Dr. Saunders, from which his estimate is taken, the following statement is made:—

> The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in 1902 were equivalent in all to about 200 million bushels. Were one-fourth of the land said to be suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the three provisional territories under crop with wheat annually, and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 812,000,000 bushels. This would be ample to supply the home demand for 30,000,000 of inhabitants (supposing the population of Canada should by that time reach that figure) and meet the present requirements of Great Britain three times over.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

ecisions under Alien Labour Act.

DURING the month of October the Alien Labour Law was interpreted by courts on three occasions. The most ortant of the decisions was that of a nal court rendered at Toronto in the f Spittal vs. Breckenridge. This was dision on a stated case submitted by fe, P.M., Ottawa, who had convicted cused for a breach of the Alien La- Law in having brought E. L. Day he United States to work for the In- onal Harvester Company at Ottawa. er the Act it is necessary that the ey General, or a county judge for hould give written consent before the tion of proceedings for a breach of t. In the present case such a con- ad been given by O'Meara, J., but the document in question merely stated a consent to the accused being prosecuted under the Alien Labour Act. It did not specify the name of the man whom the accused was charged with having brought into Canada nor the time or place of the alleged offence. The divisional court held that there was error in not particularizing and that consent should only be given after a thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case, which knowledge should appear on the face of the record. The conviction was accordingly quashed on this point—the merits of the case not being inquired into. As this was the first occasion on which the point had arisen, no costs were awarded.* (Spittal vs. Breckenridge, Toronto, October, 1905; Meredith, C. J., Anglin & Clute, J. J.).

Two other charges of violation of the Alien Labour Law were also disposed of. That against J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, was dismissed

* This case was referred to in the August number of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 228, and in the October number at page 469.

on the ground that there was no evidence against the accused to substantiate the charge. The other case, against F. R. Close, manager of the Duncan Lithographing Company, was dismissed on the ground that the offence, if any, was committed by the company, and that, inasmuch as the Act provides for the prosecution of a company, as well as an individual, the charge should have been brought against the company.

(R. v. Merrick, October 6, 1905, Toronto Police Court.)

(R. v. Close, Toronto, October 20, 1905, Police Court.)

Union Assessed for $7,500 Damages.

The case of the Metallic Roofing Company *vs.* Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers International Association, which has been before the courts since 1902, was decided recently in favour of the plaintiffs.

The case was an action for damages instituted by the company against the defendants for interfering with their business by publishing malicious statements regarding them, inducing men not to hire with them and inducing plaintiffs' customers to refrain from dealing with them.

There had ben some difficulty in deciding who should be the defendants in the case, and it was not until the case had been before the courts for some time and a number of conflicting decisions rendered that it was finally decided that the proper parties to sue were the present respondents, viz.: Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, and William Jose, Richard Russell, S. Cox, W. C. Brake, J. S. Chapman, J. H. Kennedy, J. S. Annable and all other persons constituting the said Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Association. The case was tried finally before Mr. Justice MacMahon with a jury, when the following questions were submitted to the jury—the answers to the same being here annexed:—

(1) Were the workmen of the plaintiff company wrongfully and maliciously coerced to leave their employment by the defendants or any of them?

A. Yes.

(2) If you answer the above question in the affirmative, state which of the defendants induced them.

A. By motion of Local Union No. 30, and endorsed by the International Association, the parent society.

(3) Did the defendants conspire by threats or intimidation to induce the plaintiffs' customers, who would otherwise have dealt with the plaintiffs, to refrain from dealing with them, did they in consequence refrain?

A. Yes.

(4) Did any of the plaintiffs' workmen, were members of the union, vote for the lution to call out the union workmen plaintiffs' shops?

A. We cannot tell from the evidence.

(5) Question not answered.

(6) If you find the plaintiffs are entitl recover damages by reason of the defen acts, at what sum do you assess such dam

A. $7,500.

The decision is one of considerabl portance, inasmuch as it creates a p dent. The verdict being sustained that the officers of the local union a sponsible for the actions of its me and that the general labour body i sponsible for the actions of one of its The trouble originally started throug company, after negotiations, refusi sign an agreement making it a union A strike was accordingly ordered, a corresponding secretary of the local sent letters to sheet metal contractors ing that 'on or after August 20, you absolutely refuse to handle any prod the Metallic Roofing Company, of To as they are an unfair firm to org labour. After a time, two of the st went back to work and were fined union. The company was also obli take back goods which union men h fused to handle. It was stated th case would be taken further.

(Metallic Roofing Company v. Local Un 30, Sheet Metal Workers International A tion, Toronto, October 25, 1905. MacMah

Discipline on Dominion Cruise

Fifteen sailors from the *Vigilan* brought before Hunt, P.M., at St. T on October 18, charged with refu obey orders. They expressed their w ness to go back to work and obey but the police magistrate, before ting them to go, gave them a sharp and imposed the costs of the proceed

Injunction Against Trade Unio

A little over two years ago a st curred in the Gurney Foundry Co The methods adopted by the strik that time led to steps being take company to secure an injunction the strikers and others associat them. This case has been pendin and on September 7 a consent ju was rendered by Mr. Justice Mag ing the injunction sought for. fendants in the case were R. H. and J. H. Barrett of the Moulders'

(Kernish, C. Curtain, A. Stockholme of
1 Stove-Mounters' Union; J. Slack. J.
heson of the Polishers' Union, and
nes Wilson. By the terms of the judg-
t. the defendants are restrained from
lishing or circulating placards, hand-
s, &c., calling on the public to boycott
company, and also from interfering
and intimidating the plaintiffs' work-
and agents and wrongfully persuading
n to break their contracts of employ-
t with the plaintiffs and wrongfully
enting, procuring or persuading work-
or agents from taking employment
the plaintiffs, and from wrongfully
maliciously watching and besetting the
way stations or the approaches to the
pany's factory for such purpose.

arney Foundry Company vs. R. H. Emmett
. Toronto, September, 1905, Magee J.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Enforcement of Regulations.

he Court of Review has decided that it
ot enough for a company to issue gen-
orders regarding danger to workmen,
they must see to it that such orders
obeyed and carried out. This decision
rendered in an action for damages
ing out of the following facts. The
tiff, an employee of the company de-
ant, was working on a scaffolding
d at a great height above the Riche-
river, when a plank gave way, and he
to the bottom of the crib at the level
e river. The plank was not fastened
y way, and the plaintiff was perman-
injured. In the court of first in-
, his action was dismissed on the
d that he had been warned by the
an not to go on the place where the
nt occurred. The reasons given for
ing this judgment were that the
iff was an Italian and did not under-
French, in which language the warn-
d been given, and further, that the
dant was in fault in placing the
in such a dangerous position.

Montreal, October 31, 1905, Court of Review,
ie v. Montreal Light Heat and Power
ny.)

In connection with the foregoing deci-
on reference should be made to the April
r of the *Labour Gazette* at page
where a similar holding by Robidoux
was noted.

Penalty Clause in Contract.

A female operator with the Standard Shirt Company sued for $2.76 balance of wages due at the time of her leaving the employment of the company. For the defence it was contended that by the terms of an agreement with the company it was provided that work people absenting themselves without leave, or without afterwards producing a medical certificate of illness, forfeited all moneys due them in the shape of wages. The plaintiff had been away from work for 5 days and produced no certificate as required by the above by-law, copies of which were prominently exhibited throughout the factory.

The Recorder of Montreal who heard the case said that he did not consider the by-law a fair and reasonable one, so far as the employees were concerned. If the company could show that by reason of the absence of the plaintiff there had been a monetary loss entailed then possibly there might be ground for a civil action. But the by-law, while it might be useful in regulating the conduct of the workers, could not be stretched to the point sought by the defendants. It was subject to the revision of the court and he held that it was not in accordance with law that an employee should forfeit the whole of the sum in the hands of the employer without proof of any loss having been sustained by the employer.*

(In *re* Standard Shirt Company, Montreal, October 10, 1905, Weir, Recorder.)

Failure of Employment Agent to Provide Work.

Two actions were recently taken by Italian labourers against Mr. Antonio Cordasco, who keeps an employment bureau at Montreal, the basis of the claim being failure on the part of the defendant to provide work for them as agreed, and the difference in the stipulated wages and that which they subsequently obtained for themselves. The plaintiffs declared that in December, 1903, they paid $1 to the defendant to have their names inscribed

* The case was very similar to one referred to, in the July, 1905, number of the *Labour Gazette* at page 115, where a somewhat similar contract with the Canadian Foundry Company was interpreted by the police magistrate at Toronto.

on his register with the promise that not later than the following May he would secure work for them on the Canadian Pacific Railway for the whole of the summer at wages of $1.50 a day. They further allege that defendant did not procure them the work, but that in the month of July they found employment themselves at $1.18 per day, and they claimed $139.16 damages for loss of time and differen in wages. The court found that on Ap 24 the defendant having sent out to wo on the Canadian Pacific Railway 74 m who had registered with him after the pr ent plaintiffs, he must be held responsi for their loss of time.

(Fandino & Alexandro vs. Cordasco, M treal, October 20, 1905, Archibald J.)

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations of other records of matters of concern to labour is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1905.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was less employment during November than in the preceding month, owing to seasonal causes, though the month was exceptionally active and compared favourably with November, 1904, which was also active for the time of year. This was largely the result of the open weather which prevailed during the first three weeks of the month, permitting out-of-door employment to be prolonged to an unusually late date, and good progress to be made in finishing the heavy building contracts of the season. In a number of localities, however, threshing and ploughing operations, civic improvement work and building had been concluded, and the approaching close of navigation threw some out of employment. The movement of the western grain crop, though embarrased by a serious car shortage in the section eastward of the great lakes, was the feature of chief importance to trade and industry during the month, the confirmation of the favourable estimates made earlier in the season as to the extent of the crop continuing to exert a very favourable influence on manufacturing and general trade conditions. In the lumbering and mining industries the outlook at the close of the month was more favourable than in some years past, and the announcement that active construction work in connection with the new Transcontinental Railway would be continued throughout the winter gave assurance of employment to many. On the whole, the prospect for general labour during the winter season, which was inaugurated during the closing week of the month, may be regarded as more favourable than in many years past at a similar period, all provinces of the Dominion being included in this statement, though activity was most pronounced in Ontario and the provinces of the middle west.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the most important changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the department during November:—

Mining.—Firemen, engineers, fanmen and pumpmen, numbering 11, in the employ of the Canada Coals and Railway Company at Joggins Mines, N.S., had their wages increased on November 1, the first from 18 cents to 19 cents per hour, the second from 15 to 16⅔ cents per hour, the third from 12 to 13⅓ cents per hour, and the last from 14 to 16 cents per hour.

Printing and allied trades.—Typographical unions at a number of points during the month passed resolutions endorsing the 8-hour movement inaugurated by the International Union, and voted to contribute 50 cents per capita weekly for a general fund to be used in advancing the work. At Brantford, Ont., 60 printers obtained an agreement whereby working hours will be reduced from 9 to 8 per day after January 1, 1906, with an understanding whereby a Saturday half-holiday may be obtained during the summer months.

Civic employees.—Certain employees of the municipality at Hamilton, Ont., had their salaries advanced. The salary of the city engineer at Brandon, Man., was increased from $1,300 to $2,000.

Cost of Living.

Butter, eggs and other farm produce continued high in price, showing further increases as compared with October at a number of points. Cheese reached the highest price of the season about the middle of the month, and milk advanced at Peterborough, London, Stratford, Guelph, Ont., and other points. Bread declined in several localities, following a reduction in the price of flour. The effect of the car shortage was to reduce the price of wheat in western Canada, but oats continued high.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of black-grained leather held at Toronto it was decided to advance the price of green leathers from 1 to 2 cents, and to quote prices of these goods per ounce instead of by the square foot. The Master Harnessmakers' Asssociation of Toronto also decided to advance the price of harness by 15 per cent, owing to the increased cost of leather and hardware.

In connection with the house famine in Toronto and other points, the existence of combines to artificially enhance the prices of building material was held to account in part for the situation. At the annual meeting of the Associated Charities of Toronto the want of decent habitations in the poorer quarters of the city was discussed. It was stated that the question of artizans' buildings will shortly be taken up by a conference including several leading men of business with special representatives of the labour interests.*

Interruptions to Industry.

There was one more trade dispute in existence during November than in November last year, and there was an increase of approximately 8,600 in the number of working days lost. Compared with October, there were four fewer disputes, and there was an increase of about 2,650 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during November, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Stores, &c., at Glace Bay, loss, $10,000; foundry at Lunenburg, loss, $23,000; printing house, &c., at Sydney, loss, $13,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Car shops, &c., at Charlottetown, loss, $60,000.

New Brunswick.—Car shops, &c., at Moncton, loss, $4,000, 25 men out of employment; dry goods store and stock at St. John, loss, $4,000; flour mill at Shediac, loss, $18,000.

Quebec.—Farm buildings, barn, &c., at Bury; water works building at Laprairie, loss, $2,000; post office at Lachute; model farm buildings, &c., at Maniwaki, loss, $25,000; barge engaged in floating SS. 'Bavarian,' loss, $10,000; cardboard-box factory at Montreal, loss, $75,000, 2 workmen out of employment; cooperage works at Montreal, loss, $25,000; tug boat at Montrael, loss, $10,000; livery stable at Montreal, loss, $1,000; stores, &c., at Montreal, loss, $15,000; grocery store at Montreal, loss, $1,000; barns and contents at Outremont; store and stock at Ripon township, loss, $8,000; barn and live stock at Richmond; butcher shop at St. Lambert, loss, $500.

Ontario.—Bank and contents at Barton, loss, $2,500; pattern room in foundry at Belleville, loss, $800; flour mills at Brougham, loss, $12,000; barns and stock at Campbellford, loss, $7,000; printing office at Fort William, loss, $4,000; stores at Hamilton, loss, $3,000; facing mills at Hamilton, loss, $25,000; furniture establishment at Kingsville, loss, $16,000; stores, &c., at Little Current, loss, $12,000; business block at London, loss, $1,000; laundry works at Toronto, loss, $2,000; warehouse at Toronto, loss, $2,000; G.T.R. coal chute at Toronto, loss, $2,500; G.T.R. round house and engines, loss, $20,000; theatre at Toronto, loss, $15,000; business block at Wingham, loss, $12,000.

Manitoba.—Business block at Winnipeg, loss, $150,000.

Saskatchewan.—Saw-mill, loss, $8,000.

British Columbia.—Store and stock on Texada Island, loss, $10,000; wire and nail factory at Vancouver, loss, $100,000, and 30 men out of employment.

A portion of the government dock at Sorel, Que., 300 feet in length, carrying 850 tons of coal belonging to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, slid into the Richelieu river on November 11, causing damage of about $200,000. The wharf, of which this portion collapsed, is 1,200 feet in length, and was built for the government in 1904 at a cost of $500,000.

The manufacturing establishment of Carrier-Laine & Company, at Lévis, Que.

* See also statement *re* housing problem in Galt, Ont., in report of Berlin correspondent in present issue.

closed down, throwing over 400 employees out of work.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during November in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Threshing was for the most part concluded, but *corn-husking* was actively under way in southern Ontario. The open weather during the first three weeks of the month enabled satisfactory progress in *fall ploughing* to be made at many points. *Grain deliveries* were very heavy, especially in western Canada. Up to November 20 about 6,000,000 bushels of grain had been forwarded by the Canadian Northern Railway to Port Arthur, and over 13,000.000 bushels by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Fort William. During the same period last year the latter company hauled 6,000,000 bushels, and the total traffic for the season of the Canadian Northern in 1904 was 6,850,000 bushels. A scarcity of cars, however, in the province of Saskatchewan and east of the great lakes considerably retarded the movement of the crop, and created a tendency to decreased prices. Otherwise prices of farm produce, including butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and live-stock, ruled exceptionally high, it being estimated that the total sales of Canadian butter and cheese during the present season amounted to fully $30,000,000. The cheese-making season was brought to a close during November, many factories having already shut down or having turned their attention wholly to the manufacture of butter. Favourable reports were received from the sugar-beet districts, and the root crop generally was heavy. The demand for labour showed a considerable falling off, winter conditions in the industry having for the most part set in with the closing week of the month.

A revised estimate of the 1905 crop in Manitoba and the Territories made by the secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association was as follows:—

Grain.	Acres.	Yield.	Total
Wheat...	4,019,000	21·6	86,810,400
Oats..	1,423,000	46·6	66,311,800
Barley..	433,800	31·	13,447,800
Flax..	34,900	13·7	478,130

An estimate of the 1905 crop in the province of Ontario, made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and embracing conditions up to November 1, was as follows:—

Grain.	Acres.	Total yield in bushels.		Yield per acre in bushels.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
...wheat..	796,213	17,933,961	9,160,623	22·5	15·1
...g wheat...	190,116	3,582,627	3,471,103	18·8	15·4
...y...	772,633	24,265,394	24,567,825	31·4	31·8
...t	2,668,416	105,563,572	102,173,443	39·6	38·5
...e	374,518	7,100,021	6,629,866	19·0	19·5
...s	50,543	846,442	912,849	16·7	17·9
...y	101,292	1,714,951	2,001,826	16·9	15·3
...wheat	101,591	2,199,652	2,066,234	21·7	20·5
...es	132,530	14,366,049	15,479,122	108	116·
...s	5,509	1,846,659	2,022,945	3·35	3·05
...l-wurzels	69,035	33,216,930	33,595,440	481·	471·
...s	135,348	57,654,086	64,861,703	426·	487·
...or husking (in the ear)	295,005	20,922,919	20,241,014	70·9	61·4
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
...or silo and fodder (green)	184,784	2,284,812	2,023,340	12·36	10·48
...d clover	3,020,340	5,847,494	5,259,189	1·94	1·80

The acreage under the crops enumerated above was 8,897,898, as compared with 8,673,525 in 1904. The estimated crop of apples from 7,018,723 trees of bearing age was 31,380,749 bushels, or 4·47 bushels per tree, as compared with 6·99 in 1904.

The Quebec official returns with regard to the crop were also very favourable, wheat being rated at 77, as compared with 58 last year, barley being reported good from all parts of the province, and the oat crop being 87, as compared with 37 last year. Hay, roots and vegetables were satisfactory. Tobacco was rated 77, as compared with 75 last year. Apples were less abundant.

Apple shipments from Halifax amounted to 126,966 barrels up to the middle of November. The average net price received by Nova Scotia growers was $2.50 per barrel. On November 16, 1904, London shipments amounted to 145,174 barrels, and on November 15, 1903, to 174,641 barrels. In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions of the early part of the summer, agricultural yields generally in the maritime provinces have been favourable, and good marketing conditions prevailed.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Toronto, Ont., in connection with the fruit, flower and honey exhibition conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Government.

The views of the agricultural classes with regard to the tariff were presented to the commission at Toronto, Ont., through the Farmers' Association of Ontario and the Dominion Grange.

Fishing.

In the maritime provinces reports during November were unfavourable. The oyster season was brought to a close, and smelt fishing began during the closing week. Dog-fish continued to cause damage to the cod and halibut nets.

The expert in charge of the herring-curing demonstrations at Canso and Yarmouth, N.S., and party, went through to British Columbia during the month, under the auspices of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, in order to conduct demonstrations during the continuance of the herring run in that province, preparations for which were actively under way.

Stormy weather interfered with fishing on the great lakes; captures were limited to blue pike, the herring season not having opened yet.

The British Columbia Fishery Commission, of which the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries is chairman, held a number of sessions in British Columbia during the month, the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria being among points at which sittings were held. A joint meeting with a commission appointed by the state of Washington was held at Seattle. The question of a close season during the year 1908 was discussed, and instructions given for the collection of data relating to the fish runs and packs for a number of years past.

The Georgian Bay Commission has postponed its sitting until the spring, owing to the unfavourable weather.

It was reported that the operations at the whaling station at Seven Islands, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, Que., had been very successful, the factory having disposed of 68 whales during the two and one-half months that it has been in operation.

Lumbering.

Saw-mills in Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces had, for the most part, closed down, the supply of logs in many cases not having been exhausted. It is stated that the cut of lumber for 1906 in Ontario would largely exceed that of the past season, being estimated to reach about 450,000,000 square feet. Labour conditions in the woods were reported favourable, wages being somewhat higher than last year and the supply of men plentiful.

Some 3,500,000 logs were sawn on the St. Maurice river during the past season.

of which about 2,500,000 logs were sawn by Three Rivers, Que., mills. It was estimated that some 5,000,000 logs would be made on the St. Maurice during the coming winter.

The Pulpwood Association of the province of Quebec held a special meeting at Sherbrooke, Que., to consider the question of the interpretation of the American tariff on *rossed* pulpwood. Resolutions were also passed urging improvement in the preparation, length and quality of pulpwood, and to discontinue advances to farmers on pulpwood for twelve months. It was also recommended that all sales for export be made f.o.b. in Canada.

In Manitoba the men were beginning to go into the woods, and the market for railway ties, &c., was very promising. In British Columbia favourable conditions were generally reported, though some shortage of logs prevailed in a few of the mills.

Mining.

The mining outlook in Canada was pronounced during November as on the whole more promising than in several years past, as a result of the favourable condition of the iron and steel industry and of the coal trade in Nova Scotia, the activity in asbestos mining in Quebec, the important mineral discoveries at Cobalt and elsewhere in Ontario, the additional strikes of oil reported in Ontario and Alberta, and the general increase in production in British Columbia. With regard to the last, it may be stated that the Boundary district mines in particular made excellent records during November, and that coal mining in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver island were very active, the mines at Nanaimo having resumed shipments to the foreign market, though in Nova Scotia coal shipments, in anticipation of the close of navigation, showed a decline compared with October.

Royalty on over $7,000,000 worth of gold produced in the *Yukon* during the season of 1905 has been paid to the government, indicating a per capita output for the ten months of about $1,500. In the *Atlin* district favourable weather conditions enabled sluicing and piping operations to be continued to an unusually late date.

It was announced that a conference would be held between the Government of Ontario and delegates from the mining districts of the province at Toronto, on December 12, to consider the amendment of the Mining Act. Meetings of mine owners were held in different sections of the province, in compliance with the suggestion of the Honourable the Minister of Mines, to discuss the proposed revision.

The Dominion bounty on pig lead produced in Canada has been discontinued, owing to the increased price of lead in the British market.

The *Hall Mining and Smelting Company,* Nelson, B.C., announced a profit during the past year of $25,000, the smelter treating over 30,000 tons of ore, and producing 1,206,920 ounces of silver, 9,021 ounces of gold, 40,000 of copper, and 7,436 pounds of lead, the aggregate value of which was $1,100,000.

At the annual meeting of the *Granby Consolidated Mining Company,* it was stated that 14,237,632 pounds of copper fine was produced and sold at an average price of 14·30 cents per pound; 212,180 ounces of silver fine sold at 58·30 per ounce; 42,884 ounces of gold fine sold at $20 per ounce, the total net prices amounting to $2,749,145.02. The total working expenses were $2,036,405.75, leaving a net profit for the year of $712,649.26. It was stated that $343,974.28 had been expended on new construction and equipment at the mine, smelter, converting plant, &c., and $142,603.33 expended on additional mining properties. The production of copper showed a slight falling off, though the profits were considerably larger, and the quantity of ore blocked out was reported as largely in excess of that in sight last year.

Manufacturing.

Conditions throughout the Dominion were very active, manufacturing establishments in a large number of important

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2 quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Active.	Dull.		Active.	Very busy	Active.	Active.
Halifax		Dull.					Active.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy.	Quiet.			Active.	Active.	Active.
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Quebec—							
Quebec	Quiet.		Busy.		Active.		Active.
Three Rivers	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Active.	Busy.	Active.
Sherbrooke	Busy.		Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
St. Hyacinthe	Busy.				Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Montreal	Active.				Busy.		Very busy
Hull	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.		Busy.
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Very busy
Kingston	Busy.	Dull.	Dull.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville	Busy.		Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Peterborough	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy
Toronto	Busy.				Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Niagara Falls	Quiet.				Busy.	Active.	Active.
St. Catharines	Quiet.				Busy.		Busy.
Hamilton	Active.				Busy.		Busy.
Brantford	Quiet.				Active.	Active.	Busy.
Guelph	Active.				Active.	Busy.	Active.
Berlin	Busy.				Busy.		Very busy
Stratford	Busy.				Active.		Busy.
London	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	* Busy.
St. Thomas	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham	Busy.				Active.	Busy.	Active.
Windsor					Active.	Active.	Busy.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich			Active.		Very busy		Quiet.
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Brandon	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.
Alberta—							
Calgary	Active.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.		Active.
British Columbia—							
Nelson			Active.	Busy.			Quiet.
New Westminster	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.		Active.		Quiet.
Vancouver	Busy.	Active.	Active.				Quiet.
Victoria		Active.	Active.		Active.		Quiet.
Nanaimo		Busy.	Active.	Active.			Quiet.

* Stovemounters dull. ‖ Boilermakers dull. § Curriers quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 24.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To-bacco Prepara-tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis-cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	....	.....	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	.....	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
.... ..	.....	....	.. ..	....	....	Busy.	.. . .	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy.
Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.	‡ Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	....
Active.	Dull.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	... .	Active.	Dull.	Quiet.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Very busy.	Active.	Active.	... .	Active.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Busy.	Very busy	Very busy.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Active.	Active.	† Active.	Active	Active.	.. ..	Active.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very busy
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Very busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	....	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	....	Active.	... .	... .
Busy.	Busy.	Dull.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Busy	Active.	Active.	§Active.	Very busy	Active.	Quiet.
Active.	Very busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.. ..	Busy.
ctive.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Very busy	Quiet.	Active.
Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Quiet.	Quiet.	Dull.	.... ..	.....	.....	Quiet.	.....	Dull.

† Bookbinders dull. ‡ Brewery workers slack.

centres working overtime to meet the demand of their products. The boot and shoe branch continued to show improvement, and the output of steel and iron at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was very heavy.

For the quarter ending October 31, 1905, $384,802 were paid out in *bounties for* iron and steel, $83,103 in bounties for crude petroleum and $29,268 in bounties on lead.

The *Acadia Sugar Refining Company* announced net profits for the year ending September 30 of $99,458.92.

Railway Employment and Construction, General Transport, &c.

The chief activity of the month among railway employees was in connection with the movement of the western grain crop, which was very actively under way. A serious scarcity of cars for this traffic prevailed, especially eastward of the great lakes, and at several points in the provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan serious inconvenience and loss were caused to shippers. An investigation into the shortage was conducted by the Railway Commission in Montreal, on the complaint of the Dominion Millers' Association that preference had been given by the Grand Trunk Railway to export orders, the defence of the company being that the movement of the western crop began three weeks earlier than usual this year, and that the company was under contract to supply exports to certain steamship companies. The commission found that there had been discrimination, and ordered that if sufficient cars are not furnished by the company such cars as are available will be apportioned after one day's delay among shippers in the order of filling until one car has been allotted to each order. Considerable quantities of wheat were forwarded over the Canadian Pacific Railway by the all-rail route to furnish ballast for the company's transatlantic boats on their winter sailings from St. John, N.B.

Owing to the unusually large crop of wheat in western Canada insurance rates on the upper lakes have been extended seven days, until December 12.

Shipping operations were very busy at Montreal, Que., in anticipation of the closing of navigation. In 1904 navigation closed on November 27 and in 1903 on November 9. Receipts at the harbour up to the end of October showed an all round increase compared with the same period in 1904. The revenue for the ten months was $260,079.10, or $21,380 in advance of last year. The number of sea going vessels arriving in port up to November 1 was 759, as compared with 74 a year ago, with an increase in tonnag from 1,719,674 to 1,759,639.

The total net tonnage passing throug the Sault Ste. Marie canal up to Novem ber 1 was 37,993,630, being the heavies year since 1902, when the total for th season reached 35,961,146.

Earnings of Canadian railways durin the past several weeks have shown larg increases, as compared with the corre ponding period of previous years. Th increase of earnings during October b the Canadian Pacific Railway amounte to $978,000, being the largest increase r corded by any railway system on the co tinent. The Grand Trunk Railway duri the same period stood seventh on the li of gains, with an increase of $225,000, a the Canadian Northern tenth, with an i crease of $152,900. The report of the I tercolonial Railway for the first quart of the present fiscal year showed a redu tion in the deficit of $24,689, the month September having shown a small surpl of earnings over expenditure.

At the third annual meeting of t *Canadian Northern Railway Compa* gross earnings of $4,190,211.96 and n earnings of $1,545,482.32 for the ye ended June 30, 1905, were reported. T gross earnings showed an increase of $94 569.27, or 29·22 per cent over the retu for the preceding year, and net earnin an increase of $423,552.06, or 37·75 p cent. It was stated in the directors' re port that the number of settlers was i creasing daily, and that the harvest

ently gathered promises to be the largest
the history of western Canada.

Railway construction operations con-
nued active, being favoured by open wea-
er. The Canadian Northern Railway
ne into Edmonton was completed in the
osing week of the month, as was also the
mpany's branch line into Virden, Man.
New Brunswick several parties were at
rk on the preliminary surveys for the
anscontinental Railway. At the regular
nual meeting of the directors of the
and Trunk Pacific held during Novem-
r, favourable reports in regard to con-
uction operations were presented, the
ofiles and location of the road to Ed-
nton having been practically deter-
ined upon. The distance from Winni-
to Edmonton will be 775 miles. Con-
uction on the prairie section will be ac-
e throughout the winter. About 1,000
n, 650 teams and 2 steam shovels were
work on the 285 miles of the road con-
cted for.

The British Columbia Electric Railway
mpany, it was stated, had placed orders
eastern Canada for electrical machinery
equipment to the value of $125,000.

Conditions in the Trades.

uilding.—The open weather permitted
ding operations to be continued until
unusually late period, and good pro-
s was made in connection with the
y contracts of the year. Employment
rdingly was active in all of the more
portant centres of population, both for
de and indoor branches, the amount
onstruction under way being greater
at any similar period previously.

tal, engineering and shipbuilding.
tivity for the most part prevailed,
metal workers employed in industrial
tablishments had a particularly active
h.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Furni-
re, musical instruments and other wood-
working establishments were busy, but fac-
ri for the manufacture of building
terial showed a decline in output at
some points, compared with October.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions varied considerably according to locality, being quiet with compositors in Toronto, Winnipeg and other points. Other important centres reported favourably.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had a very busy month. Garment-working establishments were somewhat quiet, but boot and shoe factories increased in activity, compared with October, and hat and cap factories, glove factories, &c., had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, and biscuit and confectionery factories worked to full capacity. Cigar and tobacco workers were generally busy.

Leather.—A good month was reported among curriers, tanners, trunk and bag workers, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and theatre employees were busy, and furriers very busy. Clerks, stenographers, &c., were fairly active, though the supply was in excess of the demand in western Canada.

Unskilled labour.—The month was exceptionally favourable for this class, and, though with the conclusion of outdoor work in western Canada there was some surplus of men upon the market, employment in the majority of the cities was active, and absorbed the greater part of the supply available.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—The outstanding feature of the foreign trade returns of the Dominion for October was an increase in domestic exports of over $10,500,000 compared with October, 1904, the total amounting to $30,092,699. Over $6,300,000 of this increase was under the heading of agriculture, and was held to be accounted for by the marketing of the wheat crop. The products of the mine showed a gain of $1,400,000, and the fisheries a gain of over $1,500,000, while animals and their produce increased by about $1,300,000. The total imports of the month were $24,906,826, compared with $21,791,739 during October last year. For the four

months ending October 31, the total domestic exports were $82,718,288, compared with $75,672,261 during the corresponding period of 1904. The total imports during the period were $92,899,671, compared with $87,377,404 a year ago.

A representative of the government of Italy visited Canada during November to examine into the resources of the country, with the object of establishing closer commercial relations between the two countries.

Openings were reported by the agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce stationed in Japan for Canadian condensed milk, fertilizers, cotton yarns, ginseng, canned fish, butter and paint. Openings for woodpulp in Norway, and for corn in Mexico were also reported.

Imperial trade.—Imports from Canada into the United Kingdom during the month of October were reported as follows:—

		Value.
Cattle.. .. ..head.	19,475	£330,718
Sheep and lambs.. .. .. "	3,632	6,012
Wheat.. .. ..cwt.	862,300	320,503
Wheat meal and flour.. "	146,800	74,006
Peas.. .. .. "	5,010	3,362
Bacon.. .. .. "	98,471	237,369
Hams.. .. .. "	12,189	29,119
Butter.. .. .. "	53,477	268,850
Cheese.. .. .. "	291,349	783,984
Eggs.. .. ..great hundreds.	44,210	17,029
Horses.. .. ..No.	2	55

Commercial agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce stationed in Great Britain reported a good demand for Canadian wheat, barley, butter and bacon in the Leeds and Hull district, and for apples at Bristol. In Australasia a demand for high class Canadian undressed furs and for skates, metal ceilings, and steel goods and copper wire was reported from Melbourne. Conditions in South Africa were reported to be improving.

Domestic trade.—Winter freight rates went into effect on November 15 and somewhat retarded the movement of heavy goods, but values in all lines showed constant strength, and the outlook for winter and spring trade, in view of the exceptional prosperity of the country, was considered very promising. Sorting orders in connection with the Christmas trade were very good, and largely occupied the atte tion of wholesalers. Country retail tra was active, owing to the favourable we ther, though sales of winter clothing we somewhat lower than usual at this time year. Bank paper was well met on N vember 4 both in Ontario and the easte provinces, and in Manitoba, Saskatchew and Alberta, indicating in the case of t three last named provinces a healthy to in general business transactions, and absence of undue speculation. Call mon was exceptionally scarce in the more i portant financial centres, and some qui ness in the market for Canadian secu ties resulted. The note circulation of banks reached the unusually high total f $76,890,863.

The annual statement of the *Bank f Montreal,* published on November showed profits for the year of $1,638,659 compared with $1,609,207.95 last year, balance of profit and loss carried forw being $801,855.41, compared with $5 196.01 a year ago. The notes of the b k in circulation showed an increase of r $2,000,000, and deposits an increase f over $23,000,000. The assets of the b k increased during the year from $131,1 768.28 to $158,232,409.51.

The *Northern Bank of Canada,* h head office at Winnipeg, Man., was ope during November.*

Failures in Canada during October, c cording to Dun's Review, were 122 in n ber, for liabilities of $840,256, comp with 112, for $819,340, in October, 14 Manufacturing liabilities were 27 in n ber, for $139,037, compared with 24, $114,436, last year. For the first months of the present year the total ures were 959, with defaults of $ 495, compared with 916 failures $8,988,140 last year.

Municipal Ownership.†

It was estimated that the muni street railway system of *Guelph,*

* See report of Winnipeg correspondent in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

† See also report of St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* elsewhere in present issue.

would show a profit of about $1,900 for the present year, as compared with a loss of $2,378.28, receipts showing an increase of $5,768.28 over 1904.

At *Port Arthur, Ont.*, the net earnings of the various municipal services were estimated as follows for the current year:—

Electric railway	$ 5,599 00
Electric light	13,937 70
Telephone	3,617 10
Total	23,145 80

The balance of the revenue will be raised by a tax of 16 mills on the dollar, the lowest rate of taxation yet struck in the history of the town.

It was estimated that the municipal water works system of *Berlin, Ont.*, will show profits for the year of about $10,000. The record of profits for the past six years is as follows:—

Year.	Profits.
1899	$ 4,845 57
1900	5,041 80
1901	7,927 35
1902	7,645 32
1903	7,645 11
1904	9,709 91
1905 (estimated)	10,000 00
	$52,815 06

Notes of the Month.

At the instance of a provincial inspector a number of *young girls* under 14 years of age were dismissed by factory employers in Toronto, Ont.

A meeting of *cooperage manufacturers* was held at Toronto for the purpose of discussing a combination in order to reduce expenses.

A mutual *weather insurance* company was organized by representative ratepayers of the counties of Oxford and Perth at Woodstock, Ont., under the provincial Act of 1904, being the second company of this character organized in Ontario.*

A communication relating to the *tariff* was forwarded by the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the chairman of the Tariff Commission, drawing attention to the resolution passed by the Congress at its annual convention during September, advocating a general increase in the tariff on manufactured goods coming into Canada.

The *Cigarmakers'* unions at Toronto, London and elsewhere, in giving evidence before the Tariff Commission, urged that experimental farms for the growth of tobacco be established in Canada. It was stated by the Minister of Agriculture that an expert was at present studying the question of the cultivation of tobacco in Canada, and that it was hoped to have results which would be effective next year.

The erection of two large luncheon or *dining-rooms* to be conducted in connection with the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal, has been decided upon by the company. The shops being as yet somewhat distant from the men's residences, it was found that a number were in the habit of taking their luncheon cold in corners of the shops, instead of going home, as was the case when the shops were more centrally located. It is proposed in the new dining-rooms to be erected to heat the food the men may bring or to supply food at cost.

A *combination* of wholesale drug establishments in Canada was effected under the title of 'The International Drug and Chemical Company of Canada,' with a capitalization of $6,000,000. The objects of the combination were stated to be, the lessening of the expenses of management and the establishment in Canada of factories for the manufacture of chemicals which are now imported. The head office of the company will be at Montreal, and the firms included in the company will be operated as branches. A meeting for final organization will be held in Montreal on December 7. The merger, it was also stated, was instituted to stop the cutting of prices and to prevent undue competition.

The eighth annual meeting of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Toronto, Ont., on November 15-17. The president, in his annual address to the conference, recommend-

*For statement re provisions of the Act see *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, page 175.

ed that the treatment of inebriates be made the subject of vigorous legislation, and that the probation system be introduced for that class as well as for first offenders. With reference to the employment of children in factories, continuous vigilance and prompt action on the part of factory inspectors was requested. It was stated also that the opinion was gaining ground that the factory age should be raised from 14 to 16. Among the subjects discussed at the conference were the care of neglected and dependent children, juvenile criminals, the custodial care of feebleminded women and girls, the care of the aged infirm and the housing of the poor.

The Provincial Convention of the Lord's Day Alliance was held at Toronto. The decision of the Privy Council that provincial legislation re observation of the Sabbath is ultra vires was discussed. The following resolution was passed:—

That the provincial government be urged to legislate upon the subject of Sunday rest by enacting legislation which shall, by title and preamble, clearly show its object to be of a civil character; shall restrict to the other six days employment upon electric railways as being local undertakings within the province, and shall provide for enforcement, by enabling the Attorney General, on behalf of those whose rights are protected, to secure an injunction against the corporation operating the railway, and by such other means within the provincial authority as the government may think necessary.

That the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance heartily unite with the alliances of the other provinces in aiding the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada in its effort to obtain a Lord's Day Act from the parliament of Canada.

The secretary in his report stated that in over 500 cases successful efforts had been made to prevent Sabbath desecration.

A convention of the *Union of Municipalities of the province of Manitoba* was held at Brandon, Man., on November 2 over 100 delegates being present. May Sharpe, of Winnipeg, Man., on behalf the Canadian Union, who spoke of t splendid success of the present gatherin Papers were read by Mayor Brown, Portage la Prairie, and Reeve Miller, Springfield, Man., on municipal ownersh and compulsory education of children r spectively. Resolutions were passed increase the assessment of members of t Union; requesting the Provincial Depa ment of Public Works to issue a pamp let giving plans for bridges up to six feet, also giving cost of construction timber, concrete and steel; requesting t local government to repeal the section the Municipal Act compelling muni palities to spend 75 per cent of taxes c lected from villages within the boundar of said villages; requesting the gove ment to raise the bounty on wolves $2; granting of $300 a year to the sec tary; endorsing the Sabbath observa efforts; favouring public ownership a operation of waterworks, electric ligh gas anl telephones was passed; promis the co-operation of the union with operation of water works, electric ligh gas and telephones was passed; promis the province; asking for the extension all cities, towns and villages of the p visions of the assessment of personal p perty now in force in Winnipeg and Br don, the adoption of such provisions be optional by any town or village; favo ing the passing of a Truant Act. T old officers were re-elected.

The next convention of the union w be held at Portage la Prairie, Man.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during November was not as active as in October. The iron and steel industries, however, were not affected, but continued active. The coal trade fell off, the r of the shipping season being over. Th of the collieries of Cape Breton, wh were on double shift all summer, were duced to single shift, and the mainl collieries had broken time through a s city of cars.

Shipping was not as active on acco of the St. Lawrence coal market be

closed. Wholesale trade was much improved, but may slacken off a little with the winter season. Retail trade was active.

The iron and steel industry of Cape Breton continued to improve. A third furnace of the Dominion Steel Company was put into operation during November, and will be continued if the surplus coke supply holds out until the new ovens are lit. An accident occurred to the steam chest of the engine driving the rail mill, causing it to leak. This caused the laying off of 200 or 300 men until repairs were made. However, as there has always been a scarcity of steel because the mills could finish more than the furnaces produced, the accumulating steel will be speedily worked up after the rail mill is put into running order. The Nova Scotia Steel Company is probably the only company in Nova Scotia that has materially increased its coal outputs during the year. It is shortly to open up a coal mine which will be operated entirely by electricity. Besides furnishing the motive power for haulage, pumping and lighting, the undercutting will also be done by electrical longwall machines. This will be the only mine so operated in Nova Scotia. The Dominion Coal Company is erecting a large electric plant at No. 2 colliery, New Aberdeen section of Glace Bay town. It is intended to fuel the steam and compressed plants of the different collieries. These have largely reached the maximum of their efficiency, and are unable to handle the increasing work to be performed. By the application of electricity which can be readily transmitted from a central station to the collieries, the power of each colliery will be greatly increased.

A new foundry shop is under construction at Glace Bay. The material is brick and steel. Besides safety, it is intended to give better results, and may employ six additional men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—No improvement in conditions was reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades had fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, &c., were active. Sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, car builders, patternmakers, &c., were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—These trades were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active.

Leather trades.—The leather trades had active employment.

Miscellaneous.—An active month was reported.

Transport.—Railroad employees, both steam and electric, steamboatmen, ship labourers and longshoremen were well employed. Cab drivers, carters, teamsters, expressmen, &c., had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in fair demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

New Glasgow.—The Matheson Foundry Company, manufacturers of boilers, engines and general machinery, reported a fairly good year's business. The company gives employment to about 150 men when busy. The Brown Machine Company employs a large force of men, and does a large amount of colliery work, making picking tables and various colliery machinery, repairing engines, &c. McNeil & Sons and the Stewart Company, contractors for iron bridges, employ from 20 to 40 men each. The Bailey Underwood Company manufactures patent harrows and other farming implements, and gives employment to 40 men. The J. Cummings Company makes a specialty of miners' tools and other mining machinery, such as boring machines, rope sockets, &c. The Fraser Bros. limit their business to castings and repairs.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during November showed improvement over the previous month, weather conditions being conducive to repairing operations. Work on the new Custom House progressed actively, and the building promises to be constructed early in 1906.

Business was not as active as usual, but the weather only retarded branches that will show renewed activity in a short time.

Banking institutions showed business above the average, the Royal Bank of Canada declaring a dividend of 2¼ per cent for the current quarter ending December 31, 1905, while the Union Bank is establishing savings bank branches in various parts of the province.

The moulders' strike remained unchanged. The majority of the men out have secured positions elsewhere.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops were good, potatoes, apples, &c., being more plentiful than in former seasons.

Fishing.—Fishing was dull, the dogfish again proving a hindrance.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was reported normal.

Mining.—Somewhat improved conditions were reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, lathers, painters and decorators reported a good month. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and stonecutters had an average amount of employment, while the supply of builders' labourers was equal to the demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Sheet iron workers were busy, and boilermakers reported an improvement over October. Blacksmiths reported normal conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and varnishers and polishers had a quiet month. Work among coopers was normal, with a tendency towards an improvement.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades showed a decided improvement. The fiscal year, which ends September 30, found the reports for several departments of the Provincial government ready for the printer, and the result was much activity in pressmen, bookbinders and others concerned.

Clothing trades.—The tailoring trade was rather dull owing to the mild weather, but conditions will improve during the ensuing months.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active, and furriers and laundry workers reported normal conditions.

Transport.—Railroad men had a better month, and freight handlers reported favourably. On the whole the outlook on the water-front showed a marked improvement.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Activity in shipbuilding and repairi was reported at several points in the pr vince. In Shelburne county the fi auxiliary fishing schooner ever built that county was launched on October 2 Her dimensions are 70 feet over all, feet beam, 8 feet 6 inches hold, and reg ters 35 tons. Her auxiliary is furnish by a kerosene engine of 20 horse pow giving a speed of about six knots. T schooner is constructed on excellent li and first-class workmanship, and is tended for fishing in the Bay of Fundy

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND D TRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, repor as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARK

The exceptionally fine weather prev ing throughout almost the entire mo prolonged outside labour and made general result more favourable than November, 1904. In the city the c struction of a number of new dwelli s kept carpenters busy, but the complet of the alterations to the railway wharf Georgetown removed a source of lab which kept a considerable force of n employed during the summer months. e opening up of the Murray Harbour R way brought a large increase of traffic the railway and a considerable increase trade to the merchants of the city, a large number of passengers came d y from that section of country, receiv g railway facilities for the first time. Ba ers reported a busy month, as a great q tity of produce was shipped. There wa change in the rate of wages or hours of bour, and the harmonious relations betw employers and employees remained un turbed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At the close of the m there was a larger acreage of plough done than at the same period last year. to the absence of frost during the gr part of the month. Conditions were favourable for shipping, and potatoes an abundant crop and quality good. price was fair. On the whole the cultural outlook is encouraging.

Fishing.—A few cod fish were taken the oyster fishing was practically bro to a close. The season for smelt fis began about the middle of the mont

Manufacturing.—Normal conditions vailed.

Railroad construction and employment. —Both the Hillsborough bridge and the ailway wharf at Georgetown were com- leted, as was also the Montagu branch. enders were called for the building of a ew railway station at Charlottetown, 118 43 feet, with a baggage room 28 x 45. will be a 3-story building of P. E. I. ndstone.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were irly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Iron moulders, workers and help- s, machinists, engineers and linemen re busy. Boilermakers had a good nth, but bicycle workers were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— oodworkers and carriage and wagon kers were fairly busy. Car builders d steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers d bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, rment workers and boot and shoe work- were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, nfectioners and tobacco workers had a od month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, lea- r workers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly ac- e, and clerks had a good month.

Transport.—All railroad employees were ll employed and freight handlers, long- shoremen were fairly busy. Teamsters a expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour re- ported a comparatively quiet month.

T. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, re- ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active dur- ing November among the building trades, and the very mild weather enabled out- door work to be carried on without inter- ruption. Work around the harbour front was dull, but after the winter port busi- ness has started it is thought that more business will be done than ever before. The American Tobacco Company has bought out the Imperial Cigarette Com- pany of this city, but will not manufacture the goods to be supplied from the proper Canadian factory. The St. John Street Railway Company has purchased the Carleton Electric Light Company's plant for $15,000. Mr. J. Russell bought the plant for $13,000, and transferred it to the Street Railway Company for the above-mentioned sum. This is the property the city council was going to purchase last summer for $25,000. It is probable that a company will be formed to manufacture gelatine from sea moss and will establish a factory here. A cable, 2,760 feet long, has been laid from the western side of the harbour to the beacon light, and it is expected the machinery will be ready by December 1 for the bell to be rung by electricity. The building owned and occupied by the Canadian Drug Company will be the local establishment of the National Drug and Chemical Company, Limited, the recently organized company in which all the wholesale drug houses of the Dominion are combined.

Freight traffic on the St. John river before the close of navigation was very heavy, every steamer being heavily laden with farm produce. The return freights were also heavy. The first fruit boat of the Marsh line from Jamaica arrived on November 21, bringing a large cargo.

The Mispec pulp mill commenced operations recently, and it is intended that the average output will be 30 tons per day. The Inglewood Pulp and Paper Company has two mills in operation in Musquash, and will cut logs to be used in the Mispec mill in 2 feet lengths, and will be towed to the pulp mill in three barges. The company has about 50,000,000 feet of logs at Musquash, and has 600 men employed.

The Board of Trade committee on manual training had a conference with the school trustees on November 20, and urged the introduction of manual training in public schools. The trustees assured the committee that the question would receive careful consideration.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending November 23 were $4,719,479, and for the corresponding period last year, $4,492,855, being $226,624 greater in 1905 than in 1904, and $632,164 less than for the five weeks ending October 25 of the current year. Wholesale men reported business active, and were kept busy filling orders for shipment.

The factory inspector paid a visit during November to Kent county, Moncton, Sussex, Chipman, Richibucto, Buctouche, Musquash, Charlotte county points, Hampton and St. Martins. The Intercolonial Railway elevator at this city will be used by the Canadian Pacific Railway to handle part of the grain shipped over the latter line this winter. The revenue from game

licenses for the season of 1905, which closed on November 30, amounted to $20,468.81, which is $4,252.28 in excess of last year.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, held November 28, it was decided to recommend the shareholders to authorize the increase of the capital stock to $1,000,000, which is now $500,000. It was also decided to recommend that half of this increase, $250,000, be offered at once, if the shareholders agree, at 265. Under the law this stock must be offered to the shareholders. The stock at present sells at between 290 and 300.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Work on the Carlton salmon pond was finished on November 15, and more than 7,500,000 eggs have been distributed among the various hatcheries, about 1,500,000 being sent to Grand Falls.

Lumbering.—The present season is considered as one of the best for work in the woods, and the prospects are that the lumber-cut will be much larger than usual. Wages will not be any higher than last year, viz., $26 to $30 per month. The Miramichi Lumbering Company is about to introduce methods which will revolutionize New Brunswick's lumber business. Saws are to replace axes in the woods cutting down trees close to the roots. The tree-tops will be used as pulpwood.

Manufacturing.—The New Brunswick Foundry, Fredericton, has started upon the manufacture for the textile mills of the Thissell weft replenishing attachment for looms. This firm has the sole agency for Canada from the Shaw Machine Company, of Lowell, Mass. Experts will be sent from Lowell to install the first of the machines in the Gibson mills.

Mining.—It is intended to sink a shaft on the property of the New Brunswick Iron Company at Lepreau, and 40 or 50 men will be employed.

Railroad construction and employment.—Repairs on the Central Railway were progressing satisfactorily. Some 7,000 or 8,000 ties have been laid, necessary clearing of the road done, as well as a large part of the ditching, and the Norton bridge is now in readiness to have the superstructure placed in position. Work on the extension of the roof on the north side of the Intercolonial Railway station, St. John, has been practically stopped for the winter. The job of grading and ballasting the track outside the north wall of the train shed was progressing rapidly. At a meeting of the executive of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Company, held November 15, it was decided to increase the freight and passenger rate. Formerly a special tariff for lumber between Baie Verte, Port Elgin and point east to Cape Tormentine existed, but this will be cancelled and a general tariff will apply there as elsewhere. The passenger rate to Cape Tormentine will be increased 15 cents, making the fare $1.25 to Port Elgin and Baie Verte, 10 cents of an increase, and other points in proportion. The new rate goes into effect December 1. A survey party of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the number of 19, are working from French Village to Chipman. They have now reached Hammonds, above Kingsclear.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades reported on the whole a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed. Steam engineers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy, and carriage and wagon makers had fair employment. Shingle weavers were dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very active. Cigar-makers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers had fair employment.

Transport.—All railroad men, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were busy, although railroad employees were less active since the tourist trade ceased. Ship labourers were dull on account of the difficulty between steamship companies and the Longshoremen's Association.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour at a fair month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—The contract for the erection of the new Black river church has been given to Mr. J. Hill. The contract price was $3,470.

Fredericton.—The Board of Education has approved a special course in manual training of six months' duration, to commence at the Normal school on January 8. The course will qualify teachers for the

certificate, which enables the holder to teach the subject in the public schools and to earn the maximum grant of $200 per annum. Male teachers of manual training are in demand in New Brunswick, and good openings exist for duly qualified instructors. The Carrigan factory of the John Palmer Company, Limited, has resumed operations again, after being closed down for want of stock. The Queen street tannery has been working full time. The pay-roll of this company amounts to about $1,000 weekly.

Sackville.—The Enterprise foundry and Fawcett's were reported to be doing a good business; they are scarcely able to fill the orders. The Enterprise Company erected a large flask shed about 100 feet in length. The town council was putting electric lights on that part of Lorne street that leads from Bridge street to the station, in place of the oil lamps.

Salisbury.—The A. L. Wright Lumber Company's mill, which was destroyed by fire on July 9, has been rebuilt, and commenced sawing. The new mill is 156 by 70 feet, with a separate fire-proof boiler house 40 feet square, and is equipped to cut from 50,000 to 60,000 feet deals daily. The building is strongly built, and will be operated on two stories. On the lower flat the shafting is all placed, leaving the whole of the second floor available for machinery. A complete electric light plant has been laid down, and the company contemplates lighting its mills and other extensive buildings in this way. In addition to its lumbering interests, the Wright Company has established a pork-packing factory and a butter factory. A large store is also being stocked, which will do business for thirty miles around the mill.

Sussex.—The Maritime Publishing Company is seeking incorporation, to purchase the business at present carried on by Mr. J. D. McKenna, in Sussex, publishing the King's County Record, and doing job printing. The amount of capital stock is to be $24.000.

Moncton.—Ten Intercolonial Railway drivers running out of here have been refused to firemen. At a meeting of representatives of the different classes of Intercolonial Railway employees, it was decided to petition the Minister of Railways to revoke the regulation preventing them from holding the position of mayor, alderman or other civic position. Since April 1st 171 permits were issued by the building inspector for the erection of buildings, the total cost of which is in the vicinity of $75,000.

Newcastle.—Flett Bros., of Nelson, have leased and repaired French Fort Cove roller flour mill.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment was fairly active throughout November, the month comparing favourably with October. There was a marked improvement in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, but the failure of the manufacturing firm of Carrier, Lainé and Co., of Lévis, Que., threw 400 employees out of work. A number of these found employment on the docks, where several vessels were undergoing repairs, the work being rushed in order to enable them to leave port before the close of navigation.

It was stated that employment would be active in the Beauport quarries during the winter, the stone being required for the repairing of the revetment wall of the Louise dock. Work will also be commenced shortly on the cross wall of the basin, the repairs contemplated being extensive and requiring a large number of men for some time to come. The winter boats of the Lévis Ferry Company have undergone a complete overhauling.

Bad weather interfered with construction work on the Quebec bridge, but the superstructure was practically completed up to 200 feet from the main pier, and the workmen were busily engaged in placing the works in winter quarters. Work during the winter will be for the most part confined to the assembling of material for a resumption of construction in the spring.

The Eight-hour Committee of the Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302, sent a circular letter to the proprietors of the different printing establishments on November 25, notifying them that the eight-hour day will come into effect on January 1, 1906.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Heavy frosts in the early part of the month, following the excessive rains, have retarded fall ploughing.

Lumbering.—Saw-mills have for the most part closed down, the cut being unfinished in a few instances. Large numbers of men were leaving for work in the bush, wages being about the same as last year and ranging from $22 to $36 per month with board.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and builders' labourers had only a fair month, those engaged in outside work losing about one-third of their time as a result of bad weather. Inside workers, including lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists were busy, but boilermakers were dull. Iron ship workers were very busy, working overtime to the utmost of their capacity. Electrical workers and linemen were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions showed some improvement, as compared with October, but a number of employees were still in idleness or on short time.

Clothing trades.—A fairly good month was reported by the boot and shoe workers, most of the factories working full time in the various departments.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported conditions improving.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were considerably less active than during the continuance of the tourist season. Furriers had a good month, one establishment running overtime.

Transport.—Carters and cabmen were quiet. The approaching close of the season of transatlantic navigation was felt by longshoremen, but ship labourers had a good month compared with previous months of the season, which on the whole had been dull. Longshoremen in connection with the coasting trade had a busy month, a large number of schooners arriving and departing.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported, though rain and snow the first half of the monh interfered with outside employment.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, jr., correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month of November has not been quite as favourable as in October, especially during the latter part of the month, owing to the closing down of saw mills. Shoe and glove factories were still working full time, and will continue to do so until close of the year. On railroads freight traffic has been unusually active of late, numerous special freight trains passing daily. The anthracite coal dealers have been very busy delivering coal to their customers this month and last, at $6.25 to $6.50 per ton, delivered.

Amicable relations continued between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All engaged in farming reported conditions very satisfactory; extra good prices were being realized on all farm products, firewood especially bringing a good price.

Fishing.—Those employed in the fishing industry were well satisfied with prices.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have been kept busy since the closing down of the mills, preparing for the coming winter's operations.

Mining.—Little or nothing has been done in mining.

Railroad construction and employment.—There has been a large number of men employed in construction of the St. Maurice Valley Railway here, and several hundred labourers have been employed opening the right of way, dumping, &c. Many workmen will be kept employed during the winter months, this road being well adapted to permit winter work. Navigation closed on the 25th of the month, and has put a stop to works on the wharfs relating thereto. Most of the labouring men out of employment have left for the shanties for the winter months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons and carpenters and joiners had about completed their season's work, with the exception of repairs. Lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators were engaged completing contracts; similar conditions prevailed with plumbers. Stonecutters were fairly busy, with builders' labourers doing little or nothing; most of them working on railway dumping.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were experiencing dullness in employment, while iron workers and helpers found employment fairly satisfactory. Electrical workers were very busy all month and blacksmiths were mostly so busy. Horseshoers were all kept busy; this is usual at this season of the year.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers found employment rather slack. Carriage and waggonmakers were fairly busy repairing winter stock.

Printing and allied trades.—There are very few of these trades in this city or district; they have constant work. Bookbinders were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors and garment makers were well employed. Glove makers and boot and shoe workers were constantly employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were fairly busy, while leather workers and saddlers experienced a slackness in employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, furriers, laundry workers, &c., were satisfactorily employed. Hotel and restaurant employees found work slightly less than last month.

Transport.—All employed in railway transportation were very busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were very busy up to the end of last week in month. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There were a few unemployed.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during November has been active, the weather during the most of the month being favourable, so that those engaged in outdoor work suffered little inconvenience. The demand for labour was fully up to the previous month. The woollen mills were short of weavers and spinners, and have been advertising for help in the local and outside newspapers. The machine shops were very busy, especially the Rand Drill Company and the Jackes Machine Company. The latter company was rushed with heavy orders during the month.

On the 21st a by-law was passed by the ratepayers granting a bonus to the Canadian Rand Drill Company, which was recently merged into the Ingersoll Company, of America. The Rand Company at present owns about five acres of land on which their present shops are erected, but the new officials decided to greatly enlarge the works in Canada, and asked the British American Land Company for a price on 15 additional acres. The latter company asked $750 an acre, which the Rand Company considered too high a price, but the city council stepped in and offered to pay the difference between $250, which the company was willing to pay, and the $750. The vote was 550 in favour of the by-law, and only 19 against it. The general manager of the company stated that the extensions will be proceeded with in the spring, and that contracts for a $40,000 foundry will be called for almost immediately. When the extensions are completed the number of hands will be greatly augmented. At the regular meeting of the Canadian Rand Drill Company, on November 16, the statements submitted were considered satisfactory, and authority was given for the purchase of new machinery and tools.

The 46th fiscal year of the Eastern Townships Bank closed on November 15, and it is understood that the annual statement to the shareholders at the annual meeting in December will show a very satisfactory year's business. On February 10, 1903, a by-law was passed increasing the capital stock of the bank by $1,000,000, of which 5,000 shares, amounting to $500,000, were then allotted. The directors have now decided to call up the remaining $500,000, which will be offered to the shareholders in the proportion of one share to five of the old stock, at 60 per cent premium.

Sherbrooke will be the headquarters of the Province of Quebec Hedge Fence Company, which is seeking incorporation under the laws of the province. The syndicate is composed chiefly of Eastern Townships capitalists. The capitalization of the company will amount to $50,000.

The Olds Gasoline Engine Works, of Lansing, Mich., have decided to establish a Canadian branch in Sherbrooke.

The inspector of accidents of the Board of Railway Commissioners was in Lennoxville on November 13, and held an investigation into the accident that recently occurred there.

The various industries that have a Saturday half-holiday during the summer months started on the winter schedule this month.

There has been no unrest during the month in the labour market.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Mills, which were closed down for some weeks on account of over production, have again resumed, running full time. It is also mentioned by the officials that the paper mills will be started in the spring, so that the company will be in a position to use a con-

siderable amount of the pulp they now ship to the United States.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather of the month of November has enabled the farmers to get ahead with their fall ploughing and other work preparatory for the winter.

Lumbering.—The lumbermen are not engaging as many men to go into the woods this year, as there is still a considerable stock left over from last season.

A meeting of the Quebec Pulpwood Association was held in Sherbrooke on October 28, when the pulpwood industry, as affected by the different interpretations put upon the tariff clauses by the United States government, was considered. One port of entry claimed that duty of 20 per cent should be imposed on 'hand peeled' as well as 'rossed,' while another port of entry held that it was only 'rossed.' To protect themselves the members of the Association felt that all pulpwood sales should be made f.o.b. in Canada. It was also recommended that in delivering shipments to the mills in the United States a clause be inserted in the contract that customs duty and similar charges be paid by the buyer. The question of an improvement in length and quality of pulpwood was also discussed. It was also decided to discontinue advances to farmers on pulpwood purchased for twelve months.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacturing were busy, and all factories were running full time. The asbestos mines at Black Lake and Thetford were still busy, and work on the small copper properties around Sherbrooke employ a number of hands.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the various railways is still being pushed ahead, in anticipation of the winter. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has stopped work on the concrete culverts it was installing between Sherbrooke and Brompton until the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of these trades were well employed, and will be so long as the weather holds good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists and iron workers were busy, and will be so for some time, as the orders indicate steady work for a considerable period.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in these trades were fully employed, and there is no lack of work. The sash and door factories were running full capacity.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders reported a good month's work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were in demand, and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been very busy, and butchers and cigarmakers have had a good month's employment.

Leather trades.—Saddlers found business very good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees were busy.

Transport.—All branches of railway work located here reported work good.

Unskilled labour.—This class has been in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—The Wood Manufacturing Company is being rushed with orders.

Kingsbury.—On the O. M. Railway construction is being pushed to completion. It is expected that regular trains will be in operation by November 15, running from Greenlay to Potton Springs, via Eastman, giving the line a mileage of about 5 miles.

Sutton.—The handle factory was shut down for some time on account of the sickness of the foreman.

Granby.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers of the municipality on Wednesday, the 29th instant, to authorize the council to issue debentures to the amount of $160,000, redeemable in thirty years bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. Of this amount the sum of $100,000 will be devoted to the purchase of the water works system, and the balance of $60,000 to pay off the floating debt.

Eastman.—The Eastman Lumber Company sold by auction on November 18 the numerous articles used in connection with working its mill, such as double sleds, carcant-hooks, &c., also several horses, all of which brought fair prices.

Cookshire.—It is not unusual that damage is caused by high water at this season of the year. The Cookshire Mills Company lost part of its dam here, and four miles down stream the new dam of Mr. H. Worby was damaged. This latter dam is being constructed for the purpose of providing power for an electric and power plant.

Richmond.—The Boston Last Company is installing machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoe heels in connection with the last factory. About twenty hands will be employed in this section alone as a beginning.

Drummondville.—The new match factory of the Improved Match Company, which is composed of Montreal capitalists, was formerly opened at Drummondville on November 4. Those directly interested and a number of friends came out from Montreal by special train. The company received a bonus of $15,000 from the town of Drummondville. The capital of the company is $75,000. The company is equipped with the latest machinery, two of the machines having a daily capacity of 5,500,000 matches each, in the making of which 3,000 feet of pine is used daily. In addition to the matches the company make all the boxes it uses. The officers of the company are: President, Mr. H. D. Metcalfe; Vice-president, Mr. C. P. Metcalfe; Secretary, Mr. C. A. Moring; Superintendent, Mr. C. J. Anderson. The headquarters of the company will be in Montreal.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was fairly good during November. The weather having been fine, outdoor work was more active than during the same period last year, the building trades having been very active, and buildings under construction being well advanced. Tanners still continued very active, and there was a tendency in the leather trades to further improvement. Sash and door factories were very busy, and the woodworking trades reported abnormal activity, orders being plentiful and everything pointing to a very busy season. Boot and shoe factories were busy and the month was one of the most active of the season; manufacturers stated that work would be continuous during the winter. The work of transforming the Grand Hotel into a theatre was commenced, and was being pushed rapidly; a considerable number of workmen found employment thereon. Wholesale business was very active and the volume of merchandise shipped to country points has exceeded expectations. The grocery trade in the city has also improved as well as trade in fancy goods. Retail traders reported a good month; the weather having become colder winter goods were more liberally purchased. The proprietors of foundries and iron working shops reported that the month was a busy one, with enough orders booked to ensure a busy season. Organ manufactories were very active. The St. Hyacinthe Distillery Company has enlarged its premises by building a large wing on the north side of Desaulniers street, which furnished employment to a large number of workmen. At the same time the city corporation had to lay a new sewer to drain this building which gave still further employment to day labourers. Farmers were very busy threshing and ploughing, being favoured by ideal weather which enabled farm labourers to work much later than usual. These labourers were very busy, but the supply was equal to the demand. Corporation labourers had still plenty of work on hand, but in view of the advanced season they were occasionally stopped. Financial institutions reported a good month. The Penman Manufacturing Company was quiet in some departments. There have been no changes in wages nor hours, and relations between employers and employed have been cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions have been favourable. Grain and vegetables were of fine quality and prices firm on the local market. Apples were abundant and prices good. Dairy produce fetched good prices, butter having advanced to 27 cents per pound. Cheese sales have been good and prices obtained were about the same as last month. The trade in horses, which had dwindled considerably in October, picked up materially during November, and good horses brought greatly improved prices. Cattle continued in great demand and the market was firm.

Manufacturing conditions were very satisfactory in nearly all the different establishments. The Emporium Cigar Company was making its inventory and reported many orders on hand. The Dominion Cigar Company reported a busy month with plenty of orders booked. The Eastern Clothing Company was very busy filling numerous orders sent in by its travellers, and the company employs a large staff the year round. The Eastern Township Corset Company has a large number of orders on hand for corsets and undervests; cardboard boxes for the general trade are also manufactured in large quantities in this factory. The J. A. and M. Coté Company, as well as the Ames Holden Company, Ltd., manufacturers of boots and shoes, were in full operation with con-

plete staffs, overtime being worked in these factories. The Duclos-Payan tannery was very active and continued to increase its output; its staff, which is increasing every month, find constant employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were well employed, the amount of work on hand and favourable weather preventing idleness. Bricklayers and stonemasons had a fair month. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers had a very fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, tinsmiths and jewellers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage makers, carvers, pattern makers and coopers had a good month, and these trades have a busy season in view.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were very active and work was abundant; bookbinders were also very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy and reported a good month. Boot and shoe workers reported greatly improved conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and cigar and tobacco workers had an excellent month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a very busy month, with a tendency to still greater activity. Saddlers and leather workers also reported favourable conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were active and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—Activity among railway employees did not diminish during November and overtime was still necessary to handle the traffic. Carters and cab drivers had a good month with good prospects.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were all busy during the month, and the work in hand will give them employment for a portion of December.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Johns, Que.—The new workshops of the Singer Company at this place are nearly completed. They represent a capita of $1,000,000. This establishment is the only factory in Canada where the complete Singer machine will be manufactured. The buildings comprise several separate departments, and cover 45 acres. They are provided with all modern conveniences and are fire-proof. The carpenter shop is the largest of the buildings, measuring 60 feet in width and 750 feet in length, being four stories in height and divided at distances of 250 feet by fire-proof walls to prevent the spreading of fire. In this building will be manufactured all the boxes and tables and other woodwork required. On the east side is situated the log-boiling building, a cement building 75 by 75 feet, which contains sixteen cement receivers in which are boiled the logs required for veneering, &c. The building in which is cut the wood to be used in veneering and inlaying is built of brick supported by steel columns and beams. It is 75 by 150 feet, and the roof is of cement. The building where the veneering and inlaying wood is dried is similar to the one in which the cutting is done, but is 40 feet wide by 75 feet long. From thence the wood is taken to the warehouse, 75 feet wide by 150 feet long. To the north is the foundry, 100 feet wide and 400 feet long. The building is well lit, and has two wings, one 34 by 60 feet, and contains the cupola furnaces and blasts; the other wing is 45 by 60 feet, and is used for the manufacture and storing of the various parts of the machine. To the west is situated the main machinery building, 60 feet by 600 feet, four stories high, built on the same plan as the carpentry building, and divided in the same manner with fire-proof walls. To the southeast of the machinery pavilion are the iron-working shop, 60 by 150 feet, and the warehouse for iron, 40 by 150 feet. The varnishing shop, 60 by 150 feet, is two stories high, and contains six drying ovens and room for sixteen more. The oil building is constructed of cement; here the oil is stored in immense vats, and is subsequently distributed among the other buildings by means of pipes coated with cement. At the extreme west is the shipping warehouse, 80 by 300 feet, into which runs a railway switch. Railway tracks run in all directions in all other parts of the grounds, and all service required is done by trolley. The main office is at the end of the street, to the east of the building occupied as a foundry. It is a handsome building, two stories high and 50 by 60 feet. On the ground floor is a large office and small private office. In the second story is stored stationery and other things. A good idea of the size of the works may be formed when it is stated that 9,000,000 bricks,

100,000 barrels of cement and 3,000 tons of steel were used in their erection. The Singer Company has 100 branches throughout Canada.

St. Cesaire, Que.—Important changes have been made in the 'St. Cesaire Hydraulic Power Company.' Mr. Claremont W. Henderson, manager of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, has taken over the management. New arrangements with the owner of a water power in the Yamaska river have been made, which will allow the company to supply at moderate cost all the electrical energy that will be required in St. Johns.

Sorel, Que.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries is pushing actively the work of deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence river. There have just been finished at the Sorel shipyards four metallic structures to be used as permanent lighthouses, and to be placed at different points in Lake St. Peter in order to facilitate navigation. These structures will replace the floating lighthouses at present in use. Two of the structures having base of 20 x 20 feet and 61 feet in height, and one of 23 by 23 base and 61 feet in height, will be placed opposite Louiseville, and a fourth, 18 by 12, will be placed at the point of the lake. These lighthouses will contain lodgings for the keepers, and will be surmounted by an acetylene gas light. Foundations of concrete were built this summer, on which the above will be placed. This preliminary work was done very rapidly when its extent is considered. Four caissons, 50 feet square, had to be sunk to depths of from 20 to 30 feet. These caissons were made of British Columbia pine, 12 inches square, and were filled in with concrete and stone. There were used in the filling of the above 108 bargeloads of broken stone, 52 bargeloads of sand and several thousand barrels of cement. Nearly 350 workmen and two cement mixers, having a capacity of 100 cubic yards per day, were employed day and night since the beginning of June last in the execution of the work. These are the first structures of the kind built at Sorel.

Drummondville, Que.—A new company, known as the 'Improved Match Company, Limited,' has recently been organized, with a capital of $75,000, and the town of Drummondville has voted a bonus of $15,000. This company will commence operations at once, and will employ a large number of work-people.

Granby, Que.—The municipilization of the water works system is being discussed. The water works give an annual revenue of $,500, which is liable to increase from year to year. With the purchase of the aqueduct the Granby debt would be $250,000. Interest on this sum at 4 per cent would be $10,000 per annum. Industrial conditions in Granby are flourishing, and its manufactories are working continuously with full staffs.

Nicolet, Que.—An important meeting of the municipal council was held in order to pass a by-law granting certain privileges under certain conditions to a company which wishes to establish an electric lighting plant here. According to the by-law, the company would have an exclusive privilege during twenty-five years, but will be obliged to commence the work within twelve months and have it terminated within two years. Furthermore, the company binds itself to furnish all the electricity required, under the penalty of forfeiture of its exclusive rights.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffith, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Since the beginning of the year the condition of the labour market has been very active and the month of November was no exception to the rule, workmen in the different trades being in good demand. Especially was this the case in the building trades, in which a scarcity of carpenters and joiners was reported. Employment on the harbour front slackened, owing to the large number of steamships which have left the port, not to return this season.

The large new shops of the Canada Car Company at Côte St. Paul, Que., were set in operation, giving employment to 500 men. The first order on which the plant started work was for 1,000 box cars for the Grand Trunk Railway; it was stated that other orders had been received sufficient to keep the plant running the full capacity for the next six months. The season just closed has been one of the most active in shipping in the history of the port. Up to November 18, the total value of shipments amounted to over $37,500,000, and the number of sea-going vessels entered port being over 830, exceeding every previous year in the history of the port, with the exception of 1898, when the total reached 868. It was stated that the Montreal Street Railway Company would expend $1,000,000 during the coming year on additions to rolling stock, improving the roadbed, overhead construction, &c. Dur-

ing the past year about $800,000 has been expended in this connection. The number of new cars to be built has not been decided upon; it was stated that the type of car would be the 'pay as you enter' car. The capital of the company will be increased from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000, and the par value of shares of from $50 to $100. The Montreal Street Railway Company will purchase the Park and Island Railway and make other additions to its system with the additional capital.

Though doubts were expressed in the police committee of the city council of the power of the city council to pass Sunday closing laws, there does not seem to have been any increase in the violation of Sunday observance.

The following statistics will show the increase in building operations during the 10 months just expired. There were 341 permits and $1,799,081 of an increase, as compared with 1904, divided as below:—

REPAIRS.

		Value.
Permits, 1905	1,572	$5,136,132
" 1904	1,231	3,337,051
Increase, 1905	341	$1,799,081

Transactions in real estate for October were as follows:—

1905, 247 sales amounting to	$1,023,331
1904, 182 sales amounting to	676,268
Increase, 1905, 65 sales amounting to	$347,063

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Busy conditions prevailed, lathers plasterers and carpenters having more work than they could attend to.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers were well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were busy.

NEW BUILDINGS.

1904.	No. of permits.	Value.	1905.	No. of permits.	Value.
		$			$
January	4	6,700	January	17	27,490
February	13	17,880	February	38	100,217
March	59	87,770	March	81	315,430
April	111	438,243	April	158	658,001
May	108	664,395	May	181	963,665
June	84	373,827	June	124	396,943
July	79	392,323	July	95	356,629
August	64	251,810	August	91	355,450
September	104	329,113	September	141	635,009
October	97	238,510	October	131	595,047
Total	723	2,801,071	Total	1,057	4,403,881

REPAIRS.

1904.	No. of permits.	Value.	1905.	No. of permits.	Value
		$			$
January	5	6,950	January	10	10,38
February	21	34,920	February	22	21,33
March	55	46,420	March	63	119,23
April	81	67,595	April	91	98,30
May	86	92,985	May	94	98,60
June	59	45,458	June	61	74,20
July	58	87,598	July	46	91,40
August	55	60,890	August	62	93,60
September	50	55,640	September	37	44,00
October	38	37,520	October	29	80,30
Total	508	535,980	Total	515	732,20
	723	2,801,071		1,057	4,403,88
Total	1,231	3,337,051	Total	1,572	5,136,08

Stove mounters, blacksmiths, horseshoers, &c., were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Activity prevailed in the different branches.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were busy, and garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported an improvement in employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers nd butchers were active, and cigarmakers nd tobacco workers were fairly active. ce cutters and drivers were dull.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions revailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, lerks and stenographers were active. urriers and hotel and restaurant em- oyees were busy.

General transport.—Railway employees ere busy. Steamboat men were active id cab drivers, teamsters, &c., had a good outh.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour as in fair demand for the time of the ar.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, eported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Some years ago the closing of the saw-ills in the fall was the occasion of great ss of employment and consequent suffer- i in Hull. At the present time the close wn does not affect the population to any g at exten Permanent industries and ny methods of operating the mills are the auses of this betterment. The large mills, li Mr. J. R. Booth's, for instance, are not ndent on the floating of the logs, but e a system of hauling by rail from the nties direct to the saws, and conse- ntly employ as many hands in winter as n summer. The men from Gilmour & Hgson, who are left unemployed, readily fi work in the bush or in other saw-mills. Te has been no cut in wages for the vi er season, and no reduction of staffs at Ldy's, Matthews', the Dominion Mattress n Furniture Company or at the cement wks. A certain amount of building perations was going on, and the building tra s were busy, so that November com- pa very favourably with the same month s year. There was a demand from a ar American city for several typesetters to work in a $1,000,000 union printing concern, but there were no compositors either in Hull or Ottawa to accept the offer, though fares and permanent employment were promised. Demands for office hands having a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting were received from large Ontario houses, but no idle men could be found to fill the vacancies, although large salaries were offered. The scarcity of hands in other branches of labour has been met, and everybody seems to be working. The Grand Trunk Pacific hired a number of men.

The corporation having sued the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the amount of some $1,500, for default in carrying out certain agreements whereby the company was receiving exemption in taxation, the company. through its assistant superintendent, saw the acting mayor and stated that the company intended to establish shops in Hull.

Bank managers and the city treasurer stated that money was easy, and that payments were well made. Paper was promptly met and taxes easily collected. Grocers for the most part still follow the old system of selling on a fortnightly instalment plan, as the concerns pay every fortnight only. They find no difficulty in being paid. The system is more detrimental to the customer than to the dealer. Dry goods merchants did a good business; little credit is given. Bradstreet has not announced any failure or extension of time in any line of business whatever in Hull or vicinity since the closing of the small handle factory last winter.

An English manufacturer was here during November, inspecting sites for the purpose of establishing a lumber factory. A proposition may be made to the city council as a result of the conferences that were held with land owners.

In the district, reports were equally as favourable. *Montebello* is likely to become a large centre of distribution on the Ottawa river, owing to the extension given to the lumber industry by a large American firm, which has acquired immense limits on the Rouge river. The firm will build a railway along the river, in order to haul directly to the mills, a distance of some 150 or 200 miles. The intention of the company is not only to make saw-logs, but also to manufacture pulp, paper and woodenware. It is capitalized at $1,000,000. The building of the large industrial school by the priests of the Order of the Holy Ghost at Alonzo Wright's farm at *Chelsea* has been somewhat deferred, owing to cer-

tain alterations made to the plans at the headquarters in France. The buildings will cost about $50,000. The construction of a large auditorium in the city itself gave employment to about a dozen carpenters. This hall and fitting will cost in the neighbourhood of $40,000. In a very short time the usual staff of boat builders, caulkers, carpenters and blacksmiths will be at work at the usual repairs to the blue fleet, which is now all anchored in the company's yards at Hull. The boatmen have all returned to their homes in Grenville, St. Anne and Sorel, after seven months' navigation. These crews number about 500.

There was no change in hours of labour or in rates of wages, and no unrest in the labour market. There was no special activity in any particular trade, except perhaps in the building trades, due to the large government buildings under construction in Ottawa; but these, however, have been in progress for several months.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The unusually prolonged mild weather which prevailed during November was favourable to outdoor employment, but merchants complained that the demand for winter goods was materially lessened. The factories were all busy and building operations were greatly facilitated by the open season. Work on civic improvement was stopped towards the end of the month, some $400,000 being spent on permanent sidewalks and pavements. About 13 miles of sidewalks were constructed by day labour, the pavement work being done by contract. The saw-mills were finishing up the season's cut, several having closed down for the winter. The cut in the Ottawa district, including Hawkesbury, Rockland and Buckingham, will probably run well over 400,000,000 feet.

During the month the Ottawa Dairy Company reduced the price of milk from 6¾ to 6 cents a quart. This is the average price.

A special committee of the Public School Board had under consideration the request of the teachers for increased salaries, but nothing definite was done. Some discussion was caused by a decision of the board to change the system of paying the teachers, substituting cash payment for cheque. There was considerable opposition to the change.

The city council has decided that th civic lighting plant should be managed b an unpaid commission, composed of th mayor and two commissioners to be name by the council. The council decided t call for tenders for a scavenging syste no specification being made as to the wa in which the garbage is to be disposed o There was some opposition, some conside ing that the city should undertake th work as a civic enterprise.

It was semi-officially announced that th Grand Trunk Railway is to build a centr station and hotel in Ottawa. The leg obstacles to the erection of a station ha been removed by the Government reachi a settlement with the Sparks estate in t dispute as to the ownership of the can reserve land needed to the site.

The season was considered satisfacto to lumbermen, prices being good and t demand active. A considerable shorta in lath and shingles was complained of those buying for the export trade.

Considerable interest was aroused d ing the month by the allegation that plumbers' combine existed in this ci Legal action was threatened, but it w subsequently announced that nothing wo be done pending the outcome of an inve gation being conducted in Toronto.

The Carpenters' Union made compla that the wages paid on government work progress in the city was not as high as t paid by private employers, but no defi action was taken as far as could be learned.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building tra were all well employed in the rush of ishing up the season's work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were all actively engaged. On the whole the season has been especially good and employm steady.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades also experienced steady employment and found the l demand highly satisfactory. Good m found ready employment and the tende of wages was upward, although no gen increase was granted, each employee being dealt with on his own merits. This applies rather to the season than to month of November.

Printing and allied trades.—The Typographical Union voted early in month, on a referendum from the I national executive, proposing a tax o

·cnts a week for the strike fund of the ınion. The money is needed in connec- ion wtih the movement to enforce an -hour day all over the continent. Not- ithstanding that the Ottawa printers en- oy the 8-hour day, the extra tax was ndorsed.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades ere active, but not as active as if the sea- on had been colder. The prospects for the inter trade, however, were favourable.

Transport.—Railroad men were well em- oyed, movement in freight being particu- rly heavy.

INGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, re- rted as follows:—

NERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally continued fully em- oyed during November. In nearly all ies the season continued somewhat better an in 1904, the building trades being still ll employed. The work in connection th the erection of the new 'B' battery bles was being pushed, extra men being t on so that all will be in readiness by ristmas. During the month extensive airs were made to the House of Industry d other public buildings. The contem- ted enlargement of the civic building l remain over for another year. It is ected that twenty new electric lights l be placed in position throughout the c during December. The Board of Vrks will cease operations shortly, the ly walks and drains being almost com- ed and the weather becoming unfavour- ab. The street railway's electric engines e placed in operation during the month. D ing the month the electric power for h ing purposes on the street railway was s planted by coal stoves. At the middle of he month only $8,000 of the city's taxes e ained unpaid. There have been $150,343 c ected, and it is expected that the re- m ning five per cent will be collected by th end of the year.

he Canadian Northern Railroad has or- e l ten locomotives from the locomotive w s here, to be delivered in 1906. The o pany proposes greatly enlarging the e ent works, and is approaching the c ncil and property owners for exemption fr taxation, except school taxes, for 20 e . The proposition has been received th far favourably, the works being con- s d ed a great boon to Kingston.*

* e statement made in October report that his ompany was doing a large amount of re- pa ir for the G.T.R. was incorrect.

As a result of a conference between a representative of the International Association of Machinists and representatives of the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, held on November 21 and 22, the strike of the local machinists inaugurated April, 1902, was declared off on the 22nd of the month. The company placed notices throughout the works to the effect that the strike had not been called off at its request, that no concessions had been made, and that no man taking the place of strikers whose services had been satisfactory would be discharged to make room, whether he belonged to the union or not. The statement was signed by the managing director of the company.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company will immediately build a steamer for the rapids section of the St. Lawrence, and is also likely to build one of larger capacity for the Montreal-Hamilton route.

During the month joint meetings were held between the city and county councils for the abolition of the tolls on the city markets and the county roads in this district. Several recommendations to this end have already been received by the corporations interested, and the movement looks hopeful of fulfilment.

A meeting of much interest to mining men and others, to consider existing mining laws and make suggestions, was held on November 3. At a recent meeting of the governors of the School of Mining a communication was read from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, asking that accommodation be furnished for a marine school here, lectures to be given from January to March. The governors decided to furnish the desired accommodation.

During the month a number of merchants were cited before the magistrate to answer the charge of selling after the hours prescribed in the city by-laws. As there was no evidence of actual serving of customers, the cases were dismissed.

The superintendent of the civic lighting plant has brought down a report recommending increases in salaries to the extent of $1,398.80, in connection with the administration of this branch of the civic affairs. At present the report stands for the arrangement of a uniform salary list. In the meantime, on motion, the salary of the superintendent of distribution was increased from $1,000 to $1,200.

There were no labour disturbances.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy marketing their produce, for which high prices

were received. A low estimate places the total make of cheese alone during the past season of Kingston district at 60,000 boxes, or about 5,100,000 pounds, valued at $530,400, and the Napanee district at 65,000 boxes, or 5,525,000 pounds, valued at $580,125. The farmers in these two districts got over $1,110,000 for the products of the dairy. The quality of the season's make was never better.

Fishing.—Fishing was somewhat improved.

Lumbering.—Conditions were still quiet.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers continued very busy. In addition to the Canadian Locomotive works, the Kingston Hosiery mills are approaching the city for exemption, looking to very large extension to the present mill.

Mining.—Mining was very active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Active conditions prevailed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades continued to be actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and furnishers reported trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were active.

Clothing trades.—Improved conditions were reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers, &c., had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners were busy.

Transport.—All branches of transportation reported a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was still in demand.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general during November had a better month than during the same period in many years, and wages have been most satisfactory; the large amount of building in progress has been responsible for this condition. In some branches the supply has not been equal to the demand, carpenters being among this class. One large firm advertised throughout almost the entire month for twenty carpenters, but could not obtain that number; wages average $ per day. All industrial concerns reporte a very busy month, with plenty of order on hand. The large addition to the loc works required a number of extra hands and the extension of the Deacon Shirt fac tory was nearly completed. This mill als added about 40 new hands, the majority be ing female operatives. The Quinte Laun dry Company moved during November int its new cement building, and was very busy.

It was reported by the banks that pay ments were met promptly, and the amou of money paid out to farmers large. Th county is one of the richest agricultural in the province of Ontario, and exports cheese are very heavy. Thousands of box were shipped away weekly during Nover ber. Wholesale and retail trade remain steady. Over 20,000 barrels of apples ha been shipped from this point this seaso and freight-carrying steamers had a go month.

The engineer of the Lehigh Ceme Company was in Belleville during t month, making final arrangements for t erection of the company's large mills, whi when completed, will turn out betwe 3,000 and 4,000 barrels per day. Work the mills will be commenced in the spri

The placing of certain wires of the B Telephone Company underground, the l ing of the water main beneath the ri bed, and granolithic sidewalks and t building of the revetment wall gave e ployment to a large number of men, b skilled and unskilled. The labourers gaged in placing wires underground w paid 17 cents per hour.

The city has been promised $10,000 wards a free library by Mr. H. Corby, condition that the city provide the site maintain the institution. The offer accepted, and an architect has been as to furnish plans. Construction work, i expected, will be commenced in the spri

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Much threshing was d and crops were reported good. There considerable dry rot in the potato cro this county; potatoes retailed at 75 c to 90 cents per bag.

Fishing.—Conditions were not very tive. Gill-net fishing in the bay has prohibited.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is quiet at point, but in the northern part of county active conditions prevailed.

Manufacturing.—All branches had a busy month, factories working full time, with plenty of orders.

Mining.—Mining in this district has never been more active, many new mines being developed.

Railroad construction and employment.—The average number of men have been employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches had a very busy month, and good wages were paid. Building operations during the present season exceeded those for many years past, and fewer men have been idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and horseshoers were very active; blacksmiths and boilermakers reported a busy month, with all hands working.

Woodworking trades. — The different woodworking establishments were very busy, some factories working overtime. Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, &c., were active, and carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Coopers have been working night and day on apple and cheese boxes.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported a good month. Bookbinders had an average amount of employment.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors had an exceptionally busy month. Boot and shoe workers were also busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers were fully employed, but icemen had a dull month.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, &c., were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad men reported an exceptionally active November. Steamboat workers also had a good month. Large quantities of cheese and apples, as well as canned goods, were shipped from this point. Cab drivers, carters and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The supply was not equal to the demand, labourers being constantly advertised for at wages varying from 12½ to 17 cents per hour.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the mild weather all classes of labour were well employed during November, and a number of houses were still under construction. Four sewer contractors had large gangs of men engaged in laying sewer pipes, and some of the contracts under way will not be completed this fall. The water commissioners also had a force of men putting down a 12-inch auxiliary water main. This section of the Trent canal and lift-lock has closed down for the winter. The lockmaster reported 564 crafts having passed through the lift-lock during the season. The Machine Telephone Company was very busy putting in its new system of 'phones, which requires no central station. The Bell Telephone Company also was busy. This company has just placed in position a new central energy switchboard with a capacity of 1,200 telephones. The government dredge began operations, excavating a channel 10 feet deep in the bed of the river Otanabee. This will be a great benefit to transportation. Survey parties on the Trent canal were making rapid progress, and it is expected that the work will be completed in December. The parties were engaged on traverse work. It is probable that a large paint industry will be located at Peterboro. Additions have been made to several departmental stores, and a book and stationery store and two warehouses have been opened. From the latter, five teams and rigs will deliver steel ranges.

Exceptional activity prevailed in all shops and among the building trades and unskilled labour.

Transportation by water and rail was very active, and lumber, wood and coal shipments were heavy. Banks reported a good month. Wholesale trade was very active, large importations of goods being made, but, owing to the very mild weather, retail trade was somewhat backward, especially during the latter part of the month.

Wages were unchanged. Some of the building trades started working 8 hours on account of short days, with the rate of wages reduced accordingly.

Owing to the high price of flour some time ago, the bakers were compelled to raise the price of bread to 6 cents per loaf; now that flour has been reduced in price, many are of the opinion that bread

should also be reduced. The bakers claim, however, that their present prices bring only a very small profit, and have not reduced the price. Milk dealers, to the number of 28, have raised the price of milk to 6 cents per quart. They claim that high prices for feeding and the scarcity of milk in winter is the cause, but, in the opinion of many, the starting of the new creamery has made such a demand for milk that the dealers would rather deliver to one place than to customers.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions have been somewhat quiet, the hauling of farm produce to market being about the only source of employment. The following prices were quoted:—

Geese	$1.00	
Turkeys	1.25	to $1.50
Chickens..per pair.	0.60	to $0.70
Ducks.. "	1.00	
Eggs..per doz.	0.25	
Butter..per lb.	0.25	
Beef..per cwt.	4.00	to $5.50
Pork..per lb.	0.09	to $0.10
Apples..per bbl.	1.50	to $3.00
Potatoes..per bag.	1.00	
Wood, soft	4.50	
Wood, hard	7.00	
Hay..per ton.	10.00	

Lumbering.—Lumbering was very active. A medical officer made a thorough examination of the lumbering camps and reported finding them in very sanitary conditions.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were never better. The American Cereal Company began operating a 600-barrel flour mill, occupying a space on six stories of 33,000 feet. About 1,000,000 bushels of wheat will be used yearly. The Cordage Company had its annual meeting and declared a payment of 5 per cent upon the capital stock to the shareholders. The output of the company will reach $1,500,000 this year. The directors are to issue $225,600 of new 6 per cent preferred stock, the object being to enable the company to have a large working capital in order to purchase raw material cheaply at the period of the year when it is available. The new creamery began operations and is meeting with great success. The receiving vat contains 3,000 pounds, and the bowl of the machine used for manufacturing purposes has a speed of 6,000 revolutions per minute. Nearly 10,000 pounds of milk are passed through the separator every second day, and five wagons are engaged drawing milk. For the first five months, the butter will be for the local market; after, when running to full capacity, it will be exported.

Mining.—The Big Dipper Mining Company, of Peterboro, was incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000. Silver mines in the county of Hastings are to have their plant increased to $1,500,000. This will render available commercially large bodies of ore not now worked. The discovery of a salt mine was reported near Lindsay.

Railroad construction and employment.—The usual repair work was being carried on in the district.

Other industries.—The large cement works at Lakefield were very busy. The company has added considerable additional machinery to its plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy, and bookbinders fairly so.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were very active, and garment workers had a fairly busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broommakers, clerks and stenographers had a good month. Delivery employees were fairly well occupied, but furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre workers and laundry employees were very active.

Transport.—Railway employees, steamboat employees, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were fairly busy. Since the rush of the tourist traffic has ceased, business has been quieter.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was exceptionally well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The amount of money received from *cheese sales* for the year 1905 was $529,666.66. 9⅝ cents and 12⅞ cents being the lowest and highest prices paid. Twel

meetings of the Cheese Board were held. Stock-raising is also being made a great success in Peterboro district.

Repairs to the *Bobcaygeon* dam were in progress during November.

The *Nassau* power-house, about three miles above the city, from which the Canadian General Electric Company gets its power by electricity, is laying 6,000 square feet of concrete, 8 inches thick. The forebay, which is being covered, is 62 by 135 feet; 50 men were employed in the work, which was pushed on through day and night to completion. 150 yards of sand, 25 loads of stone and 700 bags of cement were used in the carrying out of the work.

A dam, costing $60,000, will be built at Campbellford. A development of 3,000 horse-power will be available. The Finlay Hub Factory Company, of Norwood, is contemplating large additions to its present plan. The ratepayers of that village will be asked to vote on a by-law granting the company a fixed assessment for 15 years.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during November were generally satisfactory, with labour in nearly all lines well employed. The weather was unusually fine and mild for the season, making work in all outdoor trades much steadier than in most years, and enabling uncompleted building contracts, which were very numerous, to be proceeded with. Skilled labour continued in steady demand as a rule, but there were a number of general labourers out of work, as is always the case at the close of the busy season on the lakes and in the country. Relations between employers and employed were harmonious, no new causes of disturbances having arisen with the exception of one small strike of short duration.

The dwelling-house problem still presents serious difficulties, but has been somewhat mitigated by the extent of building and the practice of two or more families occupying one house. The renting of rooms is becoming increasingly common.

The police census, taken on October 29, showed a population for Toronto of 262,-49. A similar census taken in 1901 showed population of 221,583. The increase in the intervening four years is therefore ,166. The greatest growth was in ward 6, the western ward of the city, where the increase amounted to 8,231. The census also showed buildings in course of erection as follows: Dwellings, 3,655; stores, 45; factories, 16 and vacant buildings, including buildings just finished, as follows: dwellings, 1,188; stores, 64; factories, 10. In 1901 the police census showed the following buildings in course of erection: dwellings, 324; stores, 17; factories, 7, and vacant buildings: dwellings, 978; stores, 147 and factories, 40.

A religious census, under the auspices of all denominations, was taken on November 29, when householders were asked to fill in blanks showing the churches attended or denominational preferences of all inmates, the object being to reach those who have no church connection.

Investigations into the combine between the members of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association and the Central Supply Association, from which latter body plumbers' supplies were procured, have resulted in criminal information being laid against members of both organizations, numbering over 100, on the charge of conspiring to unduly limit the supplies and unreasonably advance the prices of plumbing materials and commodities, and to prevent competition in the same. It is alleged that other classes of contractors in the building trades as well as the plumbers, including plasterers, bricklayers, roofers and painters have combines to prevent competition in tenders, and to debar outsiders from procuring materials.*

The City Hall Labour Bureau was suspended on November 24. There were comparatively few applications during the last six months, the average being about three per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were well advanced with their fall ploughing, the fine, dry weather prevailing during the greater part of the month having been very favourable for the work. The few immigrant farm labourers who continue to arrive have, as a rule, been able to find places for the winter, as many farmers, in order to secure the help they will need next spring and summer, are willing to engage a man for the winter at low wages, with an arrangement for increased pay when steady work begins.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in leading lines were nearly all busy, and pros-

* A reference to this investigation is included under a special heading elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

pects for the winter were bright. New enterprises are being continually undertaken, and many established firms are extending their premises. The preparatory steps are being taken towards the formation of a company, with $5,000,000 capital, to manufacture rolling stock for railways in Toronto, which will give employment to 2,000 men. American capitalists are said to be largely interested. Should the project assume practical shape, a site in Ashbridge Marsh is likely to be selected. The Central Prison binder twine works have been handed over by the Provincial government to the Colonial Cordage Company recently organized. Under the contract entered into, the government receives 50 cents per day for every convict employed, with an additional revenue of $3 per ton on the output of twine and rope, which is guaranteed to be not less than 1,000 tons per year. The farmers are to receive twine at an advance of 1 cent per pound on the cost. The Turnbull Elevator Company will erect a three-story factory on John near Adelaide street West, to cost $6,000. Mr. J. Gibson is erecting a factory for druggists' glass sundries at 547 Parliament street.

Railroad construction and employment.—The York Radial Railway Company's extension of the Mimico line to Port Credit will be opened for traffic shortly. The further extension to Oakville will be pushed as the season permits. The power on the Metropolitan road will be increased from 1,500 to 3,000 horse power, in view of the extension to Lake Simcoe, which will be opened early next spring. The transmitting station of the Niagara Power Development Company, which will furnish the supply, is nearing completion, and as soon as the Niagara power is available the Metropolitan sub-station at Bond Lake will be enlarged. A staff of 100 men was ballasting the new south yard of the Grand Trunk at Mimico, which will shortly be completed and ready to accommodate eight full trains.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were busy, the weather being unusually favourable for the time of year for outdoor work. Later, however, some of the builders' labourers were laid off. The number of uncompleted contracts ensures employment for large numbers of indoor workers during the early part of the winter. The Builders' Labourers and Bricklayers' Unions are strongly opposing the action of the Board of Control for permitting the terms of the contract for the construction of the tunnel under the bay to be altered so as to allow concrete to be substituted for brick. The Plasterers' Union is agitating for a by-law compelling windows and doors to be placed on buildings in cold weather before the plasterers set to work. On November 6 about 50 stonecutters employed by Nicholson, Curtis & Vick went on strike, owing to the introduction of a machine known as a planer. A temporary settlement was arrived at on the 8th, when the men returned to work, leaving their differences for future negotiations.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, structural iron workers, brass workers, &c., had a good month. Jewellers and silversmiths were busy, some shops working overtime.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, cabinetmakers and carriage makers and coopers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade still quiet, with a number of men, more especially recent arrivals, out of work. At a meeting of the Toronto Typographical Union, held October 1, it was unanimously decided to support the eight hour movement by levying an assessment of 50 cents per week upon each member.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were busy, and garment workers had a good month. Boot and shoe workers, &c., hat, cap and neckwear workers had steady work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These trades generally had plenty of work, with the exception of brewery workers, who were a little slack.

Leather trades.—Conditions in these lines continued satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, &c., were steadily employed, but were hardly as busy as earlier in the season. Laundry workers found trade quiet.

Transport.—Railroad men and street railway employees, teamsters, expressmen, &c., were generally actively employed. Sailors, marine engineers, longshoremen and others engaged in connection with navigation were nearly all laid off.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There were very few, if any, idle men in Niagara Falls during November. In some lines of employment was slack, but in such

cases the surplus men found work elsewhere. The total of men working for wages was much smaller than in the same month last year. The completion of sections of the power development works during the intervening twelve months was the chief cause of this falling off. Opportunities for employment were not very bright in any line. Brick-paving and permanent sidewalk building are finished for the season. Considerable sewer construction work is still going on.

The Vining Concrete Block Company has started a small factory. No trades showed unusual activity, but the building trades were still active. Transportation business was heavy, both in local and through business. Trade was generally good. A few merchants reported falling off in business, but the decrease was not sufficient to cause any anxiety. Not one business failure per year occurred here, and those which have happened during the past four years have been of trivial consequences. A small strike occurred, involving foreign labourers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was very little work among farmers and fruit growers during November.

Manufacturing.—Factories were generally busy. The Ontario Silver Company reports indications that this will be the best year it has had in its history. Foundries, machine and engine shops were rushed with work. The suspender and neckwear factories and muffler factory were very busy on holiday orders.

The Ontario Power Company disbanded the large staff of engineers which it has employed for three years. Contracts were let and work commenced on the new general hospital. It will cost about $17,000.

The chief event of the month in electrical development matters was the first transmission of power to Lockport, N.Y., on November 1. The power is generated at the new power house of the Ontario Power Company, at the foot of the Horseshoe falls, passes through the company's transforming station and is conveyed over a transmission line about four miles long to a point on the gorge of the Niagara river below the whirlpool. A system of aluminum cables suspended across the gorge on steel towers conveys the power to the United States side, where it is turned over by the Ontario Power Company to the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, an American distributing concern. This company has a transforming line running to Lockport. This line will soon be extended to Rochester. The Ontario Power Company is under contract to supply the American concern with sixty thousand horse-power, but only a small part of this amount is now being delivered. It will be increased as required.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company is still making good progress with the extension of its works.

The Electrical Development Company is erecting its power house, lining its wheelpit, completing its transforming station and hastening towards the completion of its development with all possible speed.

A unique plan to raise the water in the intake which supplies the power house of the International Railway and the waterworks pumping station of the city of Niagara Falls was put into execution on November 9. A concrete column seven feet square and fifty feet high had been built on the shore just below the intake; this was tipped into the river, where it lies partly submerged, right in the way of the shore current, causing a piling up of the water above it, and an increase of ten inches in the depth of water in the intake. This scheme of building a submerged dam in swift water is entirely new, and its success has caused quite a stir in the engineering world.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was good, with the exception of a short extension of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto line, where very little construction work was going on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A demand for bricklayers at Welland took all the men idle in the district. In the city local work engaged all resident bricklayers and masons, and quite a few outsiders. Carpenters were busy; a number went to Toronto early in the month. Lathers and plasterers were still fully employed, also painters and decorators. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were working overtime nearly all through the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry and machine-shop hands all found plenty of work. Electrical workers were busy. Linemen were very busy and a large number were steadily employed. Sheet metal workers were very active. Horseshoers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Generally speaking, the woodworking and furnishing trades were very dull.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were fairly well employed, the supply and demand for men being well balanced.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were busy all the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers found business very good. Fruit and vegetables canneries were closed and employees who came from Buffalo and other places had returned to their homes.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and office hands were well employed. Hotel and restaurant employees were dull, with laundry workers busy.

Transport.—A few locomotive engineers and firemen were employed as well as a few more trainmen and yardmen. The season for steamboats was nearing its end and boats were laying up for the winter. Electric railways took on a few more men. Cab drivers and hackmen found business slow. Teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—Mr. G. F. Holmes, treasurer of the Plymouth Cordage Company, Ltd., Plymouth, Mass., to-day laid the first brick of its new works to be established here. A number of buildings are to be erected, which will require about five million bricks and an expenditure of about $600,000.

Beatty's engine and machine shops have many orders on hand. The force of men employed at the cordage works buildings was greatly increased. On November 20, fifty more bricklayers and two hundred labourers were wanted, the former for several months' engagement. The extensive building operations of this concern have caused a general boom in the town.

Bridgeburg.—The skirt factory was closed, the employees being given employment in the Buffalo factory of the same concern.

Fort Erie.—Building operations promise to be brisk here.

Sherkston.—New sand pits have been opened and are doing a large export business. A large number of Russian Jews came here and got in the quarries.

Chippawa.—A water works system, to cost $25,000, is proposed for this village. A vote of the ratepayers will be taken. Steps are being taken to have the Welland river dredged to improve it for navigation.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active, the supply about equalling the demand. There was a demand, however, for extra hands in the plumbing and gasfitting trades owing to the work of putting in a large number of services for natural gas. The open weather facilitated outside work on building and sewer construction. Over eight miles of sewer have been laid at a cost of over $50,000. There are over 50 buildings in course of erection, at an estimated cost of $125,000. Among the buildings are a large skating rink, 100 by 190 feet, which will be finished by December 15, and the building of the St. Catharines Building and Paving Company, Limited. This company manufactures artificial stone, and is installing a quantity of modern labour-saving machinery. The Lincoln Electric Power Company and the Cataract Power Company supply the city and district with power at the rate of $25 per horse power, ten-hour day, per year, the former company supplying 800 horse power and the latter 2,200 horse power. This does not include the 1,000 horse power generated by the Carbide Gas works.

There was a noticeable lessening of activity in transportation, but conditions compared favourably with the corresponding period of 1904.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit growers met during the month and received a report from the delegates sent to Manitoba and western Canada. The report was favourable as to the opening up of a good market for fruit from this district. As a result of rainfall the farmers will not have to face a drought similar to that of last fall.

Manufacturing.—The canning factories continued to be busy, some running over time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were all busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, &c., were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers

polishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported trade fair.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—These trades were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad employees, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters, &c., were steadily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed; the supply and demand were about equal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold, Merritton and Port Dalhousie.—The favourable condition of the labour market reported during October continued during November. Business, wholesale and retail, was good. The factories and mills were running full time, and labour generally was well employed.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The weather continued exceptionally open, and labour, especially on outside work, was very well employed. The constructing of sidewalks ceased, but the laying of sewers and water mains and other public work continued. The Norton Manufacturing Company has started to erect a $5,000 three-story brick addition to its factory at the foot of Emerald street. This company manufactures tin cans, and has increased its floor space twice of late. The Parkin Elevator Company also commenced erecting an addition to its factory, that will permit it to double its capacity. The Cataract Power Company announced that it would be ready this fall to supply over 12,000 horse power more than it is now supplying to Hamilton. The turbines were completed and everything in readiness for two large generators. The civic markets committee gave a contract of painting the exterior of the police signal boxes, and stipulated that the work must be done by union painters.

With the exception of the strike of the lithographers, there was no unrest in the labour market, relations between labour and capital being harmonious.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were fairly busy fall ploughing.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally was active, with the exception of the shoe industry, which has been very slack. Boat building, which gave employment to a large number of men during the summer, is now over for the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades generally were well employed, and there was no cessation in building operations. A number of dwelling-houses and factories have been started, and building will continue until after the New Year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades had a good month, and moulders, coremakers, machinists, electrical workers, stove mounters, boilermakers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers, carvers and furniture workers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were very busy, and ad. and machine men well employed, as were also bookbinders and photo-engravers.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers had a fair month, but custom tailors were not very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had fair employment. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were fairly busy and laundry workers had a fair month.

Transport.—Steam railroad employees had the average amount of work and street railway employees had a fair month. Freight handlers were busy, but steamboatmen and longshoremen were quiet.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Cayuga.—Contracts have been let for the erection of a building for a Canadian branch of the American Glass Company, and work will commence immediately. The company undertakes to give employment

to 400 men when the works are completed, which will be early next spring, and the number will in all probability be increased to 1,000. Before deciding to locate at this point, the company had representatives make a thorough test of the sands and the natural gas supply.

Dundas.—Work in all trades was fairly active. Workingmen's houses are very scarce, and many are compelled to live in Hamilton.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during November, and apart from the fact that several factories closed down a few days ago for stock taking and repairs work, inside and out, was continuous. Contractors in the building trades were especially busy, and have been throughout the summer and fall. In the erection of houses and additions, the year has been a remarkable one, though no large buildings have been erected. The total value represented by the permits to date is $152,660. The plant of the Brantford Glue Company, outside the city, was nearing completion. The Waterous Engine Works Company is erecting an addition three stories high, 130 x 40 feet, and the Cockshutt Plough Company is erecting a warehouse in Regina. The Farmers' Co-operative Binder Twine Company had a successful year, declaring a 10 per cent dividend. The Board of Park Commissioners is developing a plan for three new parks, one of which will overlook the city and be known as Observation Park, while the other two are in the factory district.

The assessment returns give the city a population of 19,743, an increase of 288. The value of real property amounted to $8,336,645; business, $1,175,035, and taxable income, $251,167, making a total of $9,762,847. Exemptions amounted to $1,409,000. This shows an increase in realty of $996,775; in business of $234,635, and in taxable income of $141,137, the total increase being $1,372,547; by percentage the increase in realty is 12, business 25, and income 128. Over 200 appeals have been filed.

The Western Counties Electric Power Company again made application for a 25-year franchise. The company states that the Hamilton schedule of prices would be used, and it is willing to meet the prices of any companies going to Guelph or Galt if those prices are lower than that charged in Brantford. In order that poles may not be multiplied, the company agrees to use the poles of the Brantford Electric and Operating Company, where possible, and to allow the city the use of its own poles for stringing police and fire alarm wires. It also agrees to sell to the city for civic purposes 400 horse-power at the rate of ½ cent per horse-power per hour. The city may at any time purchase the plant at a price fixed by arbitration, and the provisions of the Conmee Act shall have no bearing on the purchase. The company has 5,000 horse-power at its disposal. The by-law had its first reading on the 20th. The city council will ask the ratepayers to vote on a by-law to raise $123,000 for surface drainage and an extension to the sewerage system to embrace outlying districts. The by-law may not be submitted until next March. A committee of the city council visited Peterboro to inspect the telephone system installed by the Automatic Machine Telephone Company. The company is asking permission to come to Brantford, and the matter will be taken up in the near future.

The local Typographical Union has closed an agreement with the master printers for an 8-hour work day, to commence January 1, 1906. Four firms and about 60 employees will be effected.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fall work in the rural districts was practically completed.

Manufacturing.—The majority of the factories have been busy, and it is expected that the agricultural factories may work overtime. One factory has been a little slack, but it is thought that that will not be continued for a very long time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway will double track the line between this point and Lynden, a distance of about 9 miles. Gates at two of the level crossings were in course of construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a busy month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders in the majority of the foundries, and boilermakers had a busy month, though a few were idle for a short time on account of stock-taking and repairing. Coremakers were busy, some working overtime. Machinists, electrical workers and linemen, stove mounters, blacksmiths, and sheet metal workers were

active and metal polishers and buffers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, millwrights, coopers and patternmakers in some shops were well employed. Carriage and wagon makers were busy, working overtime.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fully employed, overtime being worked in some cases.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors had an active month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, particularly the former, were busy, and cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fully employed.

Leather trades.—A fair month was reported.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had steady work and furriers were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport. — Railroad trackmen were very busy, and freight-handlers fairly busy. Street railway employees worked full time. Teamsters, draymen and expressmen were actively employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand during the greater part of the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed, and the fabric mills and the factories ran steadily.

Woodstock.—A boot and shoe manufacturing company will probably locate at this point; the company asks for a free site. It would employ about 75 hands, seventy-five per cent being women. The Woodstock Cigar Manufacturing Company moved into its new and larger premises; 15 persons are employed.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been well employed in this district during November, and, compared with October or a year ago, the month has been a good one. Owing to the exceptional open weather there was more than the usual amount of outdoor employment for the season of the year. Employment in the factories was brisk in almost all lines. During the month work was started on the new mechanical building at the Ontario Agricultural College. The additions to the Homewood Sanitarium and the gas works have been pushed ahead, and a number of new buildings were commenced, which is unusual during November. Reports brought down during the month show substantial increases in the receipts of the municipal lighting system. The report of the management of the street railway shows it to be almost paying its way. The Guelph Junction Railway, which is owned by the city and leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, showed an increase for last quarter of $1,375 over the same quarter in 1904. Retail trade in all lines has been good. The price of bread has been reduced from 12 cents for a three-pound loaf to 11 cents. There have been no changes in rates of wages, and no unrest during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all lines of manufacturing had a good month's business, without any loss of time or anything to prevent the different industries producing to their full capacity.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the extension of the Guelph Junction Railway, to Goderich, is being pushed ahead; bridge and station building and laying of the rails were all under way at different points. A number of Italians employed on the road have left, owing to the action of the municipal authorities enforcing the law prohibiting the carrying of firearms or concealed weapons.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment in the building trades has been very good for the season of the year, and there is yet a large amount of inside work to be done. The season has been a favourable one, with considerable work in sight with which to commence the new year. Bricklayers and stonemasons were well employed when the weather conditions were favourable. Carpenters and joiners had a busy month, as also had the painters, plasterers and plumbers. Stonecutters had little to do. Builders' labourers were fully employed when the weather permitted outdoor work to be done.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades had a satisfactory month's work, being steadily employed in all the shops. Iron moulders, machinists and helpers and tube-mill hands had a good month's employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had a satisfactory month's work, and were fully employed,

with a few exceptions. Woodworkers, piano and organ workers and coopers had a good month. Upholsterers were fully employed, which is unusual with this trade at this season of the year. Carriage workers and trimmers were only fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a steady month's work.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were only fairly employed. Garment workers, on both ladies' and men's garments, had a busy month, with a slight demand for additional help.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, and confectioners had a busy month. A number of cigarmakers had only a fair month's work, the slackness being attributed to changes in the business of local hotels.

Textile trades.—Brussel carpet weavers and textile workers had a good month's employment, above the average.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour had a good month, being mainly employed on sewer construction. Work on sidewalks is suspended for this year. A number of workers of this class have sought inside work for the winter, and there are few excepting foreigners employed on outside unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—A new by-law has been prepared, under which the Dominion Natural Gas Company will supply Galt with natural gas, using the system of the Galt Gas Company, a maximum rate of 5 cents in advance of that charged in Brantford and not more than 55 cents per thousand has been fixed.*

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, corespondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during November has been very favourable, comparing well with the previous month, and being exceptionally good for the season of the year. The demand for unskilled labour was greater than the supply and every class was very active. Many inquiries were made by outside firms as to the establishing of new industries. The building trades were exceptionally active, and, if the weather is at all favourable, there will be yet employment for two months. For six weeks the sash and door factories have been running over time, which is unusual at this time of year. The Walker Pivoted Bin Company, the Interior Hardwood Company, and a number of the furniture factories have also been running overtime.

Berlin has had a substantial growth for many years, but the present has been the best in the town's history. The population is now 11,705, an increase of 854, and the total assessment is $4,949,384, an increase of $851,432. Over 200 buildings were erected, at an estimated cost of $350,000 during 1905.

The yearly profits earned by the municipal water works system since its establishment are as follows.—

1899	$ 4,845.57
1900	5,041.80
1901	7,927.35
1902	7,645.32
1903	7,645.11
1904	9,709.91
1905 (estimated	10,000.00
Total	$52,815.06

The above shows the profit made by the plant, after meeting the debentures payment each year on the purchase price, but the commission has no money on hand, and the profits each year are spent on improvements and extensions. This year $4,7[illegible] were paid for new wells to increase the supply, and $2,466 in putting down new mains. The water is supplied 25 per cent cheaper than it was before the town owned the plant; the water is much better in quality, being supplied entirely from artesian wells, and the fire protection is more adequate. There has also been a reduction of $10 per hydrant in the charge of the town. When the plant was taken over there were 67,300 feet of pipes; at present there are almost 120,000 feet of mains.

The public school teachers were granted an increase in wages during November. The teachers graded 'good' and 'excellent' will receive an increase of $30 per year until the maximum of $450 is reached. The annual increase to those graded 'fair' will be $15. Two principals receiving $550 were granted an increase of $50. The increases were all based on the fact that the cost of living has materially increased.

Wholesale trade was reported good, and retail trade was somewhat unsatisfactory. There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Many farmers were busy delivering sugar beets.

* See also under district notes in report of Berlin correspondent in present issue.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were busy and a number were working overtime. The Ontario Sugar Company was exceptionally busy; there were about 300 cars of sugar beets temporarily stored at the Grand Trunk yards and sidings, and the unloading was being done as rapidly as possible. The factory is now slicing 618 tons every 24 hours. This is in excess of all previous records. The first pay day was on November 15, when about $75,000 was paid for beets delivered up to the 1st of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, metal polishers, machinists, engineers and electrical workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Employment was active.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy with no idle men. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were rushed with work and garment workers had a fair month. Boot and shoe workers were all well employed, and rubber workers were exceptionally busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers reported a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had steady employment. Trunk and bag workers were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers, clerks and delivery employees reported a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, with no men idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—The assessment returns show the total to be $4,133,703, an increase of over $100,000. The population is given as 8,8, an increase of 95. By a vote of 902 for and 63 against the ratepayers passed a by-law granting a loan of $12,000 to the Watson Wagon Works Company. The company give employment to seventy-five hands at first, but that number is expected to be increased to 200 within two years.

Early in the present year the Board of Trade endeavoured to induce the town council to erect a number of workmen's houses. The proposal was not adopted, as a special company was organized with the object of undertaking extensive house-building operations if the field were left entirely open. Up to the present time only two houses have been erected by this company, although it was stated that the company was willing to erect houses on a small margin. For example, the company would agree to erect a $1,000 or $1,200 house on an advance of $200-300, taking a five per cent mortgage for the remainder. The plan, however, though advertised extensively, was not taken advantage of, though several inquiries were received, mechanics not caring to invest their money in property. The company will endeavour to secure contracts this season for next season's work, but it appears to be a fact that houses with a bath-room and furnace, to suit the average workman, could not be erected here to rent for less than $15 to $18 per month, though six or seven-roomed houses without these conveniences can be built to rent at $10 per month. A number of old houses are now renting from $7 to $9 per month. In view of the fact that a number of new manufacturing establishments are coming to this town, the providing of adequate accommotion for the population is of the first importance at the present time.*

Preston Springs.—The year has been an exceptional one in building operations. The sum of $100,000 was expended in building, and an addition of $114,000 made to the assessment roll. A new business block, besides several cement houses, have been built, and a number of manufacturing industries added to their floor space. Five miles of cement sidewalk were laid.

Waterloo.—Active conditions prevailed in the various trades.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was active in all lines during November, conditions being the same as in October. There was a slight falling off in outdoor work, but the building trades were as active as in the month previous. Factory workers were fully employed, and there was a demand for girls for house and factory work. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good.

The Dominion Thread Mills have asked the city council to grant an extension of time, until July 1, 1906, in which to start the factory which was to have been ready at the end of the year.

* The information in this paragraph was supplied by courtesy of the secretary of the Galt Board of Trade.

The milk dealers raised the price of milk from 5 to 6 cents per quart for the winter.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no new industrial disputes. A number of the Grand Trunk machinists have left the city, procuring passes on the Grand Trunk Railway, while others secured work in the city. The union intends increasing the weekly allowance of the machinists on strike during the winter months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged bringing their produce to market. the following prices are quoted:—

Barley	per bush.	$0.37 to $0.40
Wheat	"	0.78
Oats	"	0.34
Peas	"	0.60
Butter	per lb.	0.23
Eggs	per doz.	0.23
Potatoes	per bag.	1.00
Live hogs	per cwt.	5.75
Hay	per ton.	$6.00 to $7.50

Manufacturing.—Active conditions prevailed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were still very active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, moulders, boilermakers and blacksmiths had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, &c., were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, both on job and newspaper were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—With Journeymen tailors and garment workers trade was active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had an active month, and butchers and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers were all working.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and laundry workers found steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, and especially freight-handlers, were very busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fairly well employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

November, which usually heralds the close of outdoor employment in this city has proved an exception to the rule this year, and the weather has been as favourable as at any time during the summer with the result that outside labour was still fully engaged, and workingmen of all classes continued to find employment without trouble. A body of men were engaged on the breakwater to protect West London from spring floods. Work on the cement pavement from Fullerton street to Oxford street has been completed to the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks; the other block and a half will not be completed until next spring. A new abattoir, to cost about $125,000, will be erected during the winter and will employ about 50 hands. A large canning firm will probably establish a factory, and a company formed a short time ago has purchased an expensive and complex peat-pressing machine and intends to manufacture peat for fuel purposes and place its output on the London market. About $800,000 has been spent in the erection of new buildings during the present year, and there were 1,014 real transfers during the ten months, of which the following are the detailed returns:—

Month.	No. of Transfers.	Assessment.	Selling Price
		$	$
January	59	57,116	76,867
February	51	37,556	63,315
March	105	74,439	100,255
April	132	173,563	236,900
May	132	112,007	149,870
June	109	81,642	117,200
July	99	103,824	141,120
August	91	82,192	110,030
September	103	108,108	143,290
October	133	154,753	203,320

At the car shops, on account of the shortening of the days, the hours of work have been changed. On the first five days of the week the hours are from 7.15 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 7.15 a.m. to 5 p.m. The former hours were for the first five days, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 12 a.m. on Saturdays. The total number of hours worked is the same as formerly. A number of new books have been added to the library, which is kept up by concerts held for that purpose, and by a small assessment on the employees.

The milk dealers have formed an association and raised the price of milk from 5 cents to 6 cents per quart from November 15, 1905, to April 30, 1906. Sixty-eight milkmen signed the agreement.

The combine of plumbers, which has been in existence in this city for some years past, was dissolved during November, as the result of the exposures in Toronto. In the authentic list of members of the combine published in Toronto, the names of twelve London firms appeared. Through the working of the combine, it was impossible for an individual to buy from the plumbers' supply firms, and in calling for tenders the first firm approached had always the lowest price, the combine making the figures for all.

Two important questions are to be submitted to the ratepayers in January: one to raise $250,000 by debentures for the extension of the water works system and the laying of a second main from Springbank to the city; and a second to reduce the number of liquor licenses from 32 to 26.

A deputation from the local Cigarmakers' Union went before the Dominion Tariff Commission during its session here, and asked that the present excise duties and the four stamps be allowed to remain until such time as it is demonstrated that Canadian leaf is workable and fit for the manufacture of cigars, which will sell at a figure which will give the makers of these cigars a living wage. They asked also that the government establish experimental farms to teach the people to grow tobacco successfully.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy preparing for winter and bringing their produce to the market. Prices for all kinds of farm products have increased greatly this autumn, and in consequence it was reported that prices at hotels and restaurants would be raised. Eggs were selling at from 25 to 28 cents per dozen; butter, 23 to 25 cents per pound; apples, from $2 to $ per barrel; potatoes, from 90 cents to $1 per bag; geese, $1 to $1.25 each; turkeys, 10 and 11 cents per pound.

Railway construction and employment.—London's importance as a railway centre becomes more apparent each year. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has commenced double tracking betwen Hyde Park and London, and inside the city has purchased a strip of land about 60 feet wide and the full width of the city, immediately south of its tracks for the extension of its tracks. The South-western Traction Company was stringing five wires for its system between London and St. Thomas, three being used to carry power from the power house and distribute it along the way, and the other two for the trolleys, and what is known as the alternate sytem is to be used. About a dozen house were being torn down in the city to make way for its lines and station. A London firm received the contract to build a roundhouse for the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Niagara Falls.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—As a whole the building trades had a very successful year, and although prices of material increased considerably, numerous buildings were erected and indications are good for next year. During the past four years, plastering prices have increased as follows: Lath, from $3.50 to $8.50 per thousand feet; lathing from 1½ cents to 2½ cents per yard; lime from 55 to 80 cents per barrel; sand from 50 to 90 cents per load; plasterers from $2 to $3 per day; labourers from $1.50 per 9-hour day to $2 per 8-hour day, with other prices in proportion. In the other building trades, the same conditions exist. Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas fitters were well employed during November.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and electrical workers were busy, but stove mounters and polishers reported a dull month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy. The Nash Carriage Company was very active, having received orders from Winnipeg, Vancouver and other western points. Car builders were exceptionally busy, there being over 400 cars in the Grand Trunk Railway car shops waiting to be repaired.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were exceptionally busy, and in the majority of cases worked overtime, novelty and calendar work being the chief cause. The *Advertiser* Company was using the new addition, and the news press was in operation.

Clothing trades.— Journeymen tailors had a very good fall season and worked much overtime. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers also had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Biscuit and candy factories continued to work overtime five nights per week until 10 o'clock. Cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers reported plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers reported trade better than for some time. Furriers were exceptionally busy.

Transport.—Train crews on the Grand Trunk Railway reported the amount of freight moving slightly above the average.

Unskilled labour.—This class continued to find plenty of work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November was a very active month in labour circles, due in a great measure to the open weather. Contractors were given an exceptionally good opportunity to finish the outside work on contracts taken late in the season. In the building trades all hands were well employed, though on November 25 five bricklayers were laid off for the season by one of the leading contractors. It was reported on the whole to have been the best November in many years, labour being actively employed and wages generally high. The local industries were running to full capacity, and in some cases working overtime. In the railroad shops there was no cessation in the rush of the previous month.

Trade was not as active as during October, possibly due to the fact that people were withholding purchases as the holiday season drew near.

In the traffic department of the railroads business was very active. It was reported that the Michigan Central Company handled 16,000 more cars out of this city during October of this year than were handled during the corresponding month of 1904.

During November the bakers met and decided to reduce the price of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread from 6 to 5 cents. Wheat slightly increased in price at the first of the month, due to the fact that the farmers were too busy with their corn to market the wheat.

On November 6 a department in telegraphy was established in connection with the business college, ten students being enrolled.

At a meeting of a special committee appointed by the city council to consider the reorganization of the city fire department, recommendations were made that at least five men then on the department roll be replaced by more competent men. It was decided that one extra man for night service and one extra call man be appointed, and that one of the old men be retained in the hall to look after the affairs of the department while the chief and his men were attending calls. A paid department throughout was not considered. At a special meeting of the city council on November 4, it was decided to lay new sewers in certain parts of the city, and to do additional sidewalk work. Word was received from the assistant general manager of the Michigan Central Railway that the company would proceed with the work on the proposed subways at Roos street and First avenue early in the spring.

The statement of receipts and expenditures of the street railway for the month of October was read, and showed the receipts to be $4,283.47, including a balance on hand of $3,047.29. The balance on hand at the end of the month amounted to $378.19. The city treasurer's report showed receipts amounting to $93,495.12, including a balance on hand at the end of the month of $1,173.60, and an expenditure of $80,463.8[illegible].

The Retail Merchants' Association, at a recent meeting to consider the advisability of joining with the Board of Trade, passed a resolution to the effect that the members of the association might become members of the Board of Trade independently if they so desired, but that the association would not consider the proposal to amalgamate.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this vicinity were busy with their fall work, ploughing, threshing and corn-husking.

Manufacturing.—The local industries were busy, and running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The new yards for the Père Marquette Railway Company, to the west of the city, were completed, and the labourers moved to another point.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Almost every branch of the building trades was fairly busy, the splendid weather being most favourable for

the completion of the summer contract work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and moulders were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions were reported as normal, with no prospects of activity for the coming month. Exception is made of the car builders employed in the Michigan Central Railway car department, who were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Bookbinders had a dull month, but machine operators were well employed and job workers and pressmen were busy. The Typographical Union has presented a schedule to the local firms, asking for an eight-hour day, with an increase in rates for certain work. An agreement had not been reached at the close of November.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade quiet compared with last year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had fair employment. Butchers and cigarmakers reported a very good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were quiet, and laundry workers had only a fair month.

Transport.—All branches were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was kept busy, there being plenty of work in the city and district.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—A by-law was submitted to the ratepayers regarding the advisability of granting a loan to the iron works on November 28.

Port Stanley.—Fishing was fairly good, some exceptionally large catches being reported. A water-works plant will be constructed at this port, plans having been drawn up. It is proposed to take the water from the lake and force it to the top of the Fraser Heights, where a reservoir with a capacity of 60,000 gallons will be erected. The machinery to be installed will consist of one 50-horse power boiler and one duplex pump capable of pumping 350 gallons per minute. With the work installed as proposed, Port Stanley will have a splendid water works, and the assurance of a much improved fire system.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the favourable weather conditions of November, the labour market continued fairly active, showing but little change from the previous month. The building trades were fairly active, some new buildings being started, though many were completed. Some of the factories temporarily laid off some hands, and in the outside trades a reduction in the hours of labour took place, owing to the shortening hours of daylight, the rate of wages per hour remaining the same.

A company known as the Golden Kennels and Poultry Company, Limited, and capitalized at $100,000, is seeking incorporation, with head office in Chatham. It proposes to buy and sell poultry, dogs and game.

The Tariff Commission met on November 23, and was attended by delegates from the farmers' associations and representatives of manufacturers. The general opinion of the farmers was that sugar-beets are the most profitable crop that can be raised in this part of the country, twelve to fourteen tons to the acre being the average, and the profits in some cases being as high as $71 per acre. The farmers did not ask for any change in the tariff.

There was no special activity in any trade, but all seemed to be in a healthy condition. The C. W. and Lake Shore Electric Company had its track between this point and Wallaceburg completed, and cars commenced to run regularly on the 21st of the month. Work was progressing south from Chatham, and with favourable weather conditions will be continued during the winter. The company laid off a number of its Italian navvies.

Transportation was fairly active, and wholesale and retail trade had a fairly good month. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy gathering sugar-beets and marketing farm produce.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries were in a fairly active condition. In some cases a few men had been laid off temporarily for seasonal reasons.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Electric Railway Company was pushing the road southward, putting in switches, spurs, &c.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers and steamfitters were well employed, but painters were somewhat slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy, and blacksmiths and boilermakers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers were well employed, and coopers busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported a fairly good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had steady work. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant and theatre employees had steady employment.

Transport.—All railroad employees had a very busy month. Street railway employees, longshoremen, cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was well employed, with no men idle.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour during November were well employed, the supply in many branches, especially in the case of carpenters, being unequal to the demand. With bricklayers and plasterers, also, it was the best month in many years. Wages generally were good, every industry in the city running to full capacity. The planing mills were installing electric light in order to run full time during the winter months, which will have to be done to supply the demand. Several large contracts have just been started. A large addition to the McGregor works is being built, and the company is advertising for more hands. Neal Bros., have moved into their new steam bakery, costing $10,000. A new company, called the People's Ferry Company, has applied to the city council for a franchise to operate a ferry system in opposition to the Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Company. The company wished for a franchise for ten years, giving passenger books for one hundred rides, good at all times, for $2, children under twelve years being free. The company also offers to pay the city $500 per year.

Customs collections at Windsor during October amounted to $69,662.36, an increase of $11,524.16 over the corresponding month of 1904. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good.

A local Children's Aid Society was formed during November. The society assumes the guardianship of all dependent and neglected children; its officers inquire into all cases of juvenile depravity, and endeavour to find a remedy, having authority to remove all children from surroundings likely to lead them to follow idle, vicious or disorderly lives. The society will further endeavour to find foster homes for all children under its care, being under government control. Mr. Francis Cleary was elected president, and an agent for the society and an advisory was also elected. The annual fee will be 50 cents, and membership card is given to those who pay their first year's fees in advance.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were not very busy.

Manufacturing.—Active conditions prevailed.

Railroad construction and employment.—All the railroad companies had extra hands engaged in levelling road beds and putting them in good condition for the winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Active conditions were reported.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, electrical workers were busy, and boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were all working.

Clothing trades.—The majority of journeyman tailors were working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a busy month. The union reported 17 union barber shops in the city, giving employment to 35 men. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All railway and steamboat employees had a good month. Carters, draymen and expressmen were very busy, but teamsters were a little slack.

Unskilled labour.—There was a demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sandwich.—The saw-mill and canning factory closed down, throwing two hundred hands out of employment for a short time, as they found work elsewhere. The canning factory had to pay 5 per cent higher wages this year than last. It gave employment to 60 hands during the canning season.

Walkerville.—Messrs. Walker & Sons have started a peppermint industry and 400 pounds were manufactured this year as an experiment. The extensive plant of this company has been greatly added to; two rack warehouses are nearnig completion and more are in contemplation. Work on a large cooper shop has just commenced. The following is the cost of some of the buildings erected in Walkerville this year: The factory of the Globe Furniture Company, $40,000; rack warehouses of Walker & Sons, $40,000; cooper shop of the same company, $40,000 King Edward school, $50,000; residence of Mr. H. C. Walker, $125,000; other residences, $5,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during November was on the whole fair, but was a little dull in some branches. Frost and a good snowfall would be welcomed by business people in general and would stimulate trade. Merchants were getting in their winter supplies as much as possible before the close of navigation. Work on the canal improvements ceased for this season, but there was a good demand for men for the woods. Banks reported trade satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Operations were proceeding actively, but frost and snow are required.

Manufacturing.—The blast furnaces and steel plant were operating to their full capacity, as was also the pulp mill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was little activity in the building trades during the month. Work on the new government building was nearly completed, and only a little interior work remained to be done.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Normal conditions were reported.

Printing and allied trades. — These trades had a good month.

Clothing trades. — Employment was slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Conditions in these trades were about as usual.

Transport. — Normal conditions prevailed.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During November the demand for labour was not as active as during the preceding month, but, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, it was decidedly more active. The conclusion of harvesting operations is causing a large influx of men into the city, and these are in turn leaving for their homes in eastern Canada and the United States. Towards the latter part of the month there was also an emigration of mechanics to the south and east, as the cold weather interrupted outdoor work to some extent, so that at the end of the month there was a large surplus of labour on the market. As yet the contractors who employ large numbers for work in the woods getting out ties and wood have not commenced to hire the men they will require. Large numbers of men have been recently laid off by the city works department, as the asphalting gangs could not proceed with their work after the severe frosts which came in the latter part of November. In the industries of the city there has been very marked activity.

Commercial activity reached a point, as far as volume is concerned, which constitutes a record in the city's history. For October the bank clearings showed a gain over the corresponding period of last year of 48·34 per cent. For three years past the clearings for October of each respective year have been as follows:—

1903	$26,425,898
1904	28,295,908
1905	41,974,986

The movement of grain, as expected, has been exceedingly large. The inspections of wheat by the government inspector up to the end of October were as follows:—

	Cars.
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	88
No. 1 Northern	8,006
No. 2 "	3,118
No. 3 "	327
Miscellaneous	1,647
Wheat, Total	13,186
Oats	356
Barley	199
Flax	105
Total	13,846

The total number of care for the same period last year was 9,327.

The Northern Bank of Canada, with its head office in Winnipeg, opened its doors for business on November 7. As required by the Bank Act, a deposit of $250,000 was made on September 28. Only $1,000,000 out of an authorized stock of $2,000,000 has been put on the market, and of this $927,000 had been taken up on the day of the bank's opening.

There have been no changes in wages during November.

The printers were still on strike on November 30, and about fifty belonging to the Typographical Union were receiving aid from the union. On November 6, fifty-one journymen printers from Britain arrived in the city, and succeeded in getting employment in the offices against which the Typographical Union had struck. A week or so later another contingent of men from Britain arrived, and were placed at work with the exception of seven or eight. Some of these, it is said, have been sent to Brandon, where the employers were opposing the demand of the printers for an eight-hour day. All the men recently arriving have been under contract with the Winnipeg Typothetæ to work for either one or two years at the rate of $18 per week of fifty-three hours. At the present time this is the scale prevailing in all establishments.

For some weeks negotiations have been proceedeing between the Winnipeg city council and the Winnipeg Street Railway Company regarding the operations of street cars on Sunday. A basis of agreement was reached on all points except one regarding the hours of labour. The city council required the company to agree to a clause, providing that they would not 'permit' any of their employees to work more than sixty hours a week, and that each of them would be given one day of the seven free from duty. The company was willing to agree to 'not oblige' men to work more than the number of hours stated, but the city council would not accept that term. It is argued by the company that it is not for them to say what number of hours a man shall work. If he wants to work lon hours and make more money they have n desire to place obstacles in his way. Th representatives of the city say that th company would practically compel the me to work under the clause as it wishes i If a man took advantage of the agreemer not to 'oblige' him to work he ha no guarantee that he would be protecte The company, it is alleged, would find som other means of disciplining him.

The city council purposes submitting by-law to the ratepayers for the purpose sanctioning the issue of debentures to th extent of $600,000 for the establishment a municipal gas plant. For the purpose advising the electors it procured a repo from an expert, who stated that to establi a plant with a capacity of 200,000,0 cubic feet per year would cost $1,200,00 and that the price of gas at the burn would be about $1.32. The estimate based upon the assumption that a priva company is about to install the pla The city engineer has made a report, st ing that the cost of the gas will be abo 80 cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The price of wheat co tinued to remain about 20 cents per bus less than last year. This is given as reason for the farmers holding their whe which the dealers say is not being marke as rapidly as they expected. Very c siderable discussion has taken place wi regard to the price, especially from an port standpoint. It was claimed that n November 1 the price of Manitoba wheat Liverpool was $1 per bushel, and the pri paid at the country points only 65 cents. The cost of placing the wheat on the Liv pool market was said to be about 20 cents per bushel, leaving a margin of 15 cents between the price paid the farmer and t amount obtained for it at Liverpool. T grain dealers explain that the cost of pl ing wheat on the Liverpool market is 9 cents per bushel, as itemized below, taki Rathwell as a shipping point:—

	Cen
Freight, Rathwell to Fort William, at 13c. per 100 lbs.	7
Ex-store, Fort William to afloat	1
Freight, Fort William to Montreal	10
Insurance, Fort William to Montreal	
Dock charges, Montreal, including commission for supervision, &c.	
Ocean freight to Liverpool	7
Charges to c.i.f. Liverpool, including insurance, commission for selling, &c.	1
Total	2

On November 1, the highest price paid for No. 1 Northern wheat was c.i.f., Liverpool, 96¾ cents, the term c.i.f., meaning that charges, insurance and freight are paid by the shipper to Liverpool.

Lumbering.—The lumbermen have not as yet sent their gangs into the woods. Many contractors are hoping this year to get large contracts for taking out ties, as the stock is low and the demand for them next summer will probably be very active.

Railroad construction and employment.—It is understood that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad will proceed through the winter. No new contracts were awarded during November.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The weather has interfered with building operations to some extent, especially towards the end of the month. In the early part of the month there were a few days of very cold weather, and as a result many of the plasterers left town. Fine weather, however, returned, and there was in consequence a demand for men. Carpenters were awaiting the completion of the plasterers' part of the work in order to proceed with their own work. This happened in a large number of buildings. The trades whose work is mostly inside of the buildings were very busy. In all lines, however, at the end of the month there was an abundance of men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron moulders were still busy, although the number of orders on hand was getting much less. Prospects, however, were very good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were not quite so busy during November as many anticipated, and were keeping well up with orders.

Printing and allied trades.—The allied trades were all busy, but the arrival of about 70 men from Britain overstocked the market for compositors.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were all working, and trade was generally good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Normal conditions prevailed.

Leather trades.—Factories were busy and the stocks were said to be low. Many new establishments have been opened up this summer.

Miscellaneous.—The miscellaneous occupations were as a rule crowded with applications; this is the normal condition at this season of the year.

Transport.—The railroad companies were starting all the men their rolling stock would permit of. Freight traffic is heavier this year than ever before.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was fairly well employed during November, though the change in weather affected outside building operations to some extent. With the completion of threshing operations a number of harvest hands returned to the east, but a considerable number remained, somewhat overstocking the unskilled labour market.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company installed a new electric light plant and is supplying light to its locomotive shops; connections have been made so that the company's entire Brandon property is being lighted by its own plant.

A business man of Brandon has a farm of 800 acres, situated 10 miles north of Brandon, on which the house and barns are lighted, a grain elevator of 15,000 bushels conducted, and the work of threshing done by means of electricity. The power is secured from the dam of the Brandon Electric Light Company, and is distributed by wires which can be tapped at any point. A motor is used to drive the threshing machines, and the method is found to be an improvement on steam threshing.

Exceptional activity was evidenced in saw-mills, flour mills and inside building operations. Transportation companies also reported business very active. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very good. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing operations were practically finished, and fall ploughing was well underway through the district. Elevators were reported filled and farmers were drawing their grain to the mills.

The Brandon Board of Trade received a communication from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, referring to the campaign of the company for seed improvement and clean farms; the company asked the board to co-operate in making it known thoughout the district that the company were sending out a special train with samples of grain and with the best lecturers and authorities on the subject.

Cars are to be fitted out with cabinets in which will be displayed samples of grain grown from selected seeds for twelve successive seasons, and also grain grown from seed without selection for the same length of time. Meetings of from 1 hour to 1½ hours will be held at all important points on the main and branch lines throughout Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, commencing in Alberta in January and working eastward.

Lumbering.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Campany has sent a considerable number of men to its lumber camps in the Duck mountains. Its large saw-mill, which had been closed for repairs, was again running.

Railroad construction and employment.—Farmers on Carberry Plains are looking forward for the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific line in time to handle next year's crop. The work of grading has been completed two miles on each side of Kerfoot. The Canadian Northern Railway main line has been completed to Fort Saskatchewan, seventeen miles east of Edmonton. A temporary bridge has been made, and the track will be laid into Edmonton in a very short time. Track-laying on the extension of the Fenlon branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will begin shortly. At the present time grading has been completed for eight and one-half miles north of Fenlon, and the dump is ready for the steel gang. Track material will probably be brought in at once, and the work will be rushed ahead so that the section of the new line may be ready for the operating department this fall. This is the first section of the extension, the end of which will probably be Icelandic river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. The country north and west from Fenlon is rich, and a large number of settlers have gone in there this season. The Dominion and Provincial governments secure a large part of their grain samples from this district. Further north are several extensive timber limits of good spruce and tamarack timber. A new townsight has been laid out at the end of the extension.

Other industries.—Two tons of flax straw are to be forwarded to Toronto by the Minister of Agriculture, with the object of ascertaining if the material can be converted into fibre for the manufacture of twine. The result of the experiment will be made known by exhibiting a specimen of the twine.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, with the exception of a few men working on the Bank of Montreal, we through with the season's work. Carpe ters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painte and plumbers were not very busy. Decor tors, paperhangers and builders' laboure were slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuildi trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers a helpers, machinists, electrical worke steam engineeers and linemen were fai busy, and metal polishers, blacksmit boilermakers, sheet metal workers, hor shoers, &c., were all busily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. Woodworkers, upholsterers and patte makers reported trade active.

Printing and allied trades.—With pri ers and pressmen trade was very active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailo garment workers and boot and shoe work were fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bake confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, & were very busy. Cigarmakers and toba workers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, leather wo ers and saddlers were active, but curri were somewhat slack.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, ste graphers, delivery employees, laundry wo ers and furriers were busy.

Transport.—Men engaged in transp service on the Canadian Pacific Railw and Canadian Northern Railway were v busy. Passenger traffic was very heavy both lines. Freight-handlers, teamsters expressmen were also busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was a surp of unskilled labour in the city, owing to return of threshing gangs and the num of harvest hands who did not return to east.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Cardston.—This district will produce 0 or 800 tons of beets this year for the su factory, against 500 tons last year; the t brought in last year was 12,000 tons; year the tonnage is estimated at 24,0 The output of sugar in 1904 was 3,160,0 this year it is expected that that amo will be doubled. The factory will be r ning three months, employing 150 in hands.

Medicine Hat.—The busiest season cattle and horses in the history of the trict was reported. Up to November 20 following had been shipped: Beef ca 12,017, and horses, 2,566. Another th car load was also shipped. The nearest

proach to this was in the year 1902, when 11,452 cattle were shipped.

A tract of 40,000 acres of land north of *Melfort,* Sask., has been purchased by Mennonites from southern Manitoba, with the intention of establishing a colony there. The Hanna farm, two miles south of *Birtle,* has been purchased, and a number of families will be brought out from Scotland in time for next season's work; the farm comprises seven quarter sections, of which several hundred acres are under cultivation.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November was a very good month for employment generally. Work on the irrigation ditches was shut down, but most of the men thrown idle on that account found employment elsewhere. A number went to the woods, and many went to the coal-mining camps, of which there are several starting up this winter, one in particular near Lethbridge. The new provincial goverment is starting work on a large concrete and steel bridge over the Bow river, thus furnishing employment to some, while many more went to their homesteads to put in their six months' residence necessary for them to secure patents.

An important event for the northern part of the province was the driving of the last spike of the Canadian Northern Railway at Edmonton, thereby giving to that town efficient railway competition. The freight rates to that point have already been lowered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The pay roll among the coal mining camps of Frank, Alta., amounted to $85,000. The Black Diamond Coal Company has now gained control of about 5,000 acres of coal property about eight miles from Lethbridge, and is making preparations for work on a large scale. The company intends, in addition to coal-mining, to operate stone quarries and brick and cement plants, and has a large force of men employed.

A large number of new elevators were being erected at different points along the lines of railway, the increased acreage of wheat and other grain necessitating the building of more elevators. Railway traffic and shipments continued active and wholesale and retail trade was good, except in the clothing and boots and shoes. The dullness in this branch was perhaps due to the continued fine weather, many putting off the purchasing of winter goods until the actual arrival of winter. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Winter threshing was almost completed. On the whole, farmers had a very successful year. A number, however, north and east of Calgary, had their winter pasture, hay stacks and even grain burned in prairie fires this fall. Most of those fires start along the railways or main trails.

Lumbering.—Prospects were good.

Mining.—Active conditions were reported.

Other industries.—The brewery company was busy, increasing the output. It has enlarged its plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and steamfitters were busy. Stone cutters had a good month, and the trouble threatened last month among the members of the union seemed to be quieting down.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, &c., were fairly busy. Electrical workers and linemen were busy installing the new municipal electric plant.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were very busy, both sash and door factories working full time, and some branches overtime.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers in every branch were busy.

Clothing trades. — Tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were very busy. A small hat factory recently started operations.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were busily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had an active month.

Transport. — All railroad employees, teamsters and draymen had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers were fairly well employed.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was fairly well employed during November, the

lumber camps having taken all the unskilled labour available.

The Trail smelter industry has reduced the hours of labour of its 12-hour men to 8 hours, with a slight reduction in wages. This change was adjusted by the management and the employees meeting each other in a reasonable spirit, with the result that there was neither friction nor strike. There was no unrest in the labour market in the Kootenay district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Farmers' Institute held a well attended meeting at Nelson on November 9. Representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture delivered addresses relating to the fruit growing, as regards selection of best and most profitable varieties for planting, care of soil, trees and plants, and picking and packing so as to be in the best possible condition for market. A very interesting and profitable part of the programme occurred on November 10, when an open air session was held at 12-mile Point, Kootenay lake, on Mr. J. Oliver's and adjoining fruit ranches, the two experts giving practical lessons on cleft grafting, whip grafting and several other processes, and of pruning and budding. The demonstrations were fully explained in all their details.

Lumbering.—Several of the smaller sawmills throughout the district were closing down for the winter, but they were employing the full force and in some cases a greater force in their logging, getting out a supply of logs for the coming spring and summer. The larger mills were running with larger staffs and increasing the number of men in their logging camps.

Mining.—The Silver Cup mine, in the Lardeau district, is by its development proving that the ore goes down in that district. At a distance of 1,650 feet from the portal of one of the old tunnels a cross-cut was driven, striking a blind lead, which parallels 60 feet distant the old Silver Cup lead on which the long tunnel was driven. The blind lead is now being worked both ways from the up-raise, with good ore on both drifts about 120 feet each way. This gives ore in every point of the lower workings, with 400 feet of virgin ground to stope from; the grade of the ore is high. The annual report of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, was presented at the annual meeting in London, England, on October 31. During the present year development at the Silver King mine has been encouraging, and a continuance of like development would soon place that mine once more on a dividend-paying basis. The Slocan Star Mining and Milling Company, of Sandon, B.C., has declared a dividend of $25,000. This sum represents five per cent on the capitalization of the company. In addition to development and legitimate mining expenses, the company has had to bear the cost of protracted litigation over a disputed title to adjacent properties. The condition of mining in the Kootenay was healthy, though the country will yet reach a much greater degree of prosperity as mining is now receiving more attention as a business proposition than the wild speculation which characterized the early years of Kootenay's history.

It is confidently expected that good will result from the investigation and report of the Zinc Commission appointed by the Dominion government, which has recently completed the investigation for the present in the Slocan district.

The St. Eugene mine management made good progress in the matter of rebuilding and replacing the machinery destroyed by fire, and it was fully expected that would be running with over 300 men on December 1. It was at first thought that the loss of ore from this mine would seriously hamper the Nelson and Trail smelters, but the smelters received a sufficient supply from the other mines.

Other industries.—Preparations for the completion and equipment of the city of Nelson's electric power and light plant were proceeded with steadily. The aluminum wire for the power transmission line arrived in Nelson on November 11. The cable is formed of seven strands, and about half an inch thick but very light. Excellent progress was being made on the clearing of the right of way and preparations for the erecting of the poles.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The condition of the labour market was fair during November. The outdoor workers were well employed, considering the lateness of the year. Business was quiet towards the latter part of the month, preparatory to the holiday rush. Wholesale men reported trade good in all lines. Prices practically remained unchanged. Sugar is now quoted at 5¼ cents wholesale. Malaga grapes are selling at $7.75 per barrel. J

panese oranges will arrive shortly, and will sell at 45 cents per box. Jamaica oranges have dropped from $4.25 to $3.50. The hardware business was good.

Vancouver city council decided to place before the ratepayers at the January election a by-law for the sum of $750,000, for the purpose of carrying out the entire scheme of installing a high level water service for the residents on the south side of False creek, the extension of the service in the Capilano river at its source in the mountain to the north of North Vancouver and for the laying of mains in certain portions of the city.

The new sign regulation by-law affects over 700 merchants, who are displaying signs contrary to the new law. Signs must furnish not less than 24 candle-power per superficial foot and all lights must be exposed. Flash or intermittent signs will not be allowed, and all must be lighted till 10 p.m. on week days and 11 p.m. on Saturdays. Bonds will be demanded for the sum of $500 to cover any possible damage to person or property by any sign falling.

The Building Trades Council has formally disbanded, the unions affiliated therewith having decided to do away with the card system. A new body may be formed later on.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There appears to be some demand for property in the rural districts. Quite a number of workingmen have invested in small holdings on the British Columbia Electric Tramway line between New Westminster and Vancouver. There is always a good demand in the city for eggs, poultry of all kinds, fruit and vegetables, which can be produced on small areas. In vegetables, however, the Chinese control the market.

Fishing.—The commission appointed some months ago by the Federal government to inquire into the best means for the preservation and improvement of the fishing resources of the province held meetings here during the month. Competition in the city trade is very keen. The following are contractors' rates for supplying hotels, restaurants, &c., the year round:—

	Cents.
Fresh fish:—	
Cod, per lb.	6
Herring	5
Halibut	7
Smelts	5
Whiting	6
Salmon	8
Sea bass	5
Shad	7

The price varied during the year:—

Cod	from 2	to 7	cents.
Herring	" 2	to 5	"
Whiting	" 2	to 5	"
Salmon	" 1	to 9	"
Smelts	" 1½	to 5	"
Shad	" 6	to 10	"
Sea bass	" 3	to 5	"

		Cents.
Smoked fish:—		
Salmon	per lb.	12½
Halibut	"	12½
Kippered herring	"	10

Manufacturing.—Activity in all lines of industry continued to prevail, and there was a general feeling of confidence, owing to the favourable reports coming from the interior mining camps, and of railroad and proposed railroad construction work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work was more plentiful in November than in October. This was on account of the weather. The prospects for the building trades are good, and wet weather is the only drawback.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and brass workers were well employed. Machinists reported several men idle.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—General activity prevailed with cabinetmakers, coopers, wagonmakers and woodworking machinists. Patternmakers were well employed, there being about twenty men all told at work. The hours worked are nine per day, and the wages paid $3.75 and $4. Regarding apprentices learning this trade at this point, it is practically impossible for a boy to become a master of his trade, the work being mostly all specialized.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade good. There are about seventy-five regularly employed and seven substitutes. Pressmen were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors reported a good month, but there were, nevertheless, several men idle.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and brewery workers reported trade active. Confectioners were quiet, but prospects were good for the next month. Cigarmakers reported trade improved over October, and the outlook good for December.

Leather trades.—Harness and saddlery workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fully employed, as were laundry workers. There was some demand for waitresses in restau-

rants and hotel dining-rooms. Chinese men control all the other work in hotels, &c.

Transport. — Railroad employees and street railway men were very busy, with good prospects. Teamsters and expressmen were only prevented working on account of the rain.

Unskilled labour.—There was a large number out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—North Vancouver will be incorporated as a city under a special charter when the legislature opens. This proposition was decided at a mass meeting held in November 24.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was better throughout November than for the previous month. The building trades showed a slight falling off in employment, but in the iron trades work was active. A force of about 150 men, employed in laying permanent sidewalks, was laid off early in the month. During the season eight miles of walk were laid at a cost of about $60,000. Nine thousand barrels of cement were used, all being from the Tod Creek works.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company had the greater number of its cars in operation in the city fitted with a patent seat for the motormen. The seat is fashioned after the pattern of a bicycle seat, and relieves the motorman from the continual strain of being always on his feet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Kelowna Land and Orchard Company, Limited, has placed an order with a local firm for 12,000 fruit trees. A large number of these are to be placed out for lot holders, and will be cared for by the company for a couple of years.

Fishing.—The Fisheries Commission sat here November 21 and 22, and took a large volume of evidence on many phases of the question as it affects this locality. The system of catching fish by means of traps and their mode of operation were fully inquired into. The Board of Trade made representations regarding the ownership of foreshore rights and trap licenses, and recommended that some decided action be taken to prevent litigation. Another recommendation made by that body was that surveys be made of halibut and other deep-sea fishing banks off Vancouver island and mainland coasts. Some interesting evidence was taken regarding oyster culture and the herring industry. A quantity of herring was sent to the American side during the month to be used for bait by halibut fishermen.

Lumbering.—The boom of logs seized by the Provincial government in August last on the ground that the owner intended to export same in violation of provincial land laws, was ordered released by Judge Henderson on the 13th of the month. The mere fact that the owner of the boom had 'expressed an intention to export' was not sufficient to justify seizure, in the opinion of the judge.

Manufacturing.—The contract for the erection of a large three-story building for the Pendray & Sons' soap works on the new site has been let, and the structure will be completed at an early date. Other buildings will be put up as required.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is seeking increased yard and station accommodation for the recently acquired Esquimalt to Nanaimo Railway. The company reports an improvement in traffic along the whole line, and so marked has been the increase in this city that the present yard and depot facilities are totally inadequate.

Other industries.—The sealing catch for the season just closed is slightly in excess of that of last year. The number of skins taken on the British Columbia coast was 2,700; off Copper islands, 1,503, and in Behring sea, 9,591, making a total for the season of 13,884. Nineteen schooners were engaged in the industry, six carrying full crews of white hunters and thirteen carrying Indian hunters exclusively. The highest catch per schooner was 1,155 and the lowest 302. Twenty-three branded skins were taken during the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—For the season of the year conditions were favourable, but the demand for labour diminished somewhat since October. Bricklayers and masons were well employed, and carpenters and joiners had fair employment. Lathers and plasterers reported a good month. Painters and decorators were not fully employed, but reported conditions as being fair. Plumbers complained of a scarcity of employment. Stonecutters were fully employed and builders' labourers put in a fair amount of time during the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment in the iron and shipbuilding trades was better during November than for some months past. Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers reported fair employment. Horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers had fair employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade fair. Garment workers had a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were fully employed. Cigarmakers had fair employment.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers had good employment throughout the month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fully employed. During the later part of the month clerks and delivery employees were in demand to meet the approaching Christmas trade. Laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—During the month a large number of steamboat men and steamboat firemen, who had been employed on the northern rivers during the summer, arrived to put in the winter months. Ship labourers, longshoremen, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen had fair employment. Street railway men were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled workers had fair employment throughout the month, but the laying-off of a large force of city workmen will leave a surplus in this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ladysmith.—The Tyee smelter returns for October show that the smelter ran for sixteen days, and treated 2,975 tons of Tyee ore, giving a return, after deduction of freight and refining charges, of $51,237.57.

Crofton.—The smelter plant was being put in good condition in anticipation of an early resumption of general activity.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed gradual improvement during November, the mines in this city working steadily and few men being out of work. The old hands were nearly all working, and those seeking employment were mostly new comers. There was considerable activity among the fishing companies in preparation for the annual run of herring. Among business men trade was improving. There were no changes in rates of wages or working hours and no indications of any uneasiness among the local unions or workingmen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There was great activity among the fishermen in preparation for herring catching and curing, which had just commenced. This branch of the industry has not as yet gained much prominence, but is expected ultimately to be very extensive and profitable. Those operating last year have increased their capacity, and others are engaging in the business. There are plenty of buyers for all the cured fish that can be put up with the present facilities and the demand is on the increase. Mr. Cowie, the expert engaged by the Dominion government, and his assistants were waiting to give instructions as soon as the run is in full operation, and much assistance is expected from his extensive knowledge of the curing and salting of the fish.

Lumbering.—Among the lumber camps work has been a little slack, owing to the bad weather, but there was a good demand for logs at a very fair price, and the work only depends upon the weather. The local saw-mill, which has been idle for some time past started up again, the property having been bought by a local saw-miller, and it will have its cutting capacity increased by one-half as soon as the necessary machinery can be obtained. In the meantime the mill will be kept running.

Mining.—The local coal mines were getting in good condition again and a large force of men was working. The output was increasing daily, and prospects were good for a fair winter's work. There were not many miners idle and there were plenty on hand and arriving to fill all demands. At the other mines in the district, work was good, with good prospects for the winter. Conditions among the quartz mines were about the same as usual, a few of the properties working steadily, though work on a number has slackened for the winter.

Railroad construction and employment.—No new railroad construction was under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was little activity among the building trades. Painters and paperhangers were slack, but plumbers reported work fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions among blacksmiths were not very active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriagemakers were somewhat quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a dull month.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were not very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was little work for unskilled labour.

CO-OPERATIVE APPLE PACKING AND SELLING ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA.

DURING the past seven years, and especially during 1904 and the opening months of the present year, a number of co-operative associations have been formed among apple growers in the province of Ontario and elsewhere in Canada, for the purpose of securing more expert and profitable arrangements for the packing and marketing of apples. The pronounced success that has attended the operations of these associations up to the present time, and the influence exerted by them upon market and other conditions in the fruit industry, has created widespread interest, especially among fruit growers and those whose connection with the subject is from a business standpoint. The apple growing industry in Canada is in itself so important that the results obtaining from a fundamental change in methods of operation are felt at once by a large section of the community; moreover, the successful application of the co-operative principle to a branch of industry in which the opportunities for its development are so considerable, constitutes an experiment that will be watched with great interest by many who have no direct connection with the industry. The following statement with regard to the origin and operations of these associations, and of the results that have been accomplished up to the present, has been prepared by the department with a view to inviting the attention of the public, both from a practical and theoretical standpoint, to a very important development that is in progress in several sections of the Dominion at the present time.*

Origin of Apple Packing and Selling Associations.

Co-operative apple packing and selling associations in Canada had their origin in the south-western portion of the province of Ontario, and inasmuch as the application of the co-operative method came in the way of a natural development arising out of the condition of the industry in that section of the country, a brief reference to the origin and progress of apple growing in Canada and the varying conditions of the market for Canadian apples during the past forty years is necessary if the circumstances attending the origin of the associations are to be properly understood.

Apple Culture in Ontario.

Forty years ago the Ontario farmer found a ready sale for the fruit grown in his orchard in the local markets, and no section of the farm yielded a more profitable return for the money and labour expended. As new settlers came into the province they adopted the common practice, and the planting of a small orchard in the establishment of a farm became as much a matter of course as the clearing of the land or the erection of farm buildings. The varieties to be grown were selected with a view to covering the entire season ranging from early harvest to late winter. A few novelties were sometimes added, usually at the instance of tree agents, whose methods were frequently open to question. The result was that high prices were often paid by farmers for common varieties, and considerable admixture and confusion of varieties was introduced. In this manner originated during a quarter of a century, the numerous small orchards that aggregate to-day from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bearing trees in southern and western Ontario. The varieties were not selected with care, nor were the interests of the individual owners sufficiently important to encourage them to become experts in apple-growing. Natural conditions, on the other hand, were very favourable; insects and fungous diseases were at first not numerous; and as long as the local market absorbed the entire product the multiplicity of varieties was found to be an advantage. About the years 1860-1870, however, the pressure of over-produ

* The material contained in this article was supplied to the Department of Labour by courtesy of Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

tion began to be felt, and in the following five years apples became almost wholly valueless, especially in the thousands of orchards that were somewhat remote from the larger cities.

Beginning of the Export Trade.

It was at this juncture that the export trade in Canadian apples, which now aggregates from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in value annually, began. The price received was at first very low, but the fruit was quickly introduced into the British market, where it was classed with American apples and found ready sale. In a short time the trade became firmly established, and the buying of apples in Canada for the British market was engaged in by a large number of fruit dealers. The apples in the first few years of the trade, were bought in barrels ready for the market. The inexperience of the farmer in the grading and packing of the fruit, however, and the difficulty of inspecting a large number of small lots, led eventually to a change in the method of buying. Henceforward the buyer bought the apples on the trees and organized gangs of packers which proceeded from orchard to orchard picking and packing as they went. The farmer at first furnished board and lodging for these gangs; of late years, however, this practice has been discontinued.

Result of the Export Trade.

The immediate result of the establishment of a profitable export trade in apples was that the orchard again became a very profitable portion of the farm. New plantings accordingly began to be made, more specially along the northern shore of Lake Ontario and on the shores of the Georgian Bay. These later orchardists profiting by the experience of their predecessors, exercised greater care in the selection of varieties, the industry being directed almost entirely with reference to the foreign market. The number of varieties was limited in most instances to three or four, while at the same time the average acreage of orchards was increased from about three acres to plantations of ten, twenty or even thirty acres. As these new orchards came into bearing, it naturally happened that the more accessible foreign markets began to feel the pressure of the increased supply. The result was that when the phenomenal Canadian and American crop of 1896 was put on the market the demand was again more than supplied; once more apple prices in Canada fell so low that little or no margin of profit remained for the grower, and thousands of barrels in the year named were fed to stock or allowed to rot under the trees.

The Decline in Prices.

The extent of the waste of apples in 1896 and succeeding years will be appreciated when it is stated that the apple yield of the province of Ontario was, on the authority of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, placed at over 12,300,000 barreles in the year 1900; the exports from the entire Dominion for the same year were 678,651 barrels, and as it is hardly probable that more than 4,000,000 barrels were consumed locally, a total of over 7,620,000 barrels is left to be accounted for. Doubtless the most of these were entirely wasted. A feature of the situation which it is important to note, however, was that the waste of fruit was by no means evenly distributed over the province, but was confined largely to the older orchards. The reason for this was not that the fruit of the older orchards was poorer in quality, or the yield less abundant, but that the methods of harvesting and selling the crop were too expensive to enable the owners to maintain the contest with their competitors who owned newer orchards. As a result, reputable buyers practically abandoned all except very limited portions of southern and western Ontario, except in years of scarcity. The field was given over instead to irresponsible buyers whose method was frequently to secure the confidence of the growers during one season and defraud them in the following year, many having in this way taken from a few hundred to thousands of dollars out of a single neighbourhood. It is not a matter of wonder that many farmers chopped down their orchards, though for the most part wiser counsels prevailed.

Inquiry into Situation.

An earnest inquiry was made at this juncture by both governmental and private authorities to determine why orchard planting should go on with vigour in one portion of the province, while in other portions orchards were being chopped down. The conclusion reached was that the requirements of the foreign market were being met by the newer and larger orchards, where the industry was in consequence profitable, whereas it was impossible to fulfil these conditions in the older and smaller plantations. The most important requirements for successful catering to the foreign demand were found to be four in number, namely:—

1. Large lots of fruit.
2. Few varieties.
3. Uniform packing.
4. The employment of skilled salesmen.

In order to meet these requirements from the standpoint of the older and smaller orchards the small lots of the several orchards had to be gathered into larger lots, and the gangs of packers moved from one orchard to another at greatly increased expense. The men employed in apple-picking are hired for only a few weeks annually, and it can be readily understood that high wages and indifferent services frequently prevail. With regard to the item of expenses, and its importance in this connection, it may be stated that in 1904 many thousands of barrels of apples were bought by the buyers at 50 cents per barrel, whereas it frequently cost no less than 45 cents per barrel to pick and pack the same apples. In the older orchards, in which varieties covering the whole season were grown, it was also found impossible to visit the orchards at the intervals necessary to pick and pack the different varieties at the proper stage of maturity. A heavy source of loss, in consequence, was the waste which resulted from picking apples either before or after they were matured, or in allowing them to go to waste entirely.

Introduction of the Co-operative Method.

It was with the object of providing at least a partial remedy for the evils above referred to that the co-operative method of packing and selling apples was first adopted. The experiment met with immediate success, and during the season of 1905 there were 14 co-operative friuit packing and selling associations in operation in the province of Ontario. In addition a similar association was in operation in the Annapolis valley, N.S., this being its first year of existence, and in British Columbia three associations were reported as working successfully during the past season. In Ontario the original purpose of organization was for the combining of a number of small lots of fall apples into car lots for shipment with the object of securing thereby a reduction in freight charges. Each member of the original associations graded and packed his own apples, while the selling was entrusted to one of the members having a business connection in western Canada, or in some of the large commercial centres. The adoption of this method was the means undoubtedly of securing a considerable saving to the producer, but it was only a partial remedy, and related only to one of many evils, namely, a high freight rate. Among the disadvantages which it failed to mitigate were, a lack of uniformity in grading that militated against good prices, and the absence of general interest among fruit growers and of incentive to secure many much needed improvements. It was decided, therefore, by the pioneers of the movement to obtain more formal organization and added definiteness of aim by incorporation. It was found in the case of Ontario, where the movement for incorporation originated, that legislation sufficiently comprehensive in character to meet the needs of the situation was already on the statute books of the province in the form of an Act passed in 1900* to provide for the incorporation of co-operative cold storage associations, and up to the present time no additional legislation has been sought with the exception of one of two amendments to the Act passed during the present year to secure its adaptation to the requirements of the developed form of the association.*

The objects which the associations were desirous of effecting by incorporation under this Act and which the Act was found sufficiently broad to encourage, may be set forth specifically as follows:—

1. Uniformity of packing.
2. The adoption of the most economical method of picking and packing.
3. To secure the picking, packing and shipping of each variety when at its best.
4. The manufacture or wholesale purchase of packages, such as barrels, baskets and boxes.
5. The placing of the purely commercial part of the industry in the hands of competent men whose interests were directly coincident with those of other members of the association.
6. To stimulate to the greatest possible degree interest in the improvement of the industry among the less progressive fruit growers.
7. To promote the sale of fruit at the point of shipment.
8. To secure the utilization of surplus or inferior product.

Legislation Affecting the Association

Before noting in detail the progress made by the associations in securing the above and other objects, a brief reference may be made to the legislation under

* A reference to this Act will be found in a special article in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* entitled: 'Ontario Legislation affecting labour during 1905.'

which incorporation was effected and the conditions imposed thereby upon the proceedings of the associations, and the course of development which they were free, under its terms, to follow.

The Ontario Act 'to provide for the incorporation of co-operative cold storage associations,' requires, in the first place, that not less than five persons must make application by certificate for incorporation. The object which an association framed under its terms must have in view is the carrying on of the business of storing fruits, dairy products, animal products, canned goods, evaporated or dried vegetables and similar food products, and the purchase, sale or disposal of the same. [1] Before operations are begun the association must agree upon a set of rules for the regulation and management of its business, setting forth the mode of convening general and special meetings, provisions for the auditing of accounts, the power and mode of withdrawal of members, and the appointment and duties of managers and other officers. [2] These rules are to be binding on members, though amendments may be made at meetings called for the purpose and are to be filed with the registrar of the division with the certificate requesting incorporation. [3] The association must also keep a book containing a duplicate of the certificate and of the rules; and this must be signed by any person desiring to become a member or stockholder in the association after incorporation. [4] Storage may be provided for other than members, but the tariff of fees charged is subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. The amount of capital stock is to be determined by the members, and shares are to be transferable subject to the consent of the association. [6] The liability of shareholders is limited, [7] and the fees for filing certificates and for any search relating thereto are placed at 50 cents and 10 cents respectively. [8] Provision is made for the settling of disputes between members by arbitration, the procedure with regard to which must be set forth in the rules of the association. [9] The association is given power to hold lands, [10] and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. [11] Mortgages may also be executed upon the property of the association, [12] but must be approved by a vote of two-thirds in value of the shareholders, to be given by by-law passed at a special meeting of the association. [13] The Act also provides that a grant in aid of cold storage associations may be made by the provincial government, the sum not to exceed one-fifth of the cost of construction and equipment of any building erected for cold storage purposes, and in no case to exceed $500; moreover, the approval of the Commissioner of Public Works of the province, as to the equipment of the building, must be obtained, and no grant may be made to any association within five miles of any other cold storage building operated and available for general and public use, or already assisted under the Act. [14] No payment may be made under this section of the Act after the year 1910. [15] The sum granted by the government under the above conditions is to be a lien on the building for five years after the appropriation is made, and is to be recoverable in case the building is used for any other than cold storage purposes within the meaning of the Act. [16]

The Annapolis Valley Apple Shipping Association is not incorporated, but will apply for a special Act at the 1906 session of the Legislature.

Organization and Proceedings of Associations.

The great majority of the associations have applied for and received incorporation under the enactments above set forth, adapting the various provisions so as to suit the requirements of the case. As a matter of fact, the business of cold storage has been engaged in to a limited extent only by the Ontario associations, except at St. Catharines, though there are evidences that this branch will receive fuller attention in future, in connection more particularly with the cooling of apples prior to shipment. There has been in consequence no instance as yet of aid being granted by the Ontario government.

(1) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 1. Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 18, sec. 1.
(2) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 5. A specimen set of rules has been drawn up by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and may be obtained on application.
(3) Ontario Statutes, 1900, sec. 6 and sub-sec. 2 and 5.
(4) Ontario Statutes, 1900, sec. 1 and sub-sec. 6.
(6) Ontario Statutes, 1900, sec. 7.
(7) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 8 and 9.
(8) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 12.
(9) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 13.
(9) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 11.
(10) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 3.
(11) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap 26, sec. 14.
(12) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 14.
(13) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 16.
(14) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26, sec. 17.
(15) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 18, sec. 2.
(16) Ontario Statutes, 1900, sec. 18.

In 1905 there were five associations in operation in Ontario which had not yet become formally incorporated. In these cases the responsibility has been borne almost wholly by the managers. The general tendency among the associations and the feature of their management which has been encouraged insofar as possible by the governmental authorities both of the Dominion and of the province, has been to make the membership as inclusive as possible, taking in as many of the fruit growers of the locality in which operations were carried on as might choose to make application. One or two associations, however, have been conducted on a different basis, the membership being limited in number, though considerable quantities of fruit grown by other than members have been packed and shipped.

Operations and Methods of the Associations.

The extent to which the associations have been enabled to attain the objects set forth in a preceding paragraph has been, as already stated, most encouraging to the members. A brief statement with regard to the degree of success that has been attained up to the present time, and the methods adopted by the associations in carrying out their policy, under the headings given above, is as follows:—

Uniformity of Packing.

The associations have been most successful in securing uniformity of packing by the adoption of the central packing-house system. Under this method, all fruit is carefully conveyed in spring wagons directly from the orchards to the packing house, which is usually located on a railway switch. Here an expert gang of packers at once sort the apples into three grades, labelled respectively, No. 1, No. 2 and culls. Credit is given to the grower accordingly, and the fruit is at once passed into the general stock, taking the brand of the association.

Picking Methods.

The picking is done by the grower. In support of this method, it is claimed that the grower can do it more cheaply than any one else, and that he can, moreover, do the picking at the right time and with the least possible injury to fruit and trees.

The Marketing of Different Varieties.

In order to secure the picking, packing and shipping of each variety at its proper stage of maturity, the manager of the association keeps an inventory of the varieties grown by each of his forty or fifty patrons, and an estimate of the quantity of each variety corrected to date. He is thus in a position to make sales and guarantee deliveries as soon as the crop is assured. As each variety matures it is picked on the order of the manager, and shipped to its destination while it is at its best. It frequently occurs that in the case of several varieties individual patrons may have only a few barrels. These under the old methods were usually wasted, as it did not pay to pick and ship in small lots. The Colvert, for instance, is a variety of which a few are grown on nearly every farm; it is of excellent quality for desert or cooking and the tree is hardy and prolific, but as it is early and somewhat tender to ship farmers, previous to the formation of co-operative associations, found this variety of no value except for home use. Since the formation of the associations, however, the variety is among the most profitable grown and the saving under this heading alone has been very great.

The Supply of Packages.

There are few industries in which the package plays so important a part as in fruit. From the standpoint of expense it is very important, the average fruit grower paying about 20 per cent of his gross income for packages. In the year 1903, for example, it was not uncommon for the apple buyer to pay more to the cooper for his barrels than he paid to the grower for the fruit to fill them. In 1904 barrels cost from 35 to 50 cents, while the average price of apples to the growers on the trees varied from 50 to 75 cents per barrel. During the season of 1905 the price of barrels was for the most part 35 to 40 cents each, while apples sold at from $1.25 to $1.75 per barrel. It will be seen from these figures that fruit dealers paid more for their barrels than millers paid for first-class flour barrels, though the apple barrel is made from the cull staves of flour barrels. Such an anomalous situation could not have existed had it not been for the character of the men with whom the coopers did a large portion of their trade, the coopers claiming that they were never sure of payment from the average apple dealers, even on a thirty-day credit basis. They, moreover, refused to accept large orders of barrels to be made in advance for apple buyers on the ground that if the crop were short the unused barrels would be left on their hands. They accordingly waited until apple buyers had

maue their purchases before beginning the manufacture of packages for the season's operations. The result was that they were forced to buy stock where they could get it most rapidly, irrespective of price and quality, and to make it up under great disadvantages as to high wages, shop and storeroom and the supply of skilled labour. Under the co-operative method, the manager of an association is able to place an order early in the season for a fixed number of barrels, as he has plenty of storeroom for any that may be left over. The cooper in dealing with the association is able to cut prices to a narrow margin, as his payment is sure and he has plenty of time to secure good stock at favourable prices and to employ skilled labour during the slack season.

Certain of the associations, as at Forest and Chatham, Ont., have gone further and have included a cooper shop as part of their equipment. One association has in this way lowered the price of barrels by 5 per cent, amounting to a saving of at last 10 cents per barrel. On an output of 000 barrels, which is not by any means large crop, a saving of $500 would be fected in this way, which is sufficient in self to meet a large part of the ordinary penses of the average association.

Employment of Salesmen.

An even greater source of gain under e co-operative method resulted from hav- g the business of disposing of the fruit the hands of competent salesmen thor- ghly conversant with market conditions, l with the commercial operations more ticularly pertaining to the business end fruit growing. While it is impossible reduce this source of saving to a definite culation, the results have undoubtedly n most beneficial.

Improvements in Fruit Culture.

he effect of the organization of co- rative associations in respect to the im- ement of the product, is shown in the that among the associations that have the longest in the field a number of ures of good orchard practice have systematically introduced. The co- ative associations almost without ex- ion have secured power-spraying out- with which the work of spraying is ed on much more efficiently and ply than by individuals. Pruning, culture, covering crops, and even ning have also followed as the result -operative work.

der the ordinary method the apple has no interest whatever in a particular orchard, except in the fruit itself, and his interest ceases as soon as the fruit is harvested, when all possibility of improvement is passed. It will be readily understood, therefore, that the average buyer does not feel himself under any obligation to assist farmers to grow better apples. He will not invest money in additional work in any particular neighbourhood, inasmuch as there is no certainty that he will be in that neighbourhood another year. On the other hand, the manager of a co-operative association has every incentive to spend time and money among his patrons in improving the quality of their stock. He has the same patrons year after year; his interests and business reputation are bound up with theirs, and, in consequence, every suggestion he can make with a view to improvement is put forward as promptly as he may consider it judicious to do so.

The Selling of the Product.

From the nature of the fruit business, it is very difficult to dispense with something of the character of a commission business, and a very large portion of the apples produced in Canada have, up to the present time, been disposed of in the ultimate instance by commission merchants. Without venturing any statement with regard to the employment of the commission system as a whole, it may be pointed out that there are certain abuses of it that are apt to become prevalent when fruit is the commodity to be disposed of. Fruit is notably very perishable; there can be no time for changing arrangements after it leaves the grower, and the consignee, in the majority of cases, has the consignor at his mercy. The grower may be in a small town in Ontario, situated a thousand miles distant from the commission agent who has the handling of his product. It is impossible that there should be a satisfactory audit of the commission agent's books. Though no charge of systematic fraud has been made, suspicion has at times been felt that the apple shipper does not in every instance receive the full profits of his sales. For example, fruit sold ready for shipment at a station in Ontario for $2.25 per barrel and shipped to the English market at an ultimate cost of an additional $1 is frequently sold to the consumer in England at $6 per barrel. A discrepancy of this extent between the buying and selling price is the result either of very bad business methods or of fraud. So long, however, as the quantity of fruit which any particular buyer had to

offer was small there seemed no possible way to avoid this method of securing sales.

The co-operative associations propose to conduct this branch of the industry on a different basis. Nearly all have decided to send nothing on consignment. Prices are quoted f.o.b. at the shipping point, and it is very seldom that any deviation is made from this rule. As a result, reputable buyers in Great Britain send their representatives, as they can well afford to do, to buy these accumulated stocks and thus far the method has proved satisfactory. During the season of 1905 the Forest Co-operative Association sold its entire output of about 7,000 barrels to a large English fruiterer who will sell the same direct to the consumers. By the abolition of the old system it is felt the associations have rendered a decided service to the apple trade in Canada.

Prevention of Waste.

In 1904 it was estimated that some millions of barrels of apples were either absolutely wasted or were used only for feeding stock in Canada. The utilization of this waste product would in itself involve a very large profit, but under the ordinary system of selling apples it was impossible for the average fruit canning or evaporating factory to deal profitably with the problem, the owners of orchards selling the fruit outright and on the trees to a new man every year, and thus placing themselves out of control of the waste fruit. It was therefore impossible to secure a fixed supply, which would justify the establishment of a canning or evaporating factory in the neighbourhood. The case, however, is entirely altered when the fruit is handled by a co-operative association, the manager of which has a fixed quantity of material on hand, and can make definite calculations with reference to it. The associations, accordingly, are in nearly every instance making preparation for the utilization of their waste material. An additional advantage which they possess in this connection is that they can store more cheaply and efficiently, and thus be in a position to utilize labour to better advantage, so that it is thought probable that evaporators conducted in connection with the co-operative associations might succeed where purely independent canneries or evaporating factories would fail. A serious handicap, however, in producing the best class of goods is the want of a cheap grade of sugar, though this is not felt to as great an extent as by manufacturers of jams and jellies. The latter, however, depend for success to a degree upon trade recipes whereas co-operative associations of fruit growers, with canning as a branch department for the utilization of waste, would have to depend almost entirely upon the purity of their product, a result which can be secured only by the use of the best grades of sugar.

List of Associations Organized.

The department presents herewith a tabular statement of co-operative fruit packing and shipping associations organized in Canada up to December 1, 1905. The titles of the different associations are arranged alphabetically by provinces, with the date of formation, locality in which operations are conducted, number of members, and estimated shipments during the past season. The name and address of the secretary or managing director is added in each instance, in order that information of a more particular character with regard to individual associations may be applied for if desired from an authoritative source. No statement with regard to the capital of the various associations is given, as this, in the majority of instances, is very small, representing only the building in which packing operations are carried on. It will be seen that the movement, up to the present time, has been largely confined to Ontario, though British Columbia, relatively speaking, has adopted the co-operative method of packing and shipping to a very considerable degree. Though the first association of the kind was formed in 1894 at Burlington, Ont., it was not until four years later that the experiment was attempted at other points. In 1902 the fourth association of the kind was formed at Walkerton, Ont. The years 1904 and 1905, the former with four new associations and the latter with seven, show the highest record of organizations formed, and are evidence of an increasing tendency during the past two seasons towards the adoption of the co-operative method by the apple growers of Canada.

The Outlook for the Association

At the annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Canada, held in Toronto during November, the operations of the several Ontario co-operative fruit shipping associations during 1905 were the subject of special comment and discussion. Secretaries of the various Ontario associations were present, and without exception reported excellent results during the as-

...MENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT PACKING AND SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA.

Province.	Name of Association.	Date of formation.	Headquarters.	No. of members.	Shipments made during 1905. *(b)* No. barrels.	Equipment.	Name and address of Secretary or Managing Director.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis Valley Apple Shipping Association.	1905	Annapolis Royal	245	5,000	Packing and storehouse, leased.	H. R. Makay, Annapolis Royal.
Ontario.	*(d)* Brant Packing Association	1905	Burford	13	1,000		F. M. Lewis, Burford.
"	*(d)* Burlington Fruit Growers' Association.	1882	Burlington	15	4,000		A. W. Peart, Burlington.
"	Bruce Fruit Growers' Association, Ltd.	1902	Walkerton	*(a)* 7	Crop a complete failure, 5,000 last year.	Brick building, 35 x 100 and cellar.	A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.
"	Chatham Fruit Growers' Association.	1898	Chatham		7,000		W. D. A. Ross, Chatham.
"	*(e)* Dunwick Co-operative Fruit Association.	1905	Cowal				Robt. Campbell, Cowal.
"	Forest Fruit Growers' and Forwarding Association	1904	Forest	40	5,000	Two packing houses	D. Johnson, Forest.
"	Georgian Bay Fruit Growers' Association, Ltd.	1905	Thornbury	*(c)* 120	4,000	Have storehouse, 10,000 barrels.	J. G. Mitchell, Thornbury.
British Columbia.	Grafton Fruit Shippers' Association, Farmers' Exchange, Ltd.	1905	Armstrong	82	$61,000 00		E. T. Jackson, Armstrong.
Ontario.	Ilderton Fruit Growers' Association	1904	Ilderton	20	5,000		A. O. Telfer, Ilderton.
British Columbia.	Kelowna Farmers Exchange.	1903	Kelowna			Packing house	O. D. Ranks, Kelowna.
"	Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association.	1904	Nelson				Thos. Morley, Nelson.
Ontario.	Oakville Fruit Growers,' Ltd	1905	Oakville				W. A. Inglehart, Oakville.
"	*(d)* Oshawa Fruit Growers' Association.	1904	Oshawa	10	1,000	None	Elmer Lick, Oshawa.
"	Paris Co-operative Association.		Paris				
"	Parkhill Farmers' Co-operative Fruit Association.	1905	Parkhill				C. V. Laughton, Parkhill.
"	St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Ltd.	1897	St. Catharines	82	1,200 tons sold f.o.b., also store, 3,400 tons.	Large cold storage, &c., refrigerator, &c., motor.	Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines.
"	*(d)* Yarmouth Fruit Growers' Association.	1904	Sparta	12			J. A. Webster, Sparta.

The material in this table has been supplied by the Fruit Divisiou of the Department of Agriculture from such data as the Department was able to gather on short notice. The information is incomplete and the table is subject to verification and additions.

(a) Organized origina ly with 53 members, but on organization as a joint-stock company this membership was reduced to 7, who buy out from their customers, who did not wish to become members. *(b)* An off-year. *(c)* Increasing in numbers very fast. *(d)* Not incorporated. *(e)* Did not operate, 1905.

season from the handling of the crop in the co-operative way, notwithstanding the fact that apples were not more than half a crop in Ontario, and that some of the associations, in consequence, had comparatively little fruit to work with. In view of these considerations, and of the fact that the associations have arisen in the natural order of things, being the spontaneous outgrowth of changed conditions and of abuses that will inevitably creep into any industry, the hope is confidently expressed that the associations will continue, as during the past two years, to increase in numbers and influence, and that in their development the apple-growing industry of the Dominion will enter upon a period of increased and permanent prosperity.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

BOUND volumes of the statutes passed by the Ontario legislature during the session of 1905 were issued during November, a copy of the same being received at the department by courtesy of the Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario. A review is given below of the more important enactments from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Evidence of Factory Inspectors.

By an amendment to the statute law, in cases where an inspector appointed under the Ontario Factories Act is called upon as a witness, he shall be entitled to object to the giving of evidence as to any factory inspected by him in the course of his official duty (1).

Convenience and Safety of Builders' Workmen.

A provision was inserted in the Municipal Act requiring owners, contractors and master workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or public works, to provide proper and approved closet accommodation for the men while the work is in progress (2).

It was also enacted that the council of any city, having a population of 100,000 or over, might pass by-laws authorizing the city architect, or other officer, to permit deviations in special cases from the local building by-laws, in order to afford proper and safe construction (3).

Incorporation of Co-operative Associations.

An Act was passed in amendment of the measure enacted in 1900, (4) providing for the incorporation of cold storage associations. The amendments have the effect of extending the force of the legislation from 1905 to 1910, and of allowing the associations to purchase as well as to store and sell the various commodities specified (5). It may be stated that the amendments in question were enacted at the instance of certain co-operative apple-packing and selling associations of the province which had been incorporated under the Act, and for the successful operation of which specific changes were required (6).

A by-law of the town of Whitby granting aid, by way of a bonus, to the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company Limited, was ratified.

Regulation of Motor Vehicles.

An Act was passed amending the Act of 1903 (7), to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on the public highways, the object being to secure still further immunity from accidents on the country roads. Additional provisions with regard to the display of the number of the owner's permit were inserted. With regard to the precautions to be used so as not to frighten horses, the drivers of motor vehicles are forbidden to approach within 100 yards or to pass at a greater speed than miles per hour. In cases where a horse appears to be frightened, the vehicle, whether at the request of the driver of the horse or not, must not be brought further towards the animal unless the movement necessary to avoid accident, or until the animal is under the control of its driver (8). The owner of a motor vehicle responsible for any violation of the Act (

(1) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 13, sec. 30.
(2) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 24.
(3) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 22.
(4) Ontario Statutes, 1900, chap. 26.
(5) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 18.
(6) A special article dealing with the origi and operations of these associations is publi ed elsewhere in the present issue of the *L bour Gazette*.
(7) Ontario Statutes, 1903, chap. 27.
(14) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 10.
(8) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 28, sec. 3.

and an infraction of its provisions is punishable by the suspension or cancellation of the license (10). In cases where damage is incurred through the frightening of horses by motor vehicles, the onus of proof that such damage did not arise through the improper conduct of the driver of the motor vehicle is upon the owner or driver of such vehicle (11). It is further provided that motors must be kept locked when not in use, in such a way as to prevent the vehicle from being set in motion (12).

Electrical Development at Niagara Falls and Elsewhere.

An agreement made between the commissioner of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park and certain individuals made in January, 1903, was ratified, and the assignment of the agreement from the persons named to the Electrical Development Company of Ontario approved. Municipalities, in any part of which the works of the company pass or are situated, are given the right to fix the assessment of the property by by-laws specially passed, or to remit taxation for a maximum term of twenty-one years. The text of the agreement is appended to the Act (13).

(9) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 28, sec. 5.
(10) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 28, sec. 7.
(11) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 28, sec. 9.
(12) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 28, sec. 6.
(13) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 12.

An addition was made to the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway Act permitting of the operation of the railway or any section thereof by electricity or any other motive power; it was stated, however, that the provisions of the Electric Railway Act are not to apply to the construction or operation of the railway or of any branch or section thereof (14).

Aid Granted by Municipalities to Industrial Concerns.

By an addition made to the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1903, the powers of municipalities to grant an exemption from taxation to manufacturers were somewhat extended with respect to the year 1905 (15). The Act was also amended in the matter of the granting of municipal aid to railway companies, by the addition of a section allowing councils of municipalities, under certain circumstances, to extend the time fixed by the by-law granting the bonus, for the commencement or completion of the work (16).

A number of Acts were assented to ratifying by-laws passed by municipalities in the way of granting aid to manufacturers, railway companies or other industrial concerns. A tabular statement of the more important of these is as follows:—

(15) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 29.
(16) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 39.

Municipality granting aid.	Industry receiving aid.	Nature of aid.
mherstburg	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway	Bonus of $10,000.00.
owmanville	The Durham Rubber Co., Limited	" 15,000.00.
ampton	The Copeland, Chatterson Co., Ltd. manufacturers of stationery	Loan of 25,000.00.
antford	Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Bonus of 57,000.00.
atham	Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway Co	Exemption from certain taxation.
rham	The Durham Furniture Co	Bonus of $10,000 and loan of $10,000.00.
rt William	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	" $300,000.00.
imsby	Walker Steel Range Co., Limited	Loan of $15,000.00.
terborough	Peterborough Shovel & Tool Co	Conveyance of certain lands.
t Arthur	Antikokan Iron Co	Bonus of $225,000.00 with exemption from certain taxation.
scott	The Palmer Piano Co	Bonds guaranteed to the extent of $40,000.00.
Catharines	Packard Electric Co	Partial exemption from taxation for 10 years.
"	J. T. Thompson Manufacturing Co.	Grant of land and exemption from taxation.
"	Avery Stamping Co	Partial exemption from taxation for 10 years and cost of electrical power up to the limit of 50-horse power for the sum of $10 per horse power.
thampton	Chair factory	Bonus of $1,564.00.
"	Southampton Manufacturing Co	Loan of $10,000.00.
nship of Stamford	Ontario Power Co	Reduction of assessment.
nto Junction	Meat & pork-packing establishment	Exemption from taxation and reduction in price of water supplied.
thy	Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Co., Limited	Bonus of $3,500.00.
"	Keystone Cigar Co	" $25,000.00.

Miscellaneous.

A number of additions were made to the Temiscamingue and Ontario Northern Ontario Railway Act. The appointment and remuneration of a consulting engineer by the commission was provided for, and the commission given authority to extend the railway to a point on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with necessary spurs and branches, not exceeding 10 miles in length. The erection of power houses, warehouses, docks, wharfs, &c., was permitted and the production, use and sale of electricity provided for. It was also provided that a separate account should be kept in the Treasury Department of the province, in which the receipts and expenses on account of construction should be entered (17).

An amendment to the Game Protection Act prohibited the storage or manufacture of deer or reindeer hides between December 31 in any year and November 1 in the following year, or of moose or caribou hides between December 31 and October 16 of the following year. The transportation of deer, &c., during the close season was also more stringently regulated (18).

The issuing of warehouse licenses to brewers and distillers was provided for (19).

The Act respecting municipal houses of refuge, passed in 1903 (20), was extended until January 1, 1906, to January 1, 1908 (21).

It was provided that sleigh runners, except on cutters and within the limits of a city, must not be less than 4 feet between the outer edges, under a minimum penalty of $5 (22).

An addition was made to the Mines Act forbidding the sale of land for mining purposes in any forest reserve (23).

By an amendment to the Municipal Act, municipal councils are given power to regulate the delivery and exposure for sale of meats, poultry, fish, fruit or milk and to prevent the delivery and exposure for sale of these commodities unless the terms of the regulations are fully complied with (24). The location of stables for horses for delivery purposes is also placed under the control of municipal authorities (25), and the collection and disposal of refuse and garbage within municipalities may be regulated by municipal councils (26).

By an amendment to the Public Health Act the storage of rags, bones or other refuse in a building used as a dwelling, or in any other building not approved of by the medical health officer is prohibited (27).

The chapter of the Revised Statutes 'Respecting Immigration and Aid Societies' was repealed (28). The Act providing for the appropriation of lands for volunteers who served in South Africa and on the frontier in 1866, was amended chiefly in the way of restricting the powers of attorney granted by a locatee or his heirs (29).

A bill to 'Regulate Stationary Engineers,' providing for the issuing of certificates to engineers and to inspectors of boilers, and providing for reports by the latter, was introduced during the session but did not receive the final assent of the legislature.

(17) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 10.
(18) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 33.
(19) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 31.
(20) Ontario Statutes, 1903, chap. 38.
(21) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 13, sec. 25.
(22) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 13, sec. 29.
(23) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 9.
(24) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 23.
(25) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 21.
(26) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 22, sec. 25.
(27) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 32.
(28) Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 21. A statement with regard to the provisions of this Act was published in the December, 1900 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 540.
(29) Ontario Statutes, 1905, chap. 80.

CONGRESS OF COLONIZATION AT ST. JEROME, QUE.

A MEETING was held at St. Jerôme, in the county of Terrebonne, Que., on November 21, 22 and 23, on the invitation of the Hon. the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, for the purpose of discussing various questions in connection with the opening up for settlement of the unoccupied lands of the

province, especially in the region lying to the northward of the locality in which the meeting took place. A large number of delegates were present, including members of the Dominion Senate, the House of Commons, the Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario, and several prominent representatives of the clergy. The Hon. the Minister of Colonization for the Province of Quebec presided, and in opening the session of the congress briefly defined its objects as the aiding of the cause of settlement and colonization by earnest discussion in order that a new impetus might be given to the work of settlement by placing every facility and opportunity at the service of the settlers. During the course of the congress a number of papers were read, dealing with different phases of the colonization problem, by persons having special information on the subject. Addresses were also delivered by Monseigneur Bruchesi, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the Hon. Senators Legris, Casgrain and Tessier, the Hon. the Minister of Public Works for Ontario, and many others.

Among the resolutions passed were the following: Advocating the formation of a Council of Colonization, consisting of the different societies at present in existence in the province, in order that developments in the several districts might go on simultaneously; advocating that surveys for projected railway lines should be proceeded with at once, in order that the locomotive might precede the colonist; advocating a rigid protection of the fisheries in inland waters; advocating that efforts be made to secure the repatriation of French Canadians at present in the United States; requesting that the government advance money for the construction of needed colonization roads; advocating amendments to the homestead law to permit colonists to mortgage their lands in order to obtain money necessary for developing the resources of the farm; advocating a special government grant to schools located in the older colonization districts; advocating a reduction in rates by railways on settlers' effects to new colonists and advocating the establishment of colonization reserves. The proceedings of the congress terminated with a banquet on the evening of November 23.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE latest official returns show a slight falling off (955) in the number of arrivals since the beginning of the present fiscal year as compared with last year, immigrants from the United States figuring for 242 in this decrease. For the month of October, however, returns from Great Britain were higher than in October, 1904, the number of homestead entries granted, and the land sales made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada North-west Land Company being much greater in number in October of this year than in the same month last year.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during October, 1905, declared for Canada was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
Returned Canadians	555	252	84	891
Tourists	83	56	12	151
Totals	3,049	1,876	1,463	6,388

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada,

for the first four months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
October	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
Totals	13,987	7,625	7,387	28,999

During the corresponding months of 1904 a total of 29,954 arrivals were reported, making a decrease for the present year of 955.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria during October, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

—	British.	Continental, &c.	Total.
Halifax	104	60	164
St. John			
Quebec	3,601	1,356	4,957
Montreal	8	146	154
Vancouver	15	41	56
Victoria		15	15
Totals	3,728	1,618	5,346

Corresponding returns for October, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

—	British.	Continental, &c.	Total.
Halifax	68	31	99
St. John			
Quebec	4,004	1,231	5,235
Montreal	5	369	374
Vancouver			
Victoria			
Totals	4,077	1,631	5,708

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1905.

Through Montreal	38
" Winnipeg and outports	9,83
Customs entries	2,39
Total	12,6
Corresponding months of 1904	12,9
Decrease for 1905	2

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended October 3 1905, the number of passengers leaving th United Kingdom for British North Ame ica, according to official returns of the Br tish Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURIN OCTOBER.

Nationality.	1905.	190
English	3,680	3,
Scotch	952	1,
Irish	182	
Total of British origin	4,814	4,
Foreign	1,666	1,
Nationality not distinguished		
Totals	6,480	6,1

For the ten months ending October 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE N MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 31.

Nationality.	1905.	19
English	61,709	5
Scotch	13,759	1
Irish	3,180	
Total of British origin	78,648	6
Foreign	23,035	1
Nationality not distinguished	36	
Totals	101,719	8

Homestead Entries During Octobe

The following statement, published courtesy of the Department of the Inte Canada, shows the number of homes entries made in October, 1905, as comp with October, 1904:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	176	149	27	
Battleford	436	174	262	
Brandon	17	28		11
Calgary	174	190		16
Dauphin	50	49	1	
Edmonton	242	247		5
Kamloops	6	6		
Lethbridge	111	124		13
Minnedosa	15	14	1	
New Westminster	1	3		2
Prince Albert	112	134		22
Regina	882	460	422	
Red Deer	221	151	70	
Winnipeg	70	49	21	
Yorkton	258	237	21	
Total	2,771	2,015	825	69

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in October, 1905, as compared with October, 1904, of 756. A statement of the homestead entries made during the first four months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1904-05, 1905-06.

Month.	1905.	1904.	Increase	Decrease.
July	3,751	3,011	740	
August	3,040	2,360	680	
September	2,406	2,015	391	
October	2,771	2,015	756	
Totals	11,968	9,401	2,567	

It will be seen that there has been a net increase during the past four months of 2,567.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, during October, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING OCTOBER.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	531
" Quebec	54
" Nova Scotia	18
" New Brunswick	22
" Prince Edward Island	5
" Manitoba	85
" Saskatchewan 36, Alberta 24	60
" British Columbia 12, Yukon 2	14
Persons who had previous entry	208
Canadians returned from the United States	49
Americans	847
Newfoundlanders	
English	338
Scotch	88
Irish	37
French	8
Belgians	4
Swiss	5
Italians	1
Roumanians	2
Greeks	
Syrians	1
Germans	64
Austro-Hungarians	167
Hollanders	2
Danes (other than Icelanders)	11
Icelanders	15
Swedo-Norwegians, Swedes 15, Norwegians 39	84
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	28
Mennonites	19
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Australians	3
New Zealanders	1
Total	2,771

Representing 7,262 souls.

Of a total of 896 entries made in October by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 233 were from Dakota, 193 from Minnesota, 72 from Iowa, 49 from Michigan, 45 from Wisconsin, 42 from state of Washington, 40 from Ohio, 33 from Montana, 30 from Nebraska and 24 from Illinois.

Lands Patented During October, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent, covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of October, 1905, is as follows.—

LAND PATENTS ISSUED DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	October, 1905. — Number of Acres.
British Columbia Homesteads	2	320·00
British Columbia Sales	2	170·30
Coal Lands Sales	....	....
Homesteads	656	104,433·22
Mining Lands Sales	6	680·00
North-west Half-Breed Grants	21	3,680·00
Parish Sales	....	....
Quit Claim Special Grants	....	....
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co. (Under rights)	218	....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co	9	2,262·16
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants	10	12,519·77
Canadian Pacific Ry. (Souris Branch)	....	....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds	3	668·42
Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.	21	4,591·36
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	22	7,981·00
Sales	20	2,743·71
School Lands Sales	4	1,113·69
Special Grants	6	39·30
Yukon Territory Sales	1	2·54
Totals	1,001	141,205·47

In October, 1904, the number of patents issued was 540, covering an area of 91,202·19 acres, representing decreases of 461 in the number of 50,003·28 in the acreage, as compared with 1905.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of October, 1905, as compared with October, 1904, and also of the sales from the beginning of the calendar year to October 31, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY DURING OCTOBER, 1905, AND OCTOBER, 1904.

—	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		$ cts.
October, 1905	13,257·04	91,627 8
October, 1904	1,260·95	9,130 7
Increase, 1905	11,976·09	62,497 1
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 30, 05	117,589·13	781,679 7
" " '04	33,243·26	250,403 7
Increase, 1905	79,345·87	531,276 0

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway in western Canada during October, 1905, as compared with October, 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, OCTOBER, 1905, AND OCTOBER, 1904.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Price
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$
Manitoba	2,843·85	1,167·57	14,954 20	6,979 95	5 26	5 98	Inc. 1,676·2	Inc. 7,97
Assiniboia	Nil.	17,009·71	Nil.	72,158 91	....	4 24	Dec. 17,009·71	Dec. 72,15
Saskatchewan	49,074·55	2,240·00	258,420 99	18,720 00	5 27	4 79	Inc. 46,834·55	Inc. 247,70
Alberta	27,570·01	5,615·56	139,822 76	22,984 61	5 07	4 09	Inc. 21,954·45	Inc. 116,83
Totals	79,488·41	26,032·84	413,197 95	112,843 47	5 20	4 33	Inc. 53,455·57	Inc. 300,35
Vancouver sales:—			43,625 00	37,985 00	....	....	....	5,64
Aggregate from 1st July			142,870 00	117,440 00	....	....	....	25,43

The immigration season by the St. Lawrence route closed during the month, a number of vessels having delivered large contingents during the first three weeks.

Upwards of 700 immigrants have been deported by the chief medical officer of the Department of the Interior during the present season.

The report of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, for the nine months ended June 30 last, showed a revenue from operations and profit of land sales amounted to $193,471. Coal sales were 170 tons, land sales 164,138 acres, the average price being $12.50 per acre.

Instructions were issued in Italy by the government office for the protection of immigrants urging Italians not to emigrate to Canada, conditions not being adapted for the Italian people.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1905.

)URING the month of November there was no widespread disturbance of ndustry in any part of Canada. The only laces where large numbers of men were ffected being at St. John, N.B., and at Iontreal. In the former locality, how-ver, the dispute only lasted a week, and i the latter only one branch of industry as involved. With the exception of a rike of printers at Winnipeg, Manitoba, hich affected 15 shops during the first ur days of the month, there were no in-ustrial disputes west of the province of ntario in November.

nalysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—According to turns received by the department, there ere during the month of November 8 dis-tes in existence affecting various indus-es in Canada. Of these 5 began prior the first of the month, and 3 after. There re 3 less than in the previous month, d 2 more than in November, 1904. here were 12 firms and 1,059 employees ectly affected by new disputes, and 5 ms and 20 employees indirectly affected. luding those that began in previous nths, there were in all about 38 firms and 86 employees affected by trade disputes ectly or indirectly, during the month.

oss of time in working days.—The loss time to employees through trade dis-es in Canada, so far as could be ascer-ned, amounted approximately to 12,750 king days, compared with 9,750 in Oc-er, and 3,800 in November, 1904.

rades affected by new disputes.—Of the e new disputes of the month, one ected a building trade, one a clothing de, and the third concerned general nsport.

auses of new disputes.—Two of the disputes arose from demands for her wages, and one was against the in-oduction of a planing machine.

ethods of settlement.—Of the 8 disputes existence, all were terminated, so far as establishments affected were concerned, ough in a number of cases, many of strikers were still without employ-nt. Two of these were settled through tiations between the parties concerned, in the case of the remaining six, no nite settlement was reached, but con-ns ceased to be affected, either through strikers securing work elsewhere or ugh the employers filling the places of who had gone out.

Results of disputes.—In seven of the disputes that were terminated the employers were successful, and one resulted in favour of the employees.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The disputes of November which began before the first of the month were strikes of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, printers at Winnipeg, Manitoba, lithographers at Hamilton, Ont., bakers at Toronto, Ont., and iron moulders at London, Ont. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

No definite settlement was reached in the case of the strike of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which began on March 18, the progress of which has been described in previous numbers of the *Labour Gazette*.* Out of 200 men, however, who were involved in the dispute in Canada at the beginning of November, a large number obtained employment elsewhere, and the company claimed not to be affected by the dispute. Many of the strikers at Stratford, Ont., who constituted the majority of those who were out, availed themselves of the offer of free passes made by the company, and left the town to seek work elsewhere, while others obtained employment there with other firms. At the end of the month it was reported that there were 80 men still on strike there.

Strike of Printers at Winnipeg, Man.

The strike of printers at Winnipeg, Manitoba, which began on September 15 and affected 15 shops and about 70 employees, was terminated, so far as the employers were concerned, on Monday, November 6, fifty-one printers having arrived from England to take the place of the strikers on the previous Saturday. According to a report received from one of the firms involved, it was claimed that prior to this date the places of the strikers had already been about half filled, and that on November 9 the employers had fifteen or twenty more printers than they required. Most of these printers are working on a one and two years' contract. Apprentices were

* See the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 5, No. 11, p. 1272, No. 12, p. 1382; Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 93, No. 2, p. 204, No. 3, p. 334, No. 4, p. 460, No. 5, p. 580.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES C. No. 59.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.													
Metal Trades—													
Machinists	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages and changes in shop conditions.	1	....	200	....	....	....	May	8	.....		No settlement reported, but many strikers sought work elsewhere and company claimed not to be affected.
Iron moulders	London, Ont.	Objection to a fortnight's suspension owing to absence from work, and demand for a change in conditions of work.	1	.....	10	....	....	....	July	24	.....		Almost all strikers secured work elsewhere and company had enough men for work on hand.
Printing and Allied Trades—													
Printers	Winnipeg, Mn.	Demand for an eight-hour day.	15	.....	68	2	.....	....	Sept.	18	Nov.	6	Places of strikers were filled.
Lithographers	Hamilton, Ont	Demand of union for privilege of furnishing help.	2	.....	12	...	....	.....	Aug.	3	.....		No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—													
Bakers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for limitation of number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen.	3	.....	15	....	.....	.....	June	3	.....		No settlement reported, but all but five or six men had obtained work elsewhere and firms claimed not to be effected.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.													
Building Trades—													
Stonecutters	Toronto, Ont.	Against introduction of a planing machine.	1	5	52	.....	20	.....	Nov.	6	Nov.	8	Company agreed not to use machine before May 1, when matter will again be discussed.
Clothing Trades—													
Leather cutters	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages.	8	.....	13	....	....	.....	"	7	"	25	Firms claimed to be no longer affected.
General Transport—													
Longshoremen	St. John, N.B.	Demand for increase in wages	3	...	857	....	.....	.....	"	21	"	28	Work resumed at old rate.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the D. some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled [illegible] trade disputes, par-Hoylake, lands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned ; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

claimed to be a large factor in the result, as the open shop may put on as many as desired. Another factor to which the employers attributed their success in filling the places of the strikers was the ease with which the typesetting machine keyboard could be learnt. About fifty members of the Typographical Union were receiving aid from the union at the end of the month, the others having secured employment elsewhere.

A strike of *iron workers* at London, Ont., which began on July 24, owing to the suspension of some employees for absence from work, and later on, owing to a refusal of the company to grant certain changes in the conditions of employment, continued without any definite settlement. Practically all the strikers, however, had secured work elsewhere, and the company was reported to have secured enough men for the work in hand. No attempt at a settlement having been made for three months, the strike may therefore be considered to have come to an end, so far as it had any influence on industrial conditions.

A strike of *lithographers* at Hamilton, Ont., which began on August 3, continued without any definite settlement. So far as the companies were concerned, however, they claimed that they had ceased to be affected. Only twelve strikers out of about fifty were still out of work at the beginning of the month. The Duncan Lithographing Company, one of the firms involved in the dispute, claimed that the cause of the strike was their refusal to sign a contract which would place the employing of the help in the hands of the union. Prior to the dispute all their lithographers are stated to have been members of the union.

The situation remained unchanged with regard to a strike of *journeymen bakers* at Toronto, which began on June 3, owing to the refusal of three firms to agree to limit the number of apprentices to one for every three journeymen. Only five or six strikers, however, out of forty-five, were out of work at the end of the month, and the employers claimed that they were not effected.

With reference to a strike of *iron moulders*, which took place at Halifax, N.S., on July 1, the department received a report from the company, Messrs. Hillis & Sons, in which it was stated that there had never been any settlement with their men, but that they had filled all their places and the shop has been running under normal conditions since the beginning of October. The company also stated that they had made a $3,000 addition to their moulding shop since the strike, and their output in November was about 25 per cent greater than before the dispute began. It was stated that the men who went out still considered the strike in effect, but most of them had left Halifax and had gone to the United States to work.

In the October number of the *Labour Gazette,* on page 464, an account is given of a strike of stonecutters at Beebe Plain, Que., in which it was stated that about 100 stonecutters were involved, and that the dispute lasted from September 18 to the end of the month, the employees returning to work under the old conditions on September 28, 29 and 30. While this information was derived from an apparently reliable source, it has proved to be erroneous. From reports since received from both the company and the union, it appears that the disptue only lasted three days, when the company discharged the non-union men whose employment was the cause of the strike. There were 55 granite cutters who went on strike, 47 other employees were indirectly affected by the dispute, according to the company, although the union places the number indirectly affected at 16.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of longshoremen at St. John, N.B., leather cutters at Montreal, Que., stone-

cutters at Toronto, Ont., and garment workers at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Longshoremen at St. John, N.B.

A strike of longshoremen was declared on November 21, owing to a demand on the part of the union that the winter rates of wages should be 35 cents per hour, instead of 30, with double time for Sundays and holidays. On November 21, the steamer *Parisian* of the Allan line arrived in port, the first vessel on which the winter rate was to go into effect. The longshoremen declined to discharge the ship unless they were granted the new scale of wages, which the company refused. The vessel was then discharged by the aid of the ship's crew and a number of men who were brought from Montreal in the course of the week. The *Alcides* of the Dominion line arrived on November 23, and her crew commenced to discharge the cargo. On the afternoon of November 21 a conference was held between representatives of the Allan line, the Donaldson line and the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and three representatives of the Longshoremen's Union. The representatives of the union said they were willing to submit the matter to arbitration, but the companies concerned declined to arbitrate, and declared their intention not to pay more than 30 cents an hour at St. John.

There were in all 225 men brought from Montreal by the steamship companies during the week to replace the strikers. These men were under a two weeks' contract, and were paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour. Of these, however, 52 refused to work on their arrival at the docks, and either were sent back to Montreal by the union or obtained employment at the water works extension. With the remainder, however, assisted by the ships' crews, the cargoes were discharged from the vessels which had reached port.

On November 28, a meeting of the union was held when it was decided to return to work at the old rate, and on the following day a contract was signed for the season by representatives of the men and the shipping companies. The terms of the contract were as follows: The men were to receive 30 cents an hour, night and day, for general cargo, 40 cents for grain, half time for night delays; double time for Sundays and Christmas. Immediately on the settlement of the strike the local men were given employment, and those who had been brought from Montreal returned there, having been indemnified for the breaking of the two weeks' contract.

There were 857 longshoremen involve in this dispute, who were parties to th settlement, but as the navigation seaso had just begun and the necessary work wa performed during the strike by only on fifth of that number, the loss of time wa probably hardly so great as such a numb would indicate.

Strike of Leather Cutters at Montrea

On November 7 a strike of leather cutte took place in Montreal, affecting 150 me employed in eight boot and shoe factorie The cause of the dispute was the refus of the employers to grant a demand ma by the International Union of Boot a Shoe Workers for a minimum wage of $ per week. Three large factories and t or three smaller ones were not involv in the dispute, on account of existing co tracts with the union, providing that differences must be submitted to arbitrati when they cannot be otherwise settl The piece-work system prevailed in t majority of the factories, but the men co sidered that the rates were too low, owi to the increased cost of living. A sta ment was given to the press by one of employers, in which he claimed that his establishment the cutters on the pie work system were making from $13 to $ per week, and that individual contra made with the men were more favourab to them than the mimimum price d manded by the union. On November 25 t was claimed by the employers that all striking cutters had been replaced d that normal conditions were resumed.

Strike of Stonecutters at Toronto.

On November 6, a strike of stonecut employed by Messrs. Nicholson, Curti & Vick, took place at Toronto, Ont. The cause of the dispute was the introduc of a stone-planing machine, the men al ing that a rule of their local union p hibited them from working in a yard w there is a machine. The dispute affe 52 stonecutters, and indirectly 20 lab ers. After several conferences between firm and the men, a settlement was reac on November 9, when the firm agreed t to use the planing machine until May 1, 1906. On that date the exis wages agreement made with the St cutters' Union will expire, and it is ur stood that when a new agreement is dr the subject of the use of a machine ma brought up again.

The objection on the part of the st cutters to the introduction of a s planer is stated by the union to be due

the fact that it would involve the importation of cut stone, which would oblige their members to depart for some quarry town in the United States.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of November, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1905.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of the returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 326 individual work-people in Canada during the month of November were reported to the department. Of these 102 were fatal and 224 serious injuries. In addition, accidents to 15 workmen were reported which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before November. Of this number 1 was fatal. Including these, the number of fatal accidents reported in November was 4 less than in October, 1905, and 16 in excess of November, 1904; the number of serious accidents was 5 less than in October, 1905, and 61 in excess of November, 1904.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	9	17	26
Fishing and hunting	1	2	3
Lumbering	7	21	28
Mining	7	9	16
Building trades	4	7	11
Metal trades	6	55	61
Woodworking trades	1	13	14
Printing trades	.....	2	2
Clothing trades	.....	7	7
Food and tobacco preparation	2	8	10
Railway service	27	20	47
Navigation	23	11	34
General transport	5	19	24
Civic employees	2	5	7
Miscellaneous	5	14	19
Unskilled labour	3	14	17
	102	224	326

Of the 166 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 23 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 32 between 21 and 45 and 8 were over 45; 103 were over 21 years old, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the drowning of the officers and crew of the coal-laden steamer *Turbin*, near Yarmouth, N.S.; the foundering of the schooner *Mary*, near Napanee, Ont., with all her crew; the crushing to death of two miners at Makfield, B.C.; the death of two workmen by being knocked from a scaffold in Montreal, and the drowning of two sailors in the wreck of the schooner *Mary Joseph*, off the Magdalen islands, Que.

FOUNDERING OF THE STEAMER 'TURBIN.'

In a heavy gale that was raging at the time the coal-laden steamer *Turbin*, which left Sydney, N.S., for Yarmouth, N.S., on Wednesday, November 15, struck on Black ledge, near Mud island, Yarmouth, on the afternoon of Friday, November 17, and sank in ten minutes, together with a crew of 12 men, who perished.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER 'MARY.'

The schooner *Mary*, laden with coal and belonging to Napanee, while running between Oswego, N.Y., and Napanee, Ont., went to the bottom of Lake Ontario with all her crew, composed of four men, in the storm which occurred on November 6.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MAKFIELD, B.C.

Two miners employed in the gypsum mines at Makfield, six miles north of Batavia, B.C., were instantly killed on November 4. A blast loosened the dirt and rock in the roof of the tunnel in which they were standing and it fell, crushing them to death.

FATAL SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT AT MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

A scaffolding or trestle was erected on barges on each side of the sunken dredge No. 2, belonging to the Harbour Commis-

sion, for the purpose of raising the latter, and on Wednesday afternoon, November 14, two carpenters were working on the roofing of said trestle, when an iron beam, which was being shifted, struck the trestle, and the workmen lost their balance, falling to the deck of one of the barges, a distance of 53 feet. One of the workmen was instantly killed, and the other died shortly after being brought to the hospital.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER 'MARY JOSEPH,' OFF MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.

The schooner *Mary Joseph* went ashore on November 24 at Sandy Hook, Magdalen islands, Que. The captain and one sailor were saved, but two others lost their lives by drowning.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 9 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture reported as having occurred during November, as compared witht 15 in the previous month and 10 in November, 1904. Four deaths were caused by being run over, 2 by kicks from horses, 2 by falling trees and 1 by being struck by a train. The serious accidents numbered 17, 3 of which were due to contact with machinery, 3 to kicks from horses, 2 to being gored by bulls, 6 to runaways and 3 by a barn-door falling on the victim, the accidental discharge of a gun, and by a fall.

Fishing and hunting.—One fisherman, off Port Burwell, Ont., was swept overboard from his craft in a storm and was drowned. and 2 fishermen off Louisbourg, N.S., had their faces terribly lacerated by being attacked by a wild bird at sea. In October, 1905, there were 3 fatalities, and none in November, 1904.

Lumbering.—There were 7 fatal and 21 serious accidents in Montreal, Que., as compared with 11 fatalities and 16 injuries in the previous month, and 7 fatal and 9 serious accidents in November, 1904. Two of the deaths were due to drowning, 4 to contact with machinery and 1 to a falling tree. Of the serious accidents 9 were due to contact with machinery, 7 to handling of logs or lumber, 3 to cuts of axes and 2 to falls.

Mining.—Of the 7 fatalities in this class, 6 were due to falls of material and 1 by falling down a shaft 100 feet. Of the injuries, 4 also were due to falling of material, 2 to being crushed between coal cars and parts of mint, and 1 to a fall from a ladder. In October, 1905, there were 1 killed and 5 wounded, and in November a year ago 17 killed and 6 wounded.

Building trades.—In November there were four deaths from accident in this group and 7 injured, as against 2 killed and 30 injured in November last, and 8 killed and 10 injured in November, 1904. All of the said accidents, with the exception of 1 minor, were caused by collapsing scaffolds and falling from same. The exception was the cutting of an ankle-bone by being struck with an adze.

Metal trades.—There were 6 lives lost and 55 workmen seriously injured in these trades, a decrease of 2 in fatalities, but an increase of 19 in injuries, as compared with October, and 2 decrease of 1 fatality, and an increase of 22 in injured workmen as compared with November, 1904. Two deaths were caused by fall of material, 2 to falls of structural iron workers from bridges, 1 to the bursting of a fly-wheel and 1 to blood poisoning following loss of a foot. Contact with machinery was responsible for 34 of the 55 serious injuries, fall of material injured 12, 6 were due to falls and 3 to the handling of molten metal.

Woodworking trades.—An owner of a planing mill at St. Jean de Matha, Que. was struck in abdomen by a piece of wood projected from a saw and killed, and 1 other woodworkers were more or less seriously injured, 9 by contact with machinery 1 by being run over and 1 by falling into bucket of scalding water. In October there were also 1 fatality and 13 injuries and in November 1904, only 8 injuries.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no fatalities and only 2 minor accidents in these crafts—a press feeder at Quebec, Que. and at London, Ont., had their arm broken in connection with presses. The record for October was 2 injured, and in November 1904, 1 minor injury.

Clothing trades.—There were 8 workmen seriously injuired in these trades, and 1 fatalities during November, as compared with 1 fatal and 1 serious accident in October, and only 1 serious accident in November a year ago. A shoemaker at Stirling had his face burned by the explosion of acetylene gas, 2 cotton mill employes at Montreal, Que., were poisoned by substituting nitrate instead of muriate soda (salt) in their midday soup, and the others were hurt by contact with machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were 2 fatalities in this group, as compared with 1 in October and none in November, 1904. An employee of a vinegar factory at Norwich, Ont., was asphyxiated by the fumes of carbonic acid gas while cleaning out a vat, and a cheesemaker

Tring Junction, Que., was killed by a tree falling on him while chopping firewood. There were 8 workmen seriously injured, 5 by contact with machinery, 1 by falling down stairs, 1 by a tree falling on him, and another by being thrown from his vehicle, a bread van, through collision with a street car.

Railway service.—Twenty-seven railway employees lost their lives through accident during November, as compared with 18 in October, 1905, and 15 in November, 1904. On the other hand there was a diminution in the number of non-fatal injuries. Of the 27 fatalities, 14 were due to the victims being run over by engines or trains, 3 to being caught between cars, 2 in run-offs, 1 in collision, 1 to falling from a train and 1 to fall of material. Of the 20 minor injuries in 4 the victims were caught between cars, 4 were run over, 2 were injured in run-offs, 2 by falls, an engine flue bursting scalded 2 severely, a fall of material wounded 2, as did also contact with machinery, and a Pullman porter was burned through an explosion of a gasolene stove.

Navigation.—Fatal accidents claimed 23 victims in this group, an increase of 5, as compared with October, 1905. Twenty-one of these were due to drowning, among which 12, composing the crew of the ss. *Turbin,* 4 composing the crew of the schooner *Mary,* and 2 of the crew of the schooner *Mary Joseph,* as mentioned above. The third officer of a vessel was dashed by a huge wave against the deckhouse and killed; a sailor died at Little Current, Ont., from exposure during a wreck in Georgian bay, and a longshoreman at Quebec, Que., fell between a vessel and a wharf and had his skull crushed in. There were 11 minor accidents, 6 being caused by victims falling into holds of vessels or otherwise, 2 by falls of material, 1 by being caught in a hawser, 1 by being struck by an arm of a winch and 1 by being struck by a piece of board.

General transport.—The record among these workmen for November was 5 killed and 19 wounded. In October last 3 were killed and 25 wounded, and in November, 1904, 12 killed and 9 injured. One of the fatalities was caused by the victim being crushed to death between his load and a subway wall in Winnipeg, Man. A teamster at Hull, Que., was fatally injured by being kicked in the abdomen by a horse. A teamster at Lethbridge, Alta., was killed in a collision between his vehicle and a telephone pole, a teamster at Sarnia, Ont., fell from his wagon, and the load of gravel which he was teaming passed over his body. And a street railway conductor in Toronto, Ont., was run over by a street car and killed. Of the 19 minor accidents, 8 were caused by falls or being thrown from vehicles, 6 by collisions between vehicles and street or railway cars, 2 by runaways, 2 by falling material and 1 by being kicked by a horse.

Civic employees.—Two civic employees were accidentally killed during November, as compared with 3 in the previous month and none in November, 1904. A fireman in the civic asphalt plant at Winnipeg, Man., was caught in belt and killed by being drawn around a fly-wheel, and a fireman at Owen Sound, Ont., fell under the wheels of a hose truck and was killed. Of the 5 non-fatal injuries, 2 were caused by bruises, 1 of the victims being crushed between a street car and a sprinkler, and the other being crushed between 2 street cars, 2 policemen in Montreal were injured, 1 by being thrown violently to the ground by a runaway team he was trying to stop, and the other breaking his ankle by his foot turning on a round stone while on duty, and finally a fireman at Quebec, Que., had his face and hands badly burnt by an explosion of gas in a man-hole in the street.

Miscellaneous.—In this group of employees 5 deaths resulted from accidents during November, a decrease of 10, as compared with the preceding month, and of 1 as compared with November a year ago. A merchant in Montreal, Que., was electrocuted by touching an electric lamp while serving a customer; 1 member of a survey party near Calgary, Alta., was killed by a fall of 50 feet while surveying in the mountains, and another was drowned at Maniwaki, Que., while attempting to cross a creek on the ice. Of the 14 accidents causing serious injury to employees of this class, 7 were caused by contact with machinery, 3 by explosions, 3 by falls and 1 by being kicked by a horse.

Unskilled labour.—Three deaths through accident occurred to labourers in November, a decrease of 3 from October, 1905, and an increase of 1 over November of last year. A labourer at Mile End, Que., lost his life through being struck by an engine; a labourer at Kingston, Ont., was killed through an iron cylinder, weighing 3 tons, falling on him, and a labourer at Lennoxville, Que., was crushed to death by the caving in of a bank of clay. There were 17 minor accidents, 6 of which were due to falling material, 4 to falls, 1 to being struck by an engine, 1 to contact with machinery, 1 to being crushed between two street cars and 1 to the premature explosion of a blast.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1905.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Minetta, Man	Nov. 1	1			Run over by load of wheat.
"	Chatham	" 4		1	Loss of five fingers	Hand caught in corn husker.
"	Lisgar, Que.	" 10		1	Collar bone and ribs broken	Gored by a bull.
"	Belleville, Ont	" 14		1	Severely injured	Team ran away.
"	Winona, Ont	" 13		1	Badly bruised	"
"	St. Tite de Champlain, Que.	" 13		1	Arm torn off	Caught in grain cutter.
"	Somerset, Que	" 11	1			Run over by load of cordwood.
"	Gladstone, P.E.I.	" 13	1			Kicked in abdomen by horse.
"	Ascot, Que.	" 16	1			Falling tree struck him on the head.
"	Savage Mills, Que.	" 1		1	Internal injuries	Thrown from wagon.
"	Melbourne, Que.	" 1		1	Collar bone and three ribs broken.	Attacked by vicious bull.
"	South Roxton, Que.	" 3		1	Neck injured	Fell from wagon.
"	Thurlow Tp., Ont.	" 21	1			Kicked by a horse.
"	Ridgeway, Ont.	" 17		1	Severe bruises and shock	Barn door fell on him.
"	Stamford Tp., Ont	" 17		1	Side and back injured	Kicked by a horse.
"	Aberfoyle, Ont.	" 23		1	Leg broken	" "
"	Cavanville, Ont.	" 20		1	Severely injured	Accidental discharge of gun.
"	Farnham, Que.	" 24	1			Struck by train at level crossing.
"	Valcartier, Que.	" 28	1			Tree fell on him, breaking spine.
"	Henryville, Que.	" 27		1	Dangerously wounded	Crushed between barn door and load of hay.
"	Windsor Mills, Que.	" 27		1	Three ribs broken	In a runaway.
Thresher	Regina, Sask.	" 1	1			Run over by threshing machine.
"	Drayton, Ont.	" 1		1	Bone in foot broken	Run over by separator.
Farmer's son	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	" 14		1	Skull fractured	Fell from a barn loft; lit on horns of a bull.
"	St. Chrysostome, Que.	" 28		1	Face badly cut	Kicked by a colt.
Rancher	Maple Creek, Alta	" 20	1			Run over by a team.
Fishing and Hunting—						
Fisherman	Port Burwell, Ont	" 13	1			Swept overboard in a storm and drowned.
"	Louisburg, N.S.	" 14		1	Face terribly lacerated	Attacked by wild birds at sea.
"	" "	" 14		1	" "	" "
Lumbering—						
Logger	Jervis Inlet, B.C.	" 7		1	Loss of leg	Log rolled on it.
"	" "	" 1		1	Foot badly lacerated	Caught between two logs.
"	Maguawaconish, N.B.	" 13		1	Left knee badly cut	Struck with axe.

	New Dairy Land, B.C.	"	20	1			Tree fell on it.
Shantyman	Fredericton Junction, Que.	"	22		1	Collar bone broken	A tree fell on him.
"	Anstruther, Ont	"	27		1	Leg broken	Hit by heavy handspike.
"	Cedar Valley, B.C.	"	24		1	"	Log rolled upon it.
"	Ripon, Que.	"	27	1			A tree fell on his head.
"	Richmond, Que.	"	28		1	Bad cut on thigh	Struck by axe when chopping.
Saw-mill hand	Fairville, N.B.	"	9	1			By bursting of refuse machine, 'The Hog.'
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	7		1	Head severely injured	Fell from lumber pile.
"	Hintonburg, Ont.	"	3		1	Loss of four toes	Foot caught in rollers.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	13	1			While loading logs on steamboat fell overboard and was drowned.
"	Cranbrook, B.C.	"	15	1			Struck in abdomen by board from edger.
"	Indiantown, N.B.	"	20	1			Fell from deal run, 15 feet, on head ; died next day.
"	St. Eugene, Que.	"	22		1	Leg amputated	Contact with circular saw.
"	Hawkesville, Ont.	"	18		1	Loss of four fingers	" "
"	Hull, Que.	"	18		1	Loss of fingers of right hand	" "
"	Montreal, Que	"	21		1	Right hand badly cut and loss of thumb.	Contact with planer.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	9		1	Internal injuries	Struck by splinter from shingle saw.
"	Huntsville, Ont.	"	13		1	Thigh bone broken	By edging projected from saw.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	3		1	Loss of third finger	Contact with jointer.
"	"	"	6		1	Two ribs broken	Log rolled on him.
"	"	"	13		1	Head and shoulder hurt	Fell off car of lumber.
"	St. John, N.B.	"	20	1			Fell from deal run, head first.
"	Fairville, N.B.	"	20		1	Loss of right thumb	Jammed in machine in pulp mill.
Mining—							
Miner	Cornwall, Ont.	"	4	1			Fell down shaft of mine 100 ft.
"	Sydney Mines, N.S.	"	8	1			By fall of stone
"	Makfield, B.C.	"	4	2			Fall of rock and dirt from roof of tunnel.
"	Banff, Alta	"	11	1			Struck by loaded coal car.
"	Extension, B.C.	"	6		1	Ribs broken	By fall of coal.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	9		1	Collar bone broken	"
"	"	"	14		1	Severe cuts on face and head	"
"	Cumberland, B.C.	"	15		1	Internal injuries	Squeezed between car and prop in mine.
"	"	"	15		1	Head badly cut	Kicked by a mule.
"	Sydney Mines, N.S.	"	23		1	Leg broken	Fell from ladder.
"	Wellington Colliery, B.C.	"	2		1	Ribs broken	Upsetting of mine box, which fell on him.
"	" "	"	6		1	Leg broken	By fall of coal.
"	Michel, B.C.	"	16	1			By fall of rock from roof.
Quarryman	Wallace, P.E.I.	"	10	1			By fall of earth and stone.
"	"	"	19		1	Severely injured	" "
Building Trades—							
Carpenter	Brantford, Ont.	"	10		1	Ankle bones badly cut	Struck foot with adze.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	15	2			Scaffolding gave way, fell 53 feet.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	21	1			Scaffolding gave way.
"	"	"	21		1	Internal injuries	" "
"	Nicolet, Que.	"	20		1	Left leg broken	Fell from steeple, 75 feet.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	21		1	Left ankle broken	Fell from scaffold, 12 feet.
"	"	"	22		1	Right foot sprained, &c	Fell from scaffold.
"	Portage la Prairie, Man.	"	22		1	Several ribs broken	" 60 feet.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building trades—Con.						
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 6		1	Wrist broken	Fell when shingling porch.
Plasterer	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 10		2	Ribs broken, legs hurt	Scaffold broke.
Stonemason	Woodstock Ont.	" 17	1			Fell from wall, 60 feet high.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 16		1	Three ribs broken	Fell from scaffold.
"	Bromptonville, Que	" 27		1	Internal injuries	Fell down stairs.
Bricklayer	Peterborough, Ont	" 4		1	Internal injury	Fell from ladder, 15 feet.
Steamfitter	London, Ont	" 15		1	Foot crushed	Heavy piece of iron fell on it.
Slater	Toronto Junction, Ont.	" 14		1	Concussion of brain	Scaffold gave way.
Metal Trades—						
Machinist	Walkerville, Ont	" 1		1	Skull fractured	Struck by a planer.
"	London, Ont	" 2		1	Left arm broken	Struck by fragment from a wheel that burst.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 9		1	Ankle broken	Boiler head fell on it.
"	London, Ont	" 8		1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with machiney.
"	Dundas, Ont	" 10		2	Badly burned	By b rsting of a mould.
"	Guelph, Ont	" 10		1	Loss of one finger	Caught in drum of elevator.
"	Dundas, Ont.	" 15		1	Internal injuries	Heavy timber fell on him.
"	Belleville, Ont	" 15		1	Little toe broken	Iron pipe fell on it.
"	London, Ont	" 21		1	Head badly cut	Piece of scantling fell on him.
"	Quebec, Que	" 17		1	Loss of tips of two fingers	Caught in lathe.
"	"	" 16		1	Hand mangled	Drawn into machine.
"	"	" 10		1	Internal injuries	Struck by revolving piece of steel.
"	Lévis, Que	" 10		1	Leg crushed	Caught in machinery.
"	Peterborough, Ont	" 24		1	Foot crushed	Boiler head fell on it.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 2		1	Arm broken	By fall.
"	"	" 2		1	Face burned	Molten metal.
"	"	" 7		1	Foot broken	Crushed by truck.
"	"	" 10		1	Leg broken	Iron fell on leg.
"	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 27	1			Iron buggy fell on him.
"	Kingston, Ont	" 22		1	Loss of finger	Caught in machinery.
"	Gananoque, Ont	" 22		1	Loss of three fingers	Caught in a die press.
"	"	" 22		1	Internal injury	Caught in belt carried over shaft.
"	Oshawa, Ont	" 3	1			Leg broken in foundry ; died from effect.
"	Peterborough, Ont	" 24		1	Toe crushed	Boiler plate fell on it.
"	Moncton, N.B.	" 16		1	Arm broken	Caught in belting.
Structural iron worker	Quebec, Que	" 11	1			Fell from bridge, 150 feet.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 1		1	Back and legs hurt	Blown off building.
		" 20		1	Leg broken	Heavy iron girder fell on him.

"	Montreal, Que	"	30		1	Ribs broken	Fell from crib to water and was drowned.
"	Falmouth, N.S.	"	17		1	Loss of little finger	Caught in machinery.
Electrical worker	"	"	2		1	Hand crushed	" "
" foreman	Winnipeg, Man	"	17	1			Struck by portion of fly wheel which burst.
" worker	Peterborough, Ont	"	25		1	Arm cut	Slip of saw while fixing a casting.
Lineman	Tilsonbury, Ont	"	14		1	Severely bruised	Fell from pole, 20 feet.
"	Montreal, Que	"	28		1	Seriously injured	" "
Stationary engineer	Toronto, Ont.	"	16		1	Severely scalded on legs	Escape of steam.
Brass worker	London, Ont.	"	7		1	Three fingers crushed	Caught in embossing press.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	25		1	Arm badly cut	Sawing brass; saw slipped.
"	St. John, N.B.	"	3		1	Little finger cut	Caught between cogs.
Iron worker	St. Catharines, Ont	"	9		1	Head cut, dangerous	Blood poisoning set in.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	4		4	Leg broken	Unloading rails, when iron bar fell on him.
"	Montreal, Que	"	30		1	Back injured	Struck by heavy iron falling from scaffolding.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	9		1	Toe broken	By punching machine.
Moulder	Dundas, Ont	"	10		1	Legs and body burned	Explosion of molten iron.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	9		1	Leg burned	Spilling of molten iron.
Agricultural implement worker.	Hamilton, Ont	"	1		1	Finger crushed	Struck by hammer.
" "	Toronto, Ont	"	20		1	Finger crushed	Caught between stripper and punch.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	"	14		1	Large right toe burst	Caught foot in elevator.
" "	"	"	17		1	Finger nail torn off	Caught in moulding machine.
" "	Toronto, Ont	"	14		1	Leg punctured	By splinter of iron.
" "	"	"	2		1	Foot burned	Hot iron splashed on it.
" "	Brantford, Ont	"	4		1	Right ankle sprained	Fell down elevator well.
Sheet metal worker	Oshawa, Ont.	"	3		1	Eye injured	By splinter of steel from wrench.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	23		1	Index finger left hand smashed.	Caught in bumping press.
"	"	"	28		1	Loss of part of thumb	Caught in stamping press.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	27		1	Loss of part of finger	Caught in trimming machine.
"	Brockville, Ont	"	11		1	Nail torn off	Caught in break of pulley shell.
Stove worker	London, Ont	"	10		1	Thumb and index finger crushed.	Struck by trip hammer.
Woodworking Trades—							
Owner of planing mill	St. Jean de Matha, Que	"	4	1			Struck in abdomen by piece of wood projected from saw.
Woodworker	Montreal, Que	"	9		1	Double fracture of arm	Contact with machinery.
"	Port Colborne, Ont	"	4		1	Lost three fingers	Caught in planer.
"	Stevensville, Ont	"	10		1	Lost all fingers and thumb of one hand.	"
"	St. George, Ont.	"	22		1	Loss of four fingers	Contact with wood shaper.
"	Windsor, Ont.	"	4		1	Loss of end of finger	Caught in mortise machine.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	1		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with planer.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	15		1	Arm badly scalded	Fell against bucket of hot water.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	11		1	Thumb taken off	Contact with joiner.
"	Brockville, Ont.	"	10		1	Badly bruised	Fell against a large pulley.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	20		1	Wrist dislocated	Fell off step ladder.
"	Preston, Ont.	"	2		1	Fingers burst	Caught in feed rolls of sander.
Carriageworker	Guelph, Ont.	"	1		1	Loss of finger	Hand caught in belt.
Upholsterer	"	"	19		1	Four ribs broken	Run over by a wagon.
Printing and Allied Trades—							
Press feeder	Quebec, Que.	"	16		1	Arm broken	Adjusting belt on press.
"	London, Ont.	"	16		1	Double fracture of arm	Caught in fly wheel of cylinder press.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Clothing Trades—						
Shoemaker	Stirling, Ont	Nov. 20		1	Face burned	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Boot and shoe worker	Sherbrooke, Que	" 14		1	Face badly injured	Kicked by a horse.
" "	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 20		1	Thumb amputated	Caught in sole machine.
Cotton mill employee	St. John, N.B	" 4		1	Finger mangled	While cleaning machinery.
" "	"	" 4		1	Injured internally	Caught in machine and thrown off floor.
" "	Montmorency, Que	" 15		2	Poisoned but will recover	By mistake used nitrate of soda instead of muriate of soda in their soup at noon.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—						
Vinegar works employee	Norwich, Ont	" 9	1			Asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas in vinegar tank.
Cheesemaker	Tring Junction, Que	" 27	1			Chopping firewood; tree fell on him.
" assistant	" "	" 27		1	Serious injuries	" "
Baker	Montreal, Que	" 21		1	Face badly cut	His bread van collided with street car.
Boot and shoe worker	London, Ont	" 14		1	Body slightly crushed	Caught in elevator.
" "	St. Hyacinthe, Que	" 15		1	Loss of left thumb	Caught in sole cutting machine.
Cigar box maker	London, Ont	" 2		1	Three fingers crushed	Caught in embossing press.
Biscuit factory employee	"	" 17		1	Foot badly hurt	Caught between elevator and floor.
Miller	St. Catharines, Ont	" 8		1	Three ribs broken	Fell down stairs in mill.
Butcher	Louisville, Que	" 28		1	Hand badly slashed	Fell on large knife.
Railways—						
Conductor	Toronto, Ont	" 8	1			Struck by an engine.
"	Welland, Ont	" 13	1			Derailing of engine; caught under locomotive.
"	Lake Megantic, Que	" 15	1			Caught between engine and snow plough.
Engineer	Dorval, Que	" 15	1			In collision between his engine and freight train.
"	Welland, Ont	" 13		1	Cuts and bruises, &c	Engine derailed.
"	Richmond, Que	" 10		1	Wound on head	Kicked by a colt.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 2	1			Fell in front of passing train.
"	Millet, Alta	" 30		1	Head and shoulders injured	In railway wreck.
Brakeman	Quebec, Que	" 2		1	Left arm broken	Fell from train.
"	Westville, N.S	" 2	1			Run over by engine.
"	Lindsay, Ont	" 9	1			Run over by train.
"	Montreal, Que	" 16	1			Caught between cars while coupling.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 14	1			Caught between cars.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 15		1	Nose broken and other injuries.	Fell from train.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 18		1	Loss of both legs	Fell under wheels of engine.
"	Lake Megantic, Que	" 13	1			Crushed between two cars.
"	[illegible]	" 22		1	Neck and legs scalded	Engine flue burst.
"	[illegible]	" 18		1	Fingers crushed	While coupling cars.

							Run on or train.
Fireman	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	19	1			Fell under wheels of engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	23		1	Legs and arm scalded..	Engine flue burst.
"	Montreal, Que	"	28		1	Foot crushed	Run over by locomotive.
Section foreman	Halifax, N.S.	"	8	1			Run over by train.
Sectionman	Atwood, Ont.	"	18		1	Foot pierced through	Sharp pointed iron bar fell on it.
Section foreman	Komoka, Ont.	"	20	1			Struck by train.
Sectionman	London, Ont.	"	27	1			Run over by train.
Yardman	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	13	1			While coupling, caught between cars.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	26		1	Loss of fingers of left hand.	Caught between bumpers of cars.
witchman	Montreal, Que.	"	16	1			Run over by freight train.
"	Belleville, Ont	"	18	1			Crushed between engine and car while standing on foot board of pilot.
"	"	"	18	1			
"	Whitewood, Man.	"	3	1			Struck by freight train.
Transfer agent	Welland, Ont.	"	3		1	Leg broken, &c.	Run over by engine.
Baggageman	"	"	2	1			Struck by train.
"	"	"	2		1	Knee and back hurt.	" "
Palace car servant	Quebec, Que	"	2		1	Badly scalded.	Explosion of gasolene stove.
Construction hand	Wallenstein, Ont.	"	2		1	Badly crushed	Caught between dump car and bridge.
"	Brandon, Man	"	13	1			Struck by freight train.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	14	1			Heavy timber fell on him.
"	"	"	14	1			Fell from wagon, striking tongue.
"	Limehouse, Ont.	"	18	1			Run over by train.
Car shop worker	Toronto Junction, Ont	"	1	1			Run over by car.
"	Montreal, Que	"	7		1	Right leg crushed	Heavy iron fell on it.
"	Calgary, Alta	"	13	1			Crushed by back wheel of tender.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	16		1	Arm broken	Caught in belting and twisted arm around pulley.
"	Ottawa, Ont	"	18		1	Three fingers lost..	Contact with shaper.
Navigation —							
Fireman on ship	Quebec, Que	Nov.	3		1	Probably fatal injuries	Fell into hold of vessel.
" "	St. John, N.B	"	17		1	Spine dislocated	Fell through unfinished wharf.
Third officer	Halifax, N.S.	"	17	1			Dashed against deck-house by wave.
Sailor	Prescott, Ont.	"	7	1			Fell overboard; drowned.
"	Montreal, Que	"	12		1	Spine broken	Fell 20 feet.
"	Port Burwell, Ont.	"	12	1			Swept overboard; drowned.
"	St. Antoine, Que.	"	16		1	Leg broken	Caught in hawser.
"	Little Current, Ont.	"	29	1			Died from exposure after wreck of vessel.
"	Magdalen Islands, Que.	"	27	2			Wreck of schooner. Drowned.
Crew of *Turbin*	Off Yarmouth, N.S.	"	17	12			Vessel foundered. All hands lost.
Crew of schooner *Mary*	Near Napanee, Ont.	"	6	4			" " "
Longshoreman	Quebec, Que	"	3	1			Fell between wharf and ship; skull crushed.
"	"	"	6		1	Seriously injured	Fell 13 feet.
"	"	"	6		1	Leg broken	Bale of goods fell on it.
"	Three Rivers, Que.	"	6		1	Skull injured	Struck by arm of winch.
"	Quebec, Que	"	3		1	Internal injuries	Fell into hold of vessel.
"	Montreal, Que	"	15		1	Shoulder blade broken	Fell into hold.
"	"	"	17		1	Head badly cut	Bar of steel fell on it.
"	"	"	30		1	Ribs broken	Struck by piece of board.
General Transport—							
Teamster	Hull, Que	"	3	1			Kicked in abdomen by horse.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	8		1	Right leg broken	Fell from vehicle.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	14	1			Caught between subway wall and load.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
General transport—Con.						
Teamster	Lethbridge, Alta.	Nov. 14	1			Team ran away, colliding with telephone pole.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 4		1	Loss of one finger, &c.	While unloading, bar of iron fell on him.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 14		1	Head badly hurt	Fell from his vehicle.
"	Sarnia, Ont.	" 24	1			Fell from wagon and load of gravel ran over his body.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23		1	Head and back hurt	Thrown out of wagon in runaway.
Carter	Quebec, Que.	" 6		1	Thigh fractured	Kicked by a horse.
"	"	" 11		1	Arm broken	Fell from vehicle.
Street railway conductor	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	1			Run over by street car.
" "	Hamilton, Ont.	" 28		1	Leg and body bruised	Fell from car.
Motorman	"	" 21		1	Back hurt, cuts, &c.	Collision between gravel train and street car.
"	"	" 21		1	Leg bruised and other wounds.	" " "
Cartage agent	Toronto, Ont.	" 18		1	Collar bone broken, &c	By collision between express wagon and street car.
Express driver	"	" 17		1	Loss of foot	Fell from vehicle and was run over.
"	"	" 17		1	Head injured	Fell from express.
	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10		1	Hip badly hurt	Team ran away.
"	"	" 16		1	Back injured	Struck by train.
"	London, Ont.	" 27		1	Ear torn off	In collision between express and street car.
Coachman	Montreal, Que.	" 12		1	Internal injury	Run over by vehicle.
Coal driver	Hamilton, Ont.	" 17		1	Severely injured	Thrown from vehicle in collision with engine.
Freight handler	Waterville, Ont.	" 20		1	Double fracture of leg	Barrel of paint fell on it.
Civic Employees—						
Civic employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 8		1	Lung burst	Crushed between street car and sprinkler.
Policeman	Montreal, Que.	" 7		1	Broken ankle	Foot turned on round stone while he was on duty.
"	"	" 29		1	Several ribs broken	Thrown to ground by runaway team.
Fireman civic asphalt plant	Winnipeg, Man.	" 11	1			Caught in belt and drawn round fly-wheel.
Fireman of paving work	London, Ont.	" 10		1	Several ribs broken	Caught between street cars.
Fireman	Quebec, Que.	" 20		1	Face and hands severely burned.	Explosion of gas in manhole.
"	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 25	1			Fell under wheels of truck.
Miscellaneous—						
Merchant	Montreal, Que.	" 13	1			Electrocuted while serving a customer.
Member of survey party	Calgary, Alta.	" 20	1			Fell 50 feet in mountains.
" "	Maniwaki, Que.	" 29	1			Drowned while crossing creek on the ice.
Hotel owner	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 6		1	Severe injuries	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Bartender	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 1		1	Jaw broken	Fell down stairs.
Soap factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	" 1		1	Finger crushed	Caught in pressing machine.
Brickmaker	Lennoxville, Que.	" 27	1			Skull fractured by falling of clay.
" "	Chatham, Ont.	" 11	1			Caught in belt; whirled around shafting.

Paper box factory hand	London, Ont.	"	20		1	Loss of parts of fingers	Caught in calander rolls.
Paper mill hand	Toronto, Ont.	"	17		1	Hand badly bruised	Contact with moving belt.
Watchman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	7		1	Hand and face burned	Explosion of lamp.
Horse trainer	Toronto, Ont.	"	16		1	Concussion of brain	Thrown head first from colt.
Stableman	Brantford, Ont.	"	25		1	" "	Fell from hay loft
Broommaker	St. Thomas, Ont	"	15		1	Thumb badly cut	Contact with shaper.
"	"	"	23		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with saw.
Messenger	Toronto, Ont.	"	3		1	Thigh broken	Kicked by horse.
Clerk	Joliette, Que.	"	30		1	Hands burned	Hot water furnace boiler exploded.
Unskilled Labour—							
Labourer	Mile End, Que.	"	8	1			Struck by engine.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	3		1	Head badly bruised	Fell from lumber pile.
"	"	"	10		1	Loss of arm	Struck by engine.
"	Kingston, Ont.	"	15		1	Spine injured	Struck by falling cylinder weighing 3 tons.
"	"	"	15	1			" "
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	16		1	Head cut	Struck by falling brick.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	21		1	Foot crushed	In grain elevator.
"	"	"	23		1	Rib fractured	Bags of flour fell on him.
"	"	"	23		1	Dislocation of shoulder	" "
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	16		1	Foot crushed	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	London, Ont.	"	20		1	Severe scalp wound	Struck by a scantling.
"	"	"	10		1	Internal injuries	Crushed between two street cars.
"	Lévis, Que.	"	4		1	Right leg broken	Premature explosion of blast.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	22		1	Leg broken	Fell on ice.
"	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	"	18		1	Ankle sprained	By a fall.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	30		1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold, 30 feet.
"	Lennoxville, Que.	"	28	1			Struck by falling bank of clay.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN OCTOBER.

Farmer	Patton Springs, Que.	Oct	28		1	Bruised and cut on head	Fell from wagon.
Farm hand	Mark's Mills, Que.	"	28		1	Collar bone broken	Wagon collided with another.
Sawmill hand	Danville, Que.	"	25		1	Arm broken and head bruised.	While engaged putting on a belt.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	23		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
Broom factory hand	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	29		1	Three fingers of each hand lacerated.	Caught in jointer.
Carriageworker	Yarker, Ont.	"	21	1			Clothing caught in auger, choking him to death.
Rubberworker	Toronto, Ont.	"	24		1	Back of hand badly cut	Caught under knife of slitting machine.
"	"	"	31		1	Three fingers crushed	Caught hand in rolls.
Stoveworker	Brockville, Ont.	"	31		1	Foot burnt	Splashing of molten metal.
Agricultural implement worker	Hamilton, Ont.	"	6		1	Arm broken, &c.	Fell from ladder while oiling machinery.
" "	"	"	26		1	Blood poisoning	Ram piece of steel in finger.
Electrical worker	Peterborough, Ont.	"	30		1	Second finger cut	Casting fell on it.
"	"	"	31		1	Left hand lacerated	Steel clipping caught in hand.
"	"	"	30		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught between steel slab and truck.
"	"	"	30		1	Second finger cut	Caught between tool and lathe chuck.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1905.

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Combined station and dwelling and combined freight-shed and baggage-room at McIntyre's Lake, N.S.; date of contract, October 2, 1905; amount of contract, $2,975.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Foreman carpenter	2 25
Carpenters	1 75
Painters	1 75
Masons	2 50
Builders' labourers	1 35
Common labourers	1 25

Rebuilding of wharf at Lachine, Que.; date of contract, November 2, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than
Builders' labourers	$0 20 per hr., 9 h. per day.
Steam rock drillers	2 60 per day of 10 hours.
Common labourers	1 50 " 10 "
Stone cutters, (rough work)	0 37½ per h., 8 h. per day.
Stone cutters, (better class of work)	0 40 " 8 "
Masons	0 35 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	2 25 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	0 25 per h., 9 h. per day.
Machinists	2 25 per day of 9 hour.
Stationary engine engineer	0 25 per h., 10 h. per day.
Stationary engine fireman	1 50 per day of 10 hours.
Steam derrick fireman	1 50 " 10 "
Tug captain	50 00 per month and board.
" engineer	65 00 " "
" fireman	28 00 " "
" deckhands	21 00 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 50 per day of 10 hours.
" 2 horses and wagon	4 00 " 10 "

Wiring of new round-house, machine shop, offices and yard at St. John, N.B.; date of contract, October 2, 1905; amount of contract, $2,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Electrical wiremen	1 66⅔
Labourers	1 40

Creosoted pile wharf at Pictou, N.S.; date of contract, November 2, 1905; amount of contract, $29,700.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Builders' labourers	1 50
Common labourers	1 25
Wharf carpenters	1 50
Men on pile driver	1 35
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Four thousand feet of railway from North Sydney station to Sydney mines, N.S.; date of contract, November 20, 1905; amount of contract, $12,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Masons	3 00
Blacksmiths	2 00
Carpenters	2 00
Blasters	1 65
Labourers	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Telegraph lines on the Prince Edward Island Railway; date of contract, November 22, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

The rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour employed by the contractor, and for the hire of teams shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current rate, or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister whose decision shall be final.

Sub-structures of bridges at St. Leonard Junction and at Mitchell, Que.; date of contract, November 24, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Blacksmiths	1 75
Concrete men	1 35
Masons	2 50
Labourers	1 25

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Construction of a combined lighthouse and dwelling with outbuildings at Grosse Roche, Saguenay river, county of Saguenay, Que.; date of contract, October 3, 1905; amount of contract, $1,550.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Carpenters	1 50
Joiners	1 75
Painters	1 75
Masons	2 50
Blacksmiths	1 75
Builders' labourers	1 50
Ordinary labourers	1 25

Construction of a wooden building on Low Point, east side of entrance to Sydney Harbour, in the county of Cape Breton and Province of Nova Scotia; date of contract, October 23, 1905; amount of contract, $1,800.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 9 hours. Not less than
	$ cts.
Carpenters	2 00
Painters	2 00
Masons	3 00
Bricklayers	3 50
Blacksmiths	2 00
Common labourers	1 35
Builders' labourers	1 50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

During the month of June there were issued in Canada 522 patents. Of these there were 36 relating to agriculture, 1 each to fishing and hunting industries, 7 to mining, 10 to railway construction and 58 to building trades. There were 50 patents of interest to metal industries, and there were 48 electrical inventions. In the woodworking industries there were 20 patents, in printing and allied trades there were 9, in textile industries there were 2, and in clothing trades 30. There were 11 patents connected with the preparation of food and tobacco, 4 concerned the leather trade, 19 related to the railway service, and 29 to other modes of transportation. In addition to these there were about 50 relating to miscellaneous industries, the remaining patents being of minor industrial importance.

The inventions relating to *agriculture* included, among others, 5 grain separators, 2 cream separators and a churn, a threshing machine, a grain binder, a disc plough, a combined cultivator and seeder, apparatus for making fertilizers, and a machine for topping beets. A process was patented for preserving fresh fruit during storage and transportation, which consists in placing the fresh fruit in ordinary cans or packages and then storing the same in a perfectly air-tight chamber, so as to exclude all ventilation.

The invention relating to the *fishing* industry was a machine for decapitating fish, and that relating to *lumbering* was a device for loading lumber.

The patents relating to *mining* comprised two ore concentrators, a core-drilling apparatus, a furnace for roasting zinc ores, and three processes for extracting metal from their ores, including a method for the extraction of platinum, and an electric process for separating gold and silver from silicious particles in mill pulp.

The inventions concerning *railway construction* were three rail fasteners, a railway crossing, two switches, a rail, a tie, an anti-spreading device for rails, and a railway switch guard. The switch guard comprised a bottom plate adapted to be fitted between two converging rails, provided at its smaller end with springs supporting a top plate lying between the rails, and at its other end connected with

a sliding plate, which is also connected with the verticallv moving top plate.

Among the many inventions relating to the *building trades* there may be mentioned two brick-making machines, two machines for making building blocks, two concrete mixers, two means of erecting concrete structures, an excavator, a process of cement manufacture, five moulds for building blocks, a process of making wall facing, a device for spraying paint, and numerous patents for doors, window sashes, locks, latches and hinges.

Among those concerning *metal trades*, there were five boilers, two rotary engines, five nut locks, three cooking stoves, a petroleum stove, and a heating stove, four lubricators, a wire-working machine, and a die for tying intersecting wires.

The *electrical* inventions included three patents for telephones, three electro-static separators, a process for refining silver, a process of freeing materials from fluid, three devices for centrifugal machines, a process of electric heating, two patents for telegraphy by wire, and one for wireless telegraphy.

The inventions relating to *woodworking* comprised six articles of furniture, six musical instruments, three saws, a lathe, an augur, a composition for filling and cleaning wood, and two patents relating to the coopering industry.

The patents relating to *printing* and allied trades consisted of two inking rollers, a feeder for presses, a printing frame, a transfer press, typesetting machinery, justifying mechanism, a process of making half tone engravings, and bookbinding mechanism.

The two inventions relating to *textile trades* were a cotton chopper and a cotton-picking finger. Those relating to *clothing trades* comprised six shoe-making machines, two seams for shoes, four patents for welt for boots, two systems for cutting garments, three dyeing machines, a collar-trimming machine, five articles of wear or accessories, and eight relating to laundries.

The inventions concerning the preparation of *food and tobacco* included two processes of purifying sugar, a distilling process, a cheese cutter, a machine for packing tea, a process of tobacco manufacture, a machine for stripping tobacco, and a mould for shaping cigar butts.

Those relating to the *leather trade* comprised a machine for splitting leather, a leather-working tool, a valise, and harness.

The inventions connected with the *railway service*, included among others two air brakes, three couplers, two cars, heating apparatus for freight cars, a hood and smoke pipe for round houses, and a car and engine replacer. There was patented a mechanism for controlling trains on the principle of an electric circuit in combination with the air brake.

Among the inventions relating to other means of *transport*, there were three automobiles, two traction engines, two means for retarding vessels, four wheels and tires and two brakes.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were twelve business utilities, three windmills, and processes for the manufactures of refractory articles, for recovering glycerine from spent soap lyes and for utilizing the scales from calcium carbide ingots. There were also five patents relating to the manufacture of gas, three to the manufacture of calcium carbide, four to the manufacture of paper, four to the manufacture of bags, and two to the manufacture of glass.

INSURANCE AND BENEVOLENT FEATURES OF SOME ONTARIO LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

THE information contained in the present article has been obtained from the detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies of Ontario, giving the transactions of these societies during the year 1904.

In previous volumes of the *Labour Gazette* there are given particulars of benefit societies of an industrial nature registered in Ontario, relating to the years 1899, 1900 and 1903, to which reference may be made for purposes of comparison.* The tables are given below containing similar particulars for 1904, the first of which deals with life insurance and the second with sick and funeral benefits.

* See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 1, No. 4, page 18; Vol. II, No. 6, page 367; Vol. V, No. 8, page 871.

With regard to life insurance, no change in the number or names of the societies conferring these benefits compared with the previous year, but there was an increase of 37 in their membership, and an increase of $2,679.94 in the amount of insurance and disability benefits paid in Ontario.

[illegible] was an addition of one labour organization conferring sick and funeral benefits in 1904, compared with the previous year. There was an increase in the membership of these societies amounting to 545, a decrease in funeral benefits of $44, and an increase in sick benefits amounting to $4,031.58. The assets of these societies were $44,609.13 on December 31, 1904, compared with $37,819.99 on December 31, 1903.

Le Société des Artisans Canadiens Français, which was included in the previous table, has been omitted, as it is not, strictly speaking, a labour organization.

TABLE I.—LIFE INSURANCE OR BENEFITS IN THE NATURE THEREOF.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 7.

Short Name of Society.	Total membership in Ontario, Dec. 31, 1904.	Number of insurance certificates in force anywhere on Dec. 31, 1904.	Amount of insurance in force anywhere on Dec. 31, 1904.	Number of claims matured in Ontario during 1903.	Amount of insurance benefits paid in Ontario during 1904.	Amount of disability benefits paid in Ontario during 1904.	Total assets anywhere on Dec. 31, 1904.
			$		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Federated Letter Carriers	202	380		2	741 00		1,463 60
Hamilton Police Benefit Fund	55	55			1,063 47	504 00	26,089 30
London Police Benefit Fund	43	43				808 84	22,493 67
Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund	188	188			2,271 78	1,011 80	38,954 68
Toronto Police Benefit Fund	324	324		3	3,200 00	10,277 20	202,644 48
Total	812	990		5	7,276 25	12,601 84	291,645 73

TABLE II—SICK AND FUNERAL BENEFITS.

Short Name of Society.	Number of members reported at December 31, 1904.	Number of members who died during 1904. (†Members' children. *Members' wives.)	Amount paid for funeral benefits. (†Members' children. *Members' wives.)	Number of members sick during 1904.	Number of weeks' sickness experienced during 1904.	Amount paid for sick benefits during 1904.	Amount paid for medical attendance during 1904.	Amount paid for special relief during 1904.	Assets at December 31, 1904.
			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bain Wagon Co. Employees' M. B. Association	221	1	.....	78	213	620 83	.....	.....	298 29
Bartenders' Benevolent Association	83	2	198 00	[illegible]	34	124 50	61 80	.....	572 27
Bertram Engine Works Co. M. B. A.	117	1	50 00	41	97	383 65	216 70	.....	168 61
Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1 of Ontario	155	5	500 00	.....	.....	.....	14 50	.....	1,193 38
Brown Bros., Limited, Employees' B. Society	31	.....	.....	8	24	88 00	.....	.....	168 44
Canada Foundry Co. Employees' B. M. Society	1,120	8	240 00	175	562	2,248 08	166 25	30 00	1,974 80
Canada Atlantic Ry. Employees' L. and D. Society	61	.....	.....	21	57	170 50	.....	.....	240 14
Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, Employees' B. Society	299	.....	.....	47	181	474 25	299 75	10 00	490 18
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 27, Toronto	358	† 2 * 1	600 00 40 00	† 78 *	278	1,389 15	.....	538 10	5,265 33
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 55, Hamilton	194	1	50 00	78	172	858 75	.....	78 50	3,697 93
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 59, Brantford	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 45	309 29
Cobban Mfg. Co.'s Employees' M. B. Society	161	.....	.....	21	84	254 50	.....	.....	100 00
Cockshutt Plow Co. Relief Association	275	2	80 00	61	228	860 85	.....	60 00	187 12
Dominion Expressmen's S. B. A.	304	4	200 00	65	250	1,501 00	.....	.....	2,456 00
Gendron Mfg. Co.'s Employees' M. B. Society	124	.....	.....	39	111	573 12	52 50	.....	134 78
Globe Printing Co.'s Employees' B. Society	73	.....	.....	8	56	262 50	.....	.....	1,158 59
Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co. Employees' S. B. Society	200	.....	.....	16	83	364 40	.....	.....	360 32
Hamilton Steel and Iron Co.'s Employees' B. Society	460	3	150 00	66	310	1,548 00	449 40	.....	561 78
Heintzman & Co.'s Employees' Benefit Society	140	2	100 00	15	87	521 00	.....	.....	199 26
Italian Workingmen's Association of Ontario	50	.....	.....	1	1	4 00	44 00	.....	325 53
Karn & Co.'s Employees' M. B. Association	89	.....	.....	11	16	54 50	96 25	.....	253 61
Massey Harris (Toronto) Employees' M. B. Society	976	† 7 * 1	420 00 *30 00	† 272 *	965	2,791 75	.....	15 00	610 96
Massey Harris (Brantford) Relief Association	776	1	48 00	119	403	1,569 20	.....	165 00	1,887 22
Methodist Book and Publishing House Employees' B. Society	135	.....	.....	23	69	276 00	.....	.....	884 12
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102	306	2	440 00	20	96	384 00	.....	.....	802 05
Polson Iron Works' Benefit Association	300	2	100 00	48	82	329 95	70 00	.....	299 04
Postal Benefit Association, Toronto	115	3	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 44
	117			12	65	390 00	150 00	43 24	7,906 53

Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91	750	7	840 00	42	202	808 00			2,579 34
Verity Plow Company Relief Association	375			96	406	1,249 06			380 77
W. & J. G. Grey's Employees M. S. B. Society	120			42	131	506 92			138 50
Totals	10,006	60	4,511 00	1,573	5,640	21,896 13	1,835 52	970 64	43,609 13

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during November, 1905.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Live Stock Associations.

Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1904. King's Printer, 1905.

The volume of reports of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario for 1904 contains the annual reports of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and the Poultry Associations of western and eastern Ontario; and also a report of addresses delivered at the Provincial Winter Fair held at Guelph on December 7, 1904.

In addition to a large amount of technical information relating to this branch of industry, a number of interesting statistics are given, showing the progress of the province in the keeping of live-stock. The following figures showing the number and value of live stock in Canada and in Ontario are taken from the returns of the Dominion census of 1901:—

	Canada.	Ontario.
No. of horses	1,577,493	721,138
No. of cattle	5,576,451	2,487,806
No. of sheep	2,510,239	1,046,456
No. of swine	2,353,828	1,562,696
Total No. of live stock	12,018,011	5,818,096
Total value of live stock	$275,167,627	$131,827,762
No. of head of pure-bred live stock	173,303	107,217
Value of pure-bred live stock	$8,802,985	$5,092,002

BRITISH REPORTS.

Mines and Quarries.

Mines and quarries: General report and statistics for 1904. Part III.—Output, London: Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, 155. Price, 1s. 6d.

Accordings to the Report on Mines and Quarries in Great Britain during 1904, the total value of the minerals raised in that year amounted to £97,477,639, a decrease of £4,330,765 as compared with 1903. The decrease is accounted for by a fall in the average price of coal from 7s. 7·93d. per ton to 7s. 2·58d. per ton. The total output of coal was 232,428,272 tons, the value being £83,851,784. In the previous year, although the output was less by two million tons, the value was £88,227,547. The total quantity of coal which left the country in 1904, in the form of exports to foreign states or as fuel for ships, amounted to 65,822,035 tons, leaving 166,606,237 tons for home consumption. There was an increase of 58,637 tons in the output of iron ore, but the value was less than in 1903 by £104,123.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Government Industrial Arbitration.

Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour No. 60, September, 1905. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905. Pages, 332.

The subject of the various forms of government industrial arbitration in different countries of the world is dealt with in the bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for September, 1905. The systems of compulsory arbitration prevailing in New Zealand and New South Wales are described at length, and special attention is also paid to the progress of the movement for arbitration in Great Britain, where the plan has been followed of registration of voluntary boards of conciliation and arbitration, and of conciliation through the friendly offices of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade at the request of the parties to a dispute. In France voluntary

boards of conciliation exist under the title of 'Conseils des prud'hommes,' which are recognized by the state as in England, and certain powers of mediation are granted to local magistrates. The legislation on this subject enacted in other countries of Europe, in the United States and Canada is also described.

Labour Statistics of Iowa.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, 1903-1904. Des Moines: State Printer, 1905. Pages, 456.

The biennial report of the Bureau of Labour statistics of Iowa for the years 1903-1904 contains a report on the factory inspection in Iowa for that period, statistics showing the graded wages and salaries, with hours worked per day and week in the different counties of the state, a list of the new industries established in Iowa since 1902, with profitable locations for new industries. The volume also contains statistics relating to trade unions, earnings and expenditures of wage-earners and immigration. A copy is given of the wages scales and trade agreements which went into effect in Iowa since March 1, 1903, and a compilation is made of the labour laws of Iowa. Recommendations are made for new legislation to restrict the employment of children and provide a record of age and school attendance, to require the inspection of steam boilers, to establish a state free employment department, to provide a penalty for the removal of safeguards to machinery, and to require a report of all industrial accidents which disable employees, to the Commissioner of Labour Statistics.

Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania.

Thirty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1904. Harrisburg, Pa.: State Printers, 1905. Pages, 459.

The report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania for 1904 contains the ninth of a ten-year series of statistics relating to the operations of certain industrial establishments, in relation to the capital invested, the value of material used and of the product, the days in operation and the number of the employees, their daily wages and yearly earnings. Comparative figures are given for all the years in the series. The report contains in addition a paper on 'Consanguinity of Labour and Education,' by William J. Tucker, D.D., and some historical notes relating to the iron and steel industry in Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER, 1905.

DURING the month of November the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type, and brass crown seals..	$ 524
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.. ..	33
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads; also postmarking and stamping ink, and wooden boxes..	569
Making and repairing post office scales.	449
Supplying mail bags..	319
Repairing mail bags..	1,033
Making and repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings..	2,168
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, railway mail clerks tin boxes and portable letter boxes..	84
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..	29
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms..	2,150

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1905.

Quebec:—

Montreal.—Garment workers (*), clothing workers.

Ontario:—

Berlin.—Brewery workers.

Windsor.—Plasterers.

* The members of this union were formerly affiliated with the National Trades Congress of which organization the charter was returned and one applied for from the United Garment Workers of America.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Sunday Trading.

On October 26, at Hamilton, the firm of Harakas & Saemenes, who keep a confectionery store, and were charged with selling ice-cream on Sunday, were fined $5 by the police magistrate. His Honour held that in Canada it would not do for a confectioner to add quick lunches to his business for the purpose of selling ice cream. It had to be shown that where the lunches were sold was a place open every day for the public and not just something to evade the law.

(R. vs. Harakas, Hamilton, October 25, Police Court.)

Sunday Papers.

The question of the sale of Sunday papers also came up in Hamilton during the last month. One B, a newsboy, was charged with a breach of the Lord's Day Act in selling newspapers on Sunday in pursuance of his daily calling. After hearing evidence, the police magistrate delivered the following judgment:—

'The defendant is accused of selling newspapers and thereby pursuing his ordinary calling on Sunday, August 6, 1905, contrary to the provisions of the consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, chapter 104, which enact that it not lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, labourer or other person whatsoever, on the Lord's Day to sell, &c., &c.

'As regards the charge under consideration, defendant's counsel contends that the defendant is neither a merchant nor a tradesman, and that to find him guilty, he must be held to be one or the other.

'This is equivalent to saying that the statute should be interpreted as if the words "or any person whatsoever" were absent therefrom or should receive no notice or consideration whatever. Now the decisions of the Superior Courts do not go so far as that. They give effect to these words, and from such decisions is evolved the doctrine of "ejusdem generis" which, after all, is what the learned counsel relies on.

'We have only to ascertain, therefore, if any of the various decisions based on this principle of interpretation are analagous to and govern the case in question.

'To me, it appears clear that the "res gestae" of the several decisions cited and relied on by the defendant, is whether or not the accused person was of the kind or class of those persons designated in the statute, and a finding that defendant, by reason of his occupation and calling is "ejusdem generis" with a merchant or tradesman, will not be at variance with any one of such decisions.

'For instance neither a coachman nor a barber, although both work and labour, is designated in the statute, and neither of them follows the same kind of occupation as any one of those designated, and the mere fact of their occupation requiring personal work or labour, does not constitute either a "workman" or "labourer" within the generally accepted meaning of these terms.

'But to say that a person whose regular and ordinary vocation is such as I find defendant's to be, namely, that of buying and selling magazines and newspapers on a comparatively large scale, is of the class or kind known as a tradesman will not, I think, be contrary to what most men of ordinary sense and judgment would assent to, and in my opinion the defendant is a person "ejusdem generis" with "tradesman" and within the legal meaning and interpretation of the said statute.

'I therefore adjudge the defendant to be guilty of the charge laid against him and order him to pay a fine of $20 and the costs, and in default of distress that he be imprisoned in the common jail for the space of thirty days.'

(R. vs. Birk, Hamilton, November 7, 1905, Police Court.)

The Sale of Cigars on Sunday.

In the case of the Empress hotel in Toronto, Kingsford, P.M., has decided that the Lord's Day Act does not forbid hotelkeepers from selling cigars to their guests. His Honour held that, as they are allowed to carry on a hotel business on Sunday, their guests can buy cigars just as they buy meals or beds, but adds that this does not allow them to sell to the outside public.

(R. vs. Skelsey, Toronto, November 24, 1905, Kingsford, P.M.)

Work of Necessity.

The case of the Lord's Day Alliance against O'B., foreman of the blacksmith shop in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway construction works at Goderich, was heard by the police magistrate

on November 3. The alleged infraction of the Lord's Day Act consisted in completing some work in fitting up a steam shovel after it had been replaced on the bank after the big landslide, a work which the contractor maintained was necessary to the safety of the shovel.

Judgment was rendered dismissing the action, each party paying its own costs.

(R. vs. O'Brien, November 10, 1905, Police Court, Goderich.)

Two printers were recently fined at Winnipeg on the charge of wrongfully and unlawfully following about one J.F. for the purpose of compelling him to abstain from doing something which he had a perfect right to do. It appears that there was a strike on, and one H.R. was employed on picket duty to dissuade men from working at the Stovel Company. J.F., an Englishman, had commenced work shortly before, and had been continuously followed about, and on one occasion claimed to have been assaulted. Under the circumstances established by the evidence, the police magistrate fined each of the accused $5 with costs.

(R. vs. Reynolds, October 30, 1905, Daly, P.M.)

Action Between Foundries.

In the action by the Gurney Foundry Company against the Western Foundry Company, the official referee, Mr. J. R. Cartwright, has delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, and awarded them $2,000 damages. The case arose out of the fact that in 1903 both foundries were embarrassed by a strike in their moulding shops, and the Western Company were charged with having induced several of the Gurney Company's moulders, who were under a contract, to desert them. To recover for loss thus sustained, the Gurney Company took action for $15,000.

(Gurney Foundry Co. vs. Western Foundry Co., Toronto, November 2, Cartwright, Referee.)

Union Funds.

In connection with the Metallic Roofing Company case, referred to in the November number of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 598, application was made on October 28 for judgment on the verdict, and also by the defendants that the verdict be quashed.

McMahon, J., reserved judgment, and has now given judgment confirming the verdict, and restraining the Metallic Workers' Union from interfering with the plaintiffs. The text of the judgment, which is very sweeping in its terms, is as follows:—

'On the answers by the jury on questions submitted to them, I direct that judgment be entered for the defendants after thirty days for $7,500, with costs against the defendants individually and as representing all persons who, on August 7, 1902, constituted the association of persons known as Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association or Alliance, and declaring that the property of the said association of persons, known as Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association or Alliance, in the hands of said defendants, or any or either of them, or in the hands of any other person or persons or body corporate in trust or for use of the said Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association of the said Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, or to which the said two associations of persons, or either of them, are beneficially entitled, are liable to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs against the defendants in action for damages and costs. And perpetually restraining the defendants and all persons members of the said two associations, their servants or agents from conspiring to injure the plaintiffs in their trade and business, or from using any threats or making or causing to be made any communication in writing or otherwise to the plaintiffs' customers or any of them, or to any other person or persons or body corporate to refrain from dealing with the plaintiffs. And also perpetually restraining the said defendants and all other persons who are or may be members of the said two associations from watching or besetting or causing to beset the plaintiffs' works or any of them, or the approaches thereto, or the places of residence, or any place where they might happen to be of any workmen now or hereafter employed by the plaintiff, for the purpose of persuading or preventing any such workman from working for the plaintiffs and from procuring any persons who are or may be in the employ of the plaintiffs to commit any breach of their contracts with the plaintiffs, and from persuading any person or persons or body corporate from entering into any contract with the plaintiffs.'

(Metallic Roofing Co. vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Toronto, November 11, 1905, McMahon, J.)

Injunction Against Strikers.

Mr. Justice Meredith has granted an interim injunction restraining the striking employees of the Hough Lithographing

Company from interfering with the company's employees or inducing them to leave the firm's employ. The injunction is directed against thirteen defendants in an action now pending between the Hough Company and the union.

(Hough Lithographing Co. vs. Feather et al, Toronto, October 30, 1905, Meredith, J.)

Alien Labour Case.

The second charge brought against Jas. E. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, for a breach of the Alien labour Act, was sustained. The accused was charged with importing from the United States a German workman, under contract to work for the Rolph Clarke Lithographing Company. He was found guilty and fined $50 and costs.

(R. vs. Merrick, November 17, 1905, Toronto, Denison, P.M.)

Action to Account.

M. was an employee of C. and took action against his employer for an account of profits of an alleged partnership, and in the alternative for an account of profits under an alleged agreement made between plaintiff as employee and defendant as employer, by which the former became entitled to define shares in the net profits of the business carried on by M.

At the trial it was held that the plaintiff was not a partner, and the defendant then offered evidence for the purpose of proving his allegation that the statement of net profits furnished by M. was false and fraudulent.

Upon the evidence adduced the court held that actual fraud was established in respect of one item, namely, a charge made by M. of $2,500 per annum for five years' salary.

By express agreement with the plaintiff M's salary was to have been $1,500 per annum. The fact that he had made this excessive charge of $5,000 and withdrawn that sum from the net profits otherwise distributable was not disclosed by M. to the plaintiff. The statements furnished did not show it. The court directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for payment to him by the defendant and his proportion of the sum of $5,000 profits fraudulently taken by the defendant M. under the guise of salary, in addition to the sums to which the statement showed the plaintiff to be entitled.

(Cuttten vs. Mitchell, Guelph, Ont., November 7, 1905, Anglin, J.)

British Columbia Case.

A miner, J. A., and the manager of the Colliery Company, were charged at Nanaimo, B.C., for breach of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the former by working underground in the Comox mines longer than eight hours, and the latter for allowing the miner to remain longer than eight hours. The miner was found guilty and fined $2.50, and the charge against the manager was also maintained and a fine of $5 imposed.

(R. vs. Anea, R. vs. Matthews, Nanaimo, B.C., November 4, 1905, Abrams, P.M.)

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BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE continuance of unusually mild and open weather and the exeptional volume of the annual holiday rade were the features which chiefly ffected industrial and labour conditions n Canada during December. The forer permitted work in the out-door ranches to be continued with a degree f activity very unusual for the season of e year, though ice harvesting was deyed thereby, and the effect of the tter was shown in an increase in the tivity of general employment, more rticularly among retail clerks, hotel d restaurant employees, street railway ployees, etc., There was, however, compared with November, a decline i the demand for unskilled labour, and te building trades and railway constiction operations considerably lessened i activity. The close of navigation also cised a falling off in employment. Vnter quietness had set in in the agrictural and fishing industries, but lumbing, mining and manufacturing contined busy and railway traffic, both fright and passenger, was very heavy. Activity was well distributed among the eral provinces.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

he following is a statement, by inuries and groups of trades, of the more portant changes in wages and hours of bur reported to the Department during ember:—

Agriculture.—The demand for farm labour having slackened owing to seasonal causes, wages offered were somewhat lower than in November.

Printing.—The employers in 4 job printing establishments in Quebec acceded to a request of the journeymen printers for an 8 hour day after Jan. 4, 1906.

Railway employees.—Trackmen employed on certain divisions of the C.P.R., received a general increase on December 27, amounting to 5 cents per day for station men and 10 cents per day for foremen. Wages of sectionmen will range from $1.40 to $1.55 per day under the new schedule and of foremen from $1.90 to $3.10 per day.

Civic employees.—The salary of the chief of the fire department at London, Ont., was increased from $1,200 to $1,300 per annum. At Montreal, Que., the salaries of firemen were increased $25 per annum. The chief and assistant chief of the fire department, Kingston, Ont., were increased $50. per annum.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers employed on excavation for underground wires at Belleville, Ont., obtained an increase of 1 cent per hour.

Cost of Living.

Market prices for poultry, butter, eggs and other farm produce, during the holiday season were exceptionally high.

The boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec announced an advance in prlce in all lines and qualities of leather foot wear, to take effect immediately. The advance in the price of leather and the increased cost of labour were given as the cause.

The price of anthracite coal was increased 50c. per ton at Grand Forks, B.C.

An increasing demand for dwellings was reported in many of the cities and the trend of rentals was upward. In Winnipeg, however, the opposite tendency was noted.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of trade disputes was the same as in December, 1904, but there was an increase of approximately 166 in the number of working days lost. Compared with November, there were four fewer disputes, and there was a decrease of about 13,784 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during December, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Business block at Truro, loss, $50,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Dry goods store and stock at Charlottetown, loss, $50,000.

New Brunswick.—Carriage factory at Campbellton, loss, $7,000; grindstone manufactory at Clifton, loss, $5,000.

Quebec.—Barn at Barnston; barn and contents at Boynton, loss, $1,500; stores at Buckingham, loss, $6,000; stores at Farnham, loss, $25,000; store at Grenville; coal warehouse at Hull, loss, $6,000; store at Huntingville, loss, $1,200; general store and stock at L'Annonciation, loss, $15,000; rolling mills at Montreal, loss, $5,000; fur store at Montreal, loss, $20,000; stores at Montreal, loss, $8,000; warehouses at Montreal, loss, $50,000; cigar factory at Montreal, loss, $120,000; woodworking factory at Montreal, loss, $10,000; printing office at Montreal, loss, $15,000; cheese warehouse at Montreal, loss, $5,000; barn, etc. at Parkhurst Corner; oil storehouse, loss, $2,000; flour mill, at Portage du Fort; dry goods store and stock at Quebec, loss, $20,000; general store at Quebec, loss, $20,000; marble works at Quebec, loss, $25,000; tannery at Scotstown, loss, $1,500; machine shop at St. Henri; store at Three Rivers, loss, $2,500; shoe factory at St. Roch de Quebec, loss, $2,000.

Ontario.—Cheese factory at Brockville, loss, $1,000; iron works at Deseronto; jewellery store at Guelph, loss, $2,000; business block at Niagara Falls, loss $140,000; store at Palmerston; barn and contents at Perth, loss, $2,000; warehouse and farm implements at Sarnia, loss, $10,000; oil shed at Sarnia, loss $3,000; livery stable at Sarnia, loss $4,000; bakery and clothing store at St. Catharines, loss, $4,000; printing office at Toronto, loss, $50,000; store at Windsor; stores at Wheatley, loss, $8,500.

Manitoba.—Brewery at Brandon, loss $120,000; implement warehouse at Elmwood, loss, $40,000; laundry, etc. at Morisey Mines, loss, $15,000; store at St. Pierre, loss, $5,000; implement warehouse etc., at Whitewood, loss, $10,000; business block and stock at Winnipeg, loss $150,000; implement warehouse at Winnipeg, loss, $40,000.

Saskatchewan.—Road house at Moose Jaw, loss, $4,000; storehouse at Prince Albert; business block and stock at Rothern, loss, $30,000.

British Columbia.—Ore crusher, etc. at Phœnix, loss, $20,000; drying kilns at Vancouver, loss, $15,000.

An explosion of dynamite at St. Emmuald, Que., destroyed a shed and caused damage to surrounding property. A ton of dynamite exploded in the centre Star Mine at Rossland, B.C., causing loss of life and damaging buildings and machinery to the value of $50,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during December in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the Labour Gazette, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The marketing of grain and poultry, butter, eggs, etc., for the Christmas trade was facilitated by exceptionally open weather, and high prices ruled. The hauling of cord-wood was begun in Ontario and the eastern provinces, and stock-feeding provided considerable employment.

Recent estimates of the wheat yield in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta placed the total at 88,418,000 bushels. The final crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Manitoba, gave the following returns for the grain crop of 1905:—

Grain.	Bushels.	Acreage.	Average.
heat	55,761,416	2,643,588	21.07
ts	45,484,025	1,031,239	42.6
rley	14,064,025	432,298	31.2
ix	326,944	24,770	13.2
're	173,075	6,923	25.0
as	53,706	2,081	26.0

Total value of dairy products, $896,937.64; cheese put, $127,346.41; butter, $769,591 15.

In the second week of the month it was timated that over 40,000,000 bushels wheat had been marketed at C.P.R., ints, being more than double the mount handled last year up to the same te.

Exports of cheese during 1905 from ntreal amounted to 2,121,101 boxes lued at $18,029,358. In addition, re was estimated to be in stock in nada an additional 450,000 boxes. The lue of cheese exports in 1904 was ,379,545, of butter, 573,449 packages, lued at $7,397,492, were exported, com-ed with 490,300 packages, valued at 297,492, last year.

pronounced scarcity of bacon hogs ughout Canada was reported, many king establishments being unable to re a sufficient supply to keep the ts in full operation, though except-lly good prices were offered.

he tenth annual meeting of the Prince ard Island Fruit Growers' Associa-was held at Charlottetown on De-ber 19. The show of fruit was un-l to that of the previous year in ity and quantity, as a result of the age done to orchards by the heavy -falls during the winter of 1904-05.

The 22nd annual Winter Fair was held at Guelph, Ont., (*) The 27th convention of the Ontario Agriculture and Experimental Union was held in connection therewith, the attendance being unusually large. It was stated that upwards of 6,000 farmers had been engaged during the past year in experimental work along the lines laid down.

The Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of Quebec held its annunl convention at Richmond, Que., at which a number of interesting papers were read and a number of resolutions passed.

It was stated that the fruit trade between British Columbia and Saskatchewan showed an increase of 36 per cent in 1905 compared with 1904.

Fishing.

Good catches of smelts were reported at Moncton, N.B., Buctouche, N.B., and several other points in the Maritime Provinces, but conditions on the whole were quiet. On the great lakes conditions were dull. Heavy catches of herring were made off Vancouver Island, the fishermen having been instructed by the Scotch expert engaged by the Dominion Government in the Scotch method of curing the product; later in the month catches were somewhat lighter. Operations in the salmon hatcheries in British Columbia have been more active than in any previous year. Favourable reports were also received as to the experiments in oyster culture carried on in British Columbia. Further sessions of the Fisheries' Commission were held.

Lumbering.**

The prolongation of the open weather greatly facilitated chopping operations in Ontario and the eastern provinces, the snow-fall having been sufficient to enable the hauling of the logs to be begun without impeding other employment. Choppers were receiving from $30 to $32 per month with board, road cutters $28 and teamsters $30. In British Columbia employment in the camps was very active but some of the mills in the mountain

*See report of Guelph correspondent in prasent issue.

**For an estimate of the cut in the Ottawa Valley, see report of the Ottawa correspondent in the present issue.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue, and several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the amount of employmen headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question the terms employed are divided into two group active, busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

City and District of Correspondent	Agricultural Operations	Fishing	Lumbering (including Sawmilling.)	Mining	Manufacturing	Railway Construction and employment	Buildin Trades
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney				Active	Very Busy	Active	*Activ
Halifax							Activ
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Busy	Active			Active	Quiet	Activ
New Brunswick—							
St. John			Active	Active	Busy		*Activ
Quebec—							
Quebec	Active		Busy		Active		*Activ
Three Rivers		Busy	Busy		Active	Busy	Activ
Sherbrooke	Active	Quiet	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Activ
St. Hyacinthe	Busy				Very Busy		Quie
Montreal	Active				Busy		Activ
Hull			Busy	Busy	Busy		Busy
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Quiet				Active		Bus
Kingston	Quiet	Dull	Dull	Quiet	Busy		Acti
Belleville	Quiet	Dull	Active	Active	Active	Active	Acti
Peterborough	Active		Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	*Acti
Toronto	Busy				Very Busy	Busy	Bus
Niagara Falls	Quiet				Busy	Active	Bus
St. Catharines	Quiet				Busy		Bus
Hamilton	Active				Busy		Bus
Brantford	Quiet				Active	Active	Bus
Guelph	Active				Active	Quiet	Act
Berlin	Active				Busy		Bu
Stratford	Quiet				Active		Bu
London	Active				Busy	Busy	Bu
St. Thomas	Quiet	Active			Busy	Busy	*Act
Chatham					Active	Busy	Act
Windsor					Active	Active	Act
Sault Ste. Marie			Active		Very Busy		Qu
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy				Busy	Busy	Ac
Brandon	Busy				Busy	Busy	Qu
Alberta—							
Calgary		Active	Busy	Busy	Active		Ac
British Columbia—							
Nelson			Active	Busy			Q
New Westminster	Busy	Very Busy	Busy		Active		Q
Vancouver	Active		Active	Active	Active		Q
Victoria		Active	Active		Active		Ac
Nanaimo		Busy	Active	Active			Q

* Outside branches dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 25.

s intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate he order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1)

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building	Wood-working	Printing and Allied Trades	Clothing	Food and Tobacco Preparation	Leather	General Transport	Miscellaneous	Unskilled Labour
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Busy	.....	Busy	Active	Dull
†Busy	.....	‡Dull	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Busy	Quiet	Busy	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very Busy	Busy	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	.....
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active
Busy	Busy	Active	Very Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	.....
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
Busy	Active	Quiet	Busy	Active	Active	Active	.....	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Very Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Busy	Very Busy	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Very Busy	Busy	Very Busy	Very Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	.....	Active	Very Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....
Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Busy	Very Busy	Busy	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Very Busy	Active	Dull
Active	Very Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
ctive	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Very Busy	Quiet	Active
ctive	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
ctive	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
ctive	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dull

†oilermakers and shipbuilders quiet. ‡Bookbinders active.

section showed a diminution in output compared with November.

From reports of the Crown Lands Agents in Ontario it was estimated that the aggregate timber cut this season would be 800,000,000 feet board measure. In addition 125,000 cords of pulp wood will be taken out and 2,500,000 railway ties (*). Lumber shipments for the Miramichi district for 1905 were less than in 1904 by about 8,000,000 feet, the total being 86,237,558 feet.

A deputation from the Ontario Lumbermen's Association had an interview with the Hon. the Premier of Ontario and members of the cabinet with regard to alleged abuse by settlers of their privileges in the lumbering areas of the province.

Mining.

With the close of navigation outputs were reduced by the Nova Scotia collieries, but development work on an active scale was under way and the outlook at the end of the year was favourable. The advent of cold weather interfered in some localities with operations in Quebec and Ontario, but the season was unusually favourable in this respect. In British Columbia operations continued very active, both in the coal and metalliferous mines; it was estimated that the total value of the output for the year would reach $20,000,000, compared with less than $16,000,000 in 1904. A Conference, called by the provincial government, was held in Toronto during December, at which all mining branches of the province were represented, with a view of eliciting information which might be of assistance in revising the provincial mining act at the next session of the legislature. The formation of a provincial mining association was advocated and a resolution passed to the effect that it would be injudicious to provide for the payment of any royalty or special tax applicable to the mining industry. Other resolutions were passed relating to the administration of the Department of Mines and the recording of mining partnerships, advocating a bounty on the production of pig iron, advising the erection of a smelter for refining silver-cobalt ores, and advising that the price of mining lands be made uniform and that the Dominion Government be requested to admit coal free of duty if used to make coke for the treatment of iron ores.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments were busy throughout December with prospects for a continuation of favourable conditions for some time to come. Continued improvement was reported in the boot and shoe branch. The steel plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Sydney, N. S., were working to full capacity. Continued expansion in the industry, in the way of new factory buildings, under construction or projected, was reported from a number of points, including Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg. Canning factories in Ontario had for the most part closed for the season.

Transport.

Railway employees had a very busy month, traffic, with freight and passenger being exceptionally heavy in connection with the holiday season. The earnings of the different companies showed heavy increases, compared with 1904; for the nine months ending November 30, 1905, for example, the increase on the C.P.R. Co. was stated to be in the neighbourhood of $2,000,000. Operations on the I.C.R. during October, 1905, also resulted in a net surplus of $18,814.

The closing of navigation threw a number of longshoremen and ship labourers out of employment at several points. Reports from the several canals, etc., show a great increase in traffic compared with 1904, and statistics issued by the different Transatlantic companies also showed a prosperous year's business. Teamsters, draymen, expressmen, etc., had a very busy month. Street railway employes were very busy, the number of passengers handled in several of the larger cities exceeding that of any previous season. Railway construction operations, except bridge-building, were suspended for the most part in Ontario and the eastern provinces, though work on the contracts on the new Transcontinental line was actively pushed.

The Trades.

Building.— Out of door employment lessened considerably in activity at several points, though the unusually mild weather prolonged employment to a late date. Among carpenters, joiners, plumbers and other of the inside branches, the month was very busy and the outlook exceptionally favourable for the balance of the winter season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.— Iron workers, iron moulders, boiler makers stove mounters, machinists, etc., had a busy month. Electrical workers and firemen were, on the whole, less active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—A very busy month was reported from the leading centres; coopers were somewhat slack.

Printing and allied trades.—The different branches were very busy in connection with the holiday trade.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were very busy during the first half of the month and overtime was worked in many localities. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers also reported an increase in activity.

Leather.—A fair month was reported by tanners, currriers, trunk and bag makers, etc.

Food and tobacco.—Cigar makers and tobacco workers had an active month, though a decline in employment took place at certain points, owing to unsettled conditions in the hotel trade. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, etc., were very busy throughout the month, as a result of the exceptionally heavy holiday trade.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees and retail clerks were very busy throughout the holiday season. Theatre employees and barbers were also well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There was a general falling off in activity owing to the advance of the season, but the exceptional mildness of the weather made employment considerably more active than is usual at this period.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—The foreign trade returns for November showed imports amounting to $23,635,887, compared with $21,780,371 in November, 1904. Domestic exports totalled $29,072,794, compared with $18,426,886, last year, the chief increases being under the heading of agriculture, animals and their products and manufactures. For the five months ended November 30, the total imports were $116,535,548, compared with $109,157,775 for the same period of 1904 and the total domestic exports were $111,791,082 compared with $94,099,147 last year.

Imperial trade.—Reports of Canadian commercial agents showed good openings for butter and apples in Great Britain and for canned lobsters in Australia.

Domestic trade.—Retail trade, both in the cities and in the country districts, was exceedingly heavy and the amount of money in circulation was larger than in any previous year. There was considerable resultant activity also in the ordering of wholesale lines which the trade had cleared out, but no decided movement of staples was expected until well into the new year. Collections reflected the general prosperity, showing a much easier tendency. Canadian securities remained firm notwithstanding the unusually high rate reached for call loans. Bank clearings were very heavy.

At the 31st annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Bank of Ottawa*, net proceeds of $360,187.57 were declared. Eight new branches were opened during the year and arrangements for the opening of two additional ones were completed. $500,000 additional stock was issued, at a premium of 100 per cent. The percentage of earnings to capital, 14.40, was slightly over the percentage of last year. Deposits showed larger increases than in any previous year and commercial loans were nearly $2,000,000 greater. The *Bank of Hamilton* showed earnings of $357,000, out of which $135,000 were added to rest account. It was proposed to increase the capital by $500,000. The *Hochelaga Bank* showed net profits of $492,992, a rate of over 16 per cent on the paid-up capital. $250,000 was carried to

the reserve. The statement of the *Bank of Toronto* to November 30, 1905, showed net profits of $464,896.71, of which $100,000 was transferred to rest account. The *Bank of Montreal* had a very prosperous year, profits totalling $2,221,855.41. The bank has now a capital of $14,400,000, reserve fund of $10,000,000, assets of $158,470,000 and 100 branches.

Revenue.—The revenue of the Dominion on consolidated fund was $6,314,633.76 during December, 1905, compared with $5,821,933.83 in December, 1904. For the first six months of the fiscal year the total was $37,877,167.35, compared with $35,130,598.21 a year ago; expenditure being $25,747,695.13 for the same period, compared with $21,875,214.54 in the corresponding period of 1904-05. Expenditure on capital account during the month was $1,085,792.67, compared with $758,181.98 in 1904.

Notes.

A convention of the Association of *Barbers* of the Province of Quebec was held at Montreal, Que., some 45 barbers being in attendance.

The failure of the *York Loan and Savings Company* caused much anxiety among persons of small means, the shareholders being distributed over a wide area

At a meeting of the *National Drug and Chemical Co.*, held in Montreal, Que., the organization of the executive was completed, and it was decided to erect a large factory in Canada for the manufacture exclusively of chemicals.

A deputation of officials of the *Lord's Day Alliance* held a conference with the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice on December 13 to request the enactment of Sabbath observance legislation at the next session of the Dominion Parliament on the lines suggested by the Alliance two years ago.

The 4th annual convention of the *Ontario Clay Workers' Association* was held at Hamilton, Ont., about 100 delegates being in attendance. The name of the association was changed to the Ontario Clay Products Manufacturers' Association. The desirability of establishing a technical school at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for teaching working in clay, was advocated.

In view of the frequency of accidents in connection with buildings in course of construction in Toronto, it was stated that the Crown authorities will in future investigate closely all accidents and if it is shown that they occurred through any negligence of the contractors the latter will be held criminally responsible. In the verdict of a coroner's jury which enquired into the death of a fireman in Toronto recently, it was stated "The hoists in the building were not properly constructed, and further, a better system of inspecting large buildings by the firemen should be adopted, and the inspections made by the insurance companies, where defects are found, should be reported to the fire brigade".

The 9th annual report of the *Free Municipal Labour Bureau* of the City of Montreal, Que., for the 12 month sending November 30, 1905, showed an approximate number of applications for employment amounting to 7,000, with a total of 4,291 situations offered by employees. The number of situations obtained was 3,334, made up as follows:—One milkman, 2 nurses, 5 masons, 63 stable and yard men, 1140 bushmen, 114 kitchen helpers, 77 male and female cooks, 62 general servant girls, 50 carpenters and joiners, 2 shoemakers, 17 dining room girls, 76 labourers, 4 laundry men, 592 farm labourers, 7 messengers, 6 apprentices, 10 blacksmiths, 2 steamfitters, 33 hotel employees, 37 carters and coachmen, 3 office boys, 9 plumbers, 36 printers, 5 agents, 9 pressmen and feeders, 9 gardeners, 45 scrubwomen, 7 firemen, 7 chambermaids, 6 clerks, 2 machinists, 34 painters, 4 gravel roofers, 4 bakers, 1 tinsmith and roofer, 3 housekeepers, 2 engineers, 100 railway labourers, 2 moulders, 1 electricians, 1 plasterer, 6 sewing girls.—Total, 3,334.

During the past summer a *club house* was erected at Coal Creek, B. C., by the *Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited* for the use of its employees in the collieries in that vicinity. The building cost in the neighbourhood of $3,000 and contains a reading room, library, smoking room, billiard room and a hall for the holding of meetings and entertainments and for use

other times as a gymnasium. Permission for the sale of beer on the premises was granted by the company on the condition that absolutely no profit should be made, no treating allowed, only members being served, and that no one be supplied with beer who is suspected of being even slightly under the influence of liquor. The management of the club was entrusted to the Coal Creek Literary and Athletic Association, all employees of the company at the coal Creek colliery being eligible for membership. Members of the club pay $1.00 per month to the association, the funds being used to purchase books for the library, magazines and newspapers for the reading-room and to meet the wages of the steward. The use of the building is granted by the company rent free, the only stipulation being that the Miners Union will be allowed free use of the hall one night per week for holding its regular union meeting. The building was opened in the beginning of October and the club has now a membership of over 100. There had been no abuse in the slightest degree of any of the privileges granted to the men reported up to the end of the year.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffat, correspondent, reports as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was not as favourable in December as in November. The coal trade in Cape Breton and in Inverness county passed into the usual winter state, which generally considerably reduces the output, overcrowds resident miners and causes more or less enforced idleness. The mainland collieries being nearer their markets by rail, continued active. The iron and steel industry was also active, there being a good demand for steel products. The daily output of the Sydney furnaces is about 850 tons, most of which is converted into steel. The capacity of the furnaces, however, is only 750 tons, but this amount is daily exceeded. Three blast and 10 open hearth furnaces are continuously in operation.

Wholesale trade was much improved and retail trade very active. Shipping was dull, but rail transportation increased and continued heavy all month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The month was very favourable to the lumbering industry in Cumberland county and recent snowfalls facilitated operations.

Mining.—The Dominion Coal Company will develop its collieries on a very large scale and was already well under way with the work. The Nova Scotia Steel Company will also push developments rapidly during the winter, so as to be ready for the summer shipping season. Port Hood was idle, with but poor prospects until the business of the company is fully settled. Inverness was on broken time during the month and may continue in this state all winter.

Railroad construction and employment.—The mild weather and freedom from large snow storms have proved very favourable to the tramway companies, who, about this time last year, were almost completely blockaded.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were inactive, but plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering trades had an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Active conditions were reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, and icemen were active.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees, both steam and electric, freight handlers, cab drivers, draymen, teamsters, expressmen, etc., were active.

Unskilled labour. — Unskilled labour was not in demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A.J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month of December has been generally dull. The weather was unprecedently fine, and while this has been a benefit in some cases, it has prevented activity in the removal of snow and ice. Commercial activity has shown an increase during the month, caused by the arrival of the mail steamers. The wholesale and retail trades have had a successful month and the indications for future activity are promising.

The most important event in the labour market during the past month has been the preparation by the Typographical Union for the introduction of the eight hour day. This has been successfully consummated, the employees and employers having entered into an agreement by which the union will be granted the eight hour day commencing January 1st, 1906, the men agreeing not to ask for any further concessions for a period of five years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association held its annual convention at Annapolis, electing representatives to the Dominion Fruit Growers' convention which meets in Ottawa in June, next. Dishonest packing was discussed, and found quite rare. A resolution was adopted pledging the support of the growers to the shippers for the mutual good of the trade. The following officers were elected:—Pres. John Donaldson, Port William, N.S.; Secy. S. C. Parker, Berwick.

Fishing.—This industry was normall active, considerable cod being taken.

Manufacturing.—This industry did no show much change from the previou month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, mason stone-cutters, builders' labourers, ca penters and joiners, were dull. Pla terers were fairly busy. Painters wer quiet. Plumbers reported condition normal, also gas and steamfitters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuildin trades.—Iron moulders were normall employed, but iron workers and helpe and shipwrights were dull. Machinist electrical workers, blacksmiths and hors shoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— There was not much change from pr vious month.

Printing and allied trades.—Condition in the printing trades were fairly goo The 8-hour day was secured.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were not bu owing to the mild season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, d livery employees, furriers, hotel a laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad and steamsh employees were busy. Longshorem were normally employed.

Unskilled labour was dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABO MARKET.

The labour market during Decem was quiet, resembling the same month 1904. The exceptionally fine weath however and good roads had a brig ening effect upon business, and mercha reported the best Christmas trade years. The shipping of produce, which very active this season, continued u almost the end of the month, as navigat remained open. Outside building

erations were practically at a standstill, except in fitting up furnaces that had been destroyed in the fire at the railway works and other small jobs. Bankers and wholesale and retail men reported a good month, with collections satisfactory.

The assertion in frequently made that the cost of living in Charlottetown has almost doubled within the past 20 years. The following statement of market prices at present, and those of twenty years ago, both taken from the weekly market report, corrected at least once a week, the information being furnished by the market clerk, the egg buyers and the pork packers, will throw light on the extent of the increase during the past two decades:—

	Dec. 21, 1905	Dec. 29, 1885
Apples (doz)	0.08 to 0.10	0.00 to 0.15
Beef (quarter) per lb	0.04 to 0.06	0.04 to 0.05
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to 0.10	0.10 to 0.12
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.24 to 0.25	0.22 to 0.23
Butter (salt) per lb	0.20 to 0.21	0.16 to 0.18
Cabbage, per head	0.04 to 0.06	0.03 to 0.04
Celery, head	0.00 to 0.08	0.06 to 0.08
Calf skins	0.09 to 0.10	0.07 to 0.08
Chicken, per lb	0.08 to 0.10	0.06 to 0.08
Ducks, per lb	0.12 to 0.13	0.07 to 0.08
Eggs, per doz	0.24 to 0.25	0.22 to 0.24
Flour, per cwt	2.40 to 2.50	2.30 to 2.00
Fowl, per lb	0.09 to 0.10	0.06 to 0.07
Geese, per lb	0.11 to 0.13	0.07 to 0.08
Hay, per cwt. (loose)	0.40 to 0.50	0.45 to 0.50
Lamb, per small	0.08 to 0.10	0.05 to 0.07
Mutton, small	0.08 to 0.10	0.06 to 0.10
Oatmeal, per cwt	2.25 to 2.50	2.50 to 2.75
Oats	0.34 to 0.35	0.32 to 0.34
Pork (carcass)	0.07¾ to 0.08½	0.04½ to 0.05
Pork, small	0.10 to 0.12	0.07 to 0.10
Potatoes, per bu	0.20 to 0.21	0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys, per lb	0.16 to 0.20	0.10 to 0.12
Turnips	0.10 to 0.12	0.13 to 0.14

At a meeting of the Charlottetown, P. E. I., Trades and Labour Council, held December 15 the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved that the Dominion Government be requested to enforce the fair wages scale in the contract for the new depot about to be erected in Charlottetown.

"Resolved that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Railways and Canals, to the Department of Labour and to the daily papers for publication".

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Shipping of produce was vigorously carried on, the quality and quantity of the stock offering encouragement to buyer and seller. Prices were good, especially for pork and poultry, which reached the highest point in years.

Fishing.—Fair catches of eels and smelt were made and the price was higher than last year.

Manufacturing.—The few factories reported a good month.

Railroad construction and employment.—The various contracts that had been let during the year, were practically concluded by the first of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers reported a quiet month. Carpenters were busy on interior work and plumbers and steam fitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron Moulders, Iron workers and helpers and steam engineers were busy. Machinists and engineers had a good month, but bicycle workers were idle.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, car builders and coopers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had an active month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and leather workers reported a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, &c. were active.

Transport.—Railroad employees, freight-handlers, longshoremen and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fair demand for unskilled labour.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active, but in the building trades the cold weather interfered to a considerable extent with operations. Work along the harbour front was good since the winter port opened, and, if the record is kept up, the volume of trade will be far in excess of any previous winter. Up to Christmas, the C.P.R. brought 1,600 more cars of freight for export than during the same period last year. The total number of cars of export freight up to December 24 was 4,670. From the elevator there has been shipped 1,100,000 bushels of grain and there are still 400,000 bushels in the hoppers, and large quantities arriving daily.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending December 28, were $4,119,749, and for the corresponding period last year $3,914,235, being $205,514 greater in 1905 than in 1904, and $599,730, less than for the 4 weeks ending November 23 of the current year. Both wholesale and retail dealers reported business good during the Christmas holidays and the variety of articles purchased of a superior class to former years. It is estimated that during Christmas week $200,000 were spent here. A petition was presented before Mr. Justice McLeod on December 12 for the winding up of the Carleton Foundry Company, Limited, and the winding up order was made. This company was incorporated in 1902 under the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1893. Its capital was $6,000. The Company has assets of $1,200 and liabilities to the amount of $1,800.

The conditions of the labour market were disturbed by a strike of printers regarding the eight hour day and trouble with the Longshoremen's Association in connection with the employment of a foreman.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—The Manager of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company stated that more miners were wanted at the Minto coal mines, and that 50 miners could secure permanent employment. This company is at present sending about 800 tons of coal per week, and with 50 additional men at work the output could be doubled.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters, decorators, stonecutters and builders' labourers had a dull month, but carpenters, joiners, plumbers and gas fitters had fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, linemen, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy. Boilermakers were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a good month, and carriage and wagon makers had fair employment. Shingle weavers were quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported a dull month. Bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported fair conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy, but work slackened somewhat towards the end of the month. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees and freight handlers were very active. The traffic Christmas week was very heavy. Ship labourers were well employed, street railway employees busy and teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Dullness characterized the unskilled labour market.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment was quiet during December, the closing of navigation and the cessation of employment in connection with public works under way has

caused considerable idleness. Conditions in the boot and shoe factories, however, had considerably improved. The Christmas trade was active and journeymen tailors had a particularly good month. The employers of four printing offices acceded to the request of Typographical Union 302 for an eight hour day after January 1. Six job offices in Quebec and three in Point Levis had not replied to the circular communication of the union up to the close of the month. The Official Gazette contained a notice of the appointment by the Provincial Government, as members of the Provincial Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration, of Mr. George Paquet, as representative of the employers and Mr. Omer Brunet, as representative of labour. The bureau is not yet complete as these two, under ordinary circumstances, would have to meet and name a third, and in the event of this not being done within 20 days the government names the third man.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The marketing of farm produce, in connection with the holiday trade, was facilitated by good snow roads; prices ruled high, turkeys bringing from 18 to 20 cents per pound, geese 10 to 12 cents, mutton by the carcase 7 to 8 cents, beef by the quarter 4 to 5 cents.

Lumbering.—Weather conditions were very favourable and the companies, with few exceptions, expect to make a larger cut than last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were dull and carpenters, lathers and plasterers quiet. Plumbers and steamfitters had a busy month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron shipbuilders and boilermakers had a quiet month but moulders and machinists were busy.

Electrical workers and linemen had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions were slack with printers and pressmen and a number of men were out of work. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Conditions were very active with bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a busy month.

Transport.—Cab drivers, hackmen, etc., had a quiet month.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during December. The season thus far has been open, so that outside work has not been interfered with to the same extent as in some years. For the most part, however, all work on new buildings in the course of erection was suspended about Christmas week for the winter. Bricklayers and stone masons had a very good season, with very little broken time. The interior work on the Court House was being rushed but possession will not be given until March. The various factories were running full time and the manufacturers were complaining of a scarcity of weavers.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Bank, a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. The financial statement showed the business of the year to be very satisfactory.

Retail trade was exceptionally good. The customs duty collected at this port for the month of November amounted to $17,402.27, being a slight increase over the corresponding month of 1904.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Street Railway Co., was held on December 6. No financial statement was given out, other than that it was the most successful year the company had had.

The valuation of the taxable real estate in the city, as taken for the valuation roll

for 1905, shows that properties paying taxes are valued at $5,082,110, being an increase of about $500,000. The valuation of taxable properties in the various municipalities in the County of Sherbrooke, shows an increase of $150,000. The assessment was reduced from ½ mill to ¼ mill.

The Quebec Central Railway Company has had a banner year and it is the intention to increase the rolling stock during the coming year. Special attention will be given to refrigerator cars to supply the wants of the dairy industry which is growing very rapidly.

The Finance Committee of the City Council has under consideration an application for a bonus of $10,000 in connection with the establishment of a spinning industry in Sherbrooke, in conjunction with the Moore Carpet Co. The promoters state that an English manufacturer of yarns, desires to establish a branch in Canada. The new company would manufacture high class carpet and knitting yarns, and would have a capital of $50,000, employing about 90 hands.

The report of the failure of the York Loan Co. of Toronto is causing considerable excitement in this section, as a great many are interested.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural work was at a standstill, but many farmers were at work hauling wood to the city, for which they were receiving from $4.25 to $5.00 per cord.

Lumbering.—The season, so far, has been a good one for lumbermen, but the cut this year will not be so large as last year, there is not in consequence the same demand for help.

Manufacturing. — All branches were running full time.

Mining.—Excellent returns were being received from the copper mine at Belvedere; a rich seam has been struck and it is the intention to enlarge the plant. The Asbestos mines at Thetford were running to full capacity, the demand for asbestos has been very good and the companies have but a small stock in storage.

Railroad construction and employment.—The railroad companies have completed all work on the permanent way for the season, and the trackmen were employed keeping their track clear of snow. The Quebec Central Railway Company has just completed a new bridge over the St. Francis at Sherbrooke, at a cost of $12,000. A flagman is now stationed at the level crossing at Lennoxville where so many fatal accidents have occurred. The matter of gates, etc., is now before the Railway Commission, and the flagman has been placed there until such time as a decision has been given out.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have practically suspended operations for the winter. Carpenters and joiners were well employed, but lathers, plasterers and painters were slack. Plumbers were busy.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy. Machinists were well employed, work being plentiful in the Jenckes Machine shop.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a busy month and good men were in demand. Bookbinders reported a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were exceptionally busy. Cigar makers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers and hotel and restaurant employees had a busy month owing to the Christmas trade.

Transport.—All railroad men stationed here were well employed and cab drivers, hackmen, carters and expressmen had a good month as a result of the increased holiday trade.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Inverness.—A representative of the Shawinigan Falls Power Co. was inspecting the titles of parties along a proposed line running from Three Rivers to Victoriaville and thence to Thetford Mines and Black Lake, in order to acquire a right of 50 feet wide across the County of Megantic. The line will carry 50,000 volts and is intended to furnish power for the working of the mines and subsequently to furnish power and light to the different villages.

Richmond.—The Fruit Growers' Convention was held during the month. Besides the transaction of regular business several papers were read. The subjects dealt with were, injurious insects in Quebec Province, soils that may be devoted to fruit growing, the quality of the fruit exhibited during the convention, the Toronto Fruit Exhibition in November, and the question of co-operation between the Fruit Growers' Society and the County Agricultural Societies.

Waterloo.—An effort is being made to annul the by-law recently passed granting Mr. A. F. Savaria a bonus of $20,000. The points raised are mainly questions of law.

Windsor Mills.—The O. M. Ry. was inspected by the Government inspector and regular trains to Windsor were started on Dec. 13.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was not an active during December as in the preceding month. Railway construction was discontinued and, though the weather was mild, the different trades were only fairly well employed. Building operations were, for the most part, suspended, inside work only being carried on. Retail merchants were very active, but wholesale grocers did not report as good business as last year.

There was a slight decrease in the wages of a few labourers who did not wish to work in the shanties.

In the report of the Commissioners of the Port of Three Rivers, for the years extending from 1897 to 1905, it was stated that in 1896 the trade of the Port was but $1,633,037, while in 1904 it had increased to $5,500,000, exceeding that of Quebec. The intervening record is as follows:

1896	$1,633,037
1898	1,735,180
1899	2,235,150
1900	2,231,695
1901	3,430,462
1902	3,300,000
1903	5,800,000
1904	5,500,000

By its geographical situation, at the confluence of the rivers of the St. Maurice and the St. Lawrence and at equal distances from Montreal and Quebec, Three Rivers is held to be the natural distributing point of the traffic for the St. Maurice and for a considerable portion of the south shore opposite the city. The development of this whole region has only been begun and it is the opinion of many that Three Rivers is on the eve of great changes. Previous to 1900, business was in a somewhat stagnant condition, but owing to the great extension of the port facilities, Three Rivers is now among the leading ports of the Dominion. Some 2,079 feet have been added to the wharves which stretch along a channel of 30 feet in depth. Many facilities for loading and unloading have been added and a grant of $40,000 was also obtained, to be applied to increase facilities for booming, stopping and protecting logs on the St. Maurice, enabling the lumbering firms to double their output.

The Railway contractor of the branch of the Lake St. John Railway stated that notwithstanding the difficulties and unfavourable season, work was advancing rapidly. On account of the winter season, the transfer of ballast necessary for the placing of the sleepers was suspended, but no men have been discharged, some 700 men being employed in clearing the line of obstructions, in placing on the

edges of dump the material to be used, making ties and taking out the necessary timber for the coming season. The new railway will be 40 miles in length, of which 12 miles of rails have been laid and the embankment to receive some 20 miles more of rails completed. At La Tugue, the terminus of the railway on the St. Maurice, the land on which the depot buildings will be constructed, is all cleared and the necessary embankment for the placing of the rails completed.

A company has been formed for the establishment of several industries in the neighborhood of the water power of La Tugue, which has a force of some 80,000 horse power. The output of these industries will be forwarded to Quebec and from there to England. There are about 12,000 miles of timber limits within the region crossed by this new line on the north bank of the St. Maurice and a large tract of land well suited for settlement, and it is expected that La Tugue, will greatly profit by this line.

The North Shore Power Company (electric) has sold out its power plant and privileges to the Shawinigan Falls Company. The former company has been in operation for the past 20 years and has furnished all the electric light used by the city and some of the power used by the manufacturers. The corporation has given this company the exclusive right for a period of 20 years to furnish electric light and power to this city. Ten years of this franchise have expired. For lighting the streets the city pays $1,000 per year for 20 years, for the number of lamps which were in use ten years ago; while for every light since added a fixed rate is to be paid until the 20 year contract lapses.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Advantage was taken of the favourable weather for ploughing and other work in preparation for spring. Farmers received good prices for produce.

Fishing.—The tommy-cod season was just opening and promised well.

Lumbering.—Work in the woods commenced as early as usual. So far, the number employed has not been up to the average.

Manufacturing.—A very successful year was reported.

Railroad construction and employment.—Operations ceased about the middle of the month and will be resumed in early spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Outside work was practically suspended. Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and painters with few exceptions, were inactive. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed and plumbers were busy. Many labourers have left for the shanties and other work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Little special activity was shown in these trades. Electrical workers had a fair month, linemen were well employed, blacksmiths and horseshoers were very busy and jewellers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—As a general rule, these trades had a quiet month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy, having, in addition to the usual work, catalogue, Christmas and New Year's novelties.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors and garment workers had a busy summer and fall trade and December was an exceptionally active month. Glovemakers were well employed. Boot and shoe workers reported a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a very busy month. Butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers reported trade satisfactory.

Leather trades.— Tanners, currie leather workers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were very busy. Clerks and stenographers had plenty of work.

Transport.—All railroad employees had all the work they could do.

Unskilled labour.—There was no scarcity of men, but good men desiring work could find employment.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The favourable conditions which existed during November continued during December, improving as regards certain industries The building trades were not very busy, as is usually the case at this season. The work on the new military school, which the Dominion Government is erecting, is well advanced, the roofers completing their work in the last week of the month Sash, door and blind factories were very active, overtime being necessary in order to meet orders which were sufficiently numerous to furnish those employed in them with work for the balance of the winter. Machine shops were very busy and orders were plentiful. Boot and shoe factories were very busy, activity being on the increase and night work had to be put in during a portion of each week to catch up with orders. The leather trade was busy, activity in this branch increasing. The Casavant Bros. organ factory was also fully occupied and had many orders ahead. The Penman Mfg. Co., reported improved conditions, and it was hoped that January will be better than the preceding month, though activity was very pronounced in December. The cigar factories were not very busy. The Fournier & Fournier Wine Co., was in full operation; with an excellent outlook. The garment factories were very busy, with much work ahead. The corporation works were finished and the labourers working thereon were laid off for some months. The collection of taxes at the city hall was easy. The municipal receipts for November, 1905, were $3,594.05,as compared with $2,922.-6 in November, 1904, or an increase of 672.45. From January 1, 1905, to December 1,1905, there was collected in taxes 36,596.58. During the same period of 904, there was collected $33,980.01, or increase for 1905 of $2,616.57. The ceipts of the water works department r November, 1905, were $1,576.33, as mpared with $1,922.04 in the same month last year, or a decrease for 1905 of $346.31. From January 1 to December 1, 1905, water rates amounting to $22,-730.07 were collected, as compared with $15,984.31, in the same period last year, or an increase of $6,745.16. Of arrears there were collected $10,012.41. A new firm was formed during the month for the manufacture of candies, etc., under the name of the Eastern Township Confectionery Co. This company will start operations shortly. At St. Hugues, district of St. Hyacinthe, a partnership was formed for the manufacture of bricks, under the title of the Brunet & Léger Co. Colder weather and a slight snow-fall stimulated trade and commerce. Groceries and fancy goods dealers in particular profited by the change. In other branches the situation remained without much change. Commercial travellers were returning to the city and wholesale trade will remain quiet for some weeks. In some parts of the country they had good roads while in others they were very defective. Country trade in consequence of this was considerably embarrassed but collections were good, as a whole, and showed a healthy condition of industry. In some lines, such as the metals, iron, lead, etc., prices were firmer. Banks reported a good month with a large volume of business and good collections. Relations between employers and employees have continued very cordial and there were no changes in rates of wages nor hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers had a more active month than the corresponding month of last year.

Agriculture.— Agriculturists enjoyed great prosperity. The demand for farm produce did not slacken and prices were higher than in November; farmers in general were reported as improving in conditions. Farm labourers were still well occupied but wages have slightly decreased and there was no demand for men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The month was very quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades had a fairly active

month, moulders, machinists and iron workers in general having had sufficient work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There was little activity in these trades except for furniture dealers who made good holiday sales.

Printing and allied trades.—The month was a good one for printers.

Clothing trades.—These trades were very active a large trade in garments and boots and shoes having been done.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These trades were very active.

Leather trades.—This branch has been very busy with a tendency to still further improve.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and others in this branch were very busy.

Transport.—Railway business has been very good during December, considering the season, and railway employees have been very active.

MONTREAL, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffiths, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment for all classes continued satisfactory during December, retail clerks, hotel and restaurant employees, butchers' assistants, etc., being rushed in connection with the Christmas trade. Longshoremen and other harbour employees were without work, owing to the lack of snow, the clearing up of which gives them employment during the winter months. The salaries of the Montreal firemen have been increased $25.00 per annum, that is, for 1st class firemen, to $700; 2nd class firemen $695 and 3rd class firemen, $575 per annum.

A new building by-law has been adopted by the town of Westmount. Proprietors will be obliged, when building their residences, not to occupy more than two thirds of their building lots. Bed rooms shall not contain less than 640 cubic feet and have a window on the outside. The plans of the buildings will have to be submitted to the inspector before building commences, together with their dimensions, thickness of walls and the use to which they are to be put, so as to allow the inspector to judge of their safety and hygienic conditions. The inspector can cause to be demolished in part or in whole any dangerous building. A permit for plumbing will have to be taken out in every new house or house being repaired.

Building operations were a little less active in December than in November, and the demand for building permits decreased considerably. In the week of the 10th to the 16th only about $15,000 worth of permits were granted. The report of the building inspector as to building operations in the city and vicinity showed that 77 permits for new buildings were issued during November. The new structures were to cost $313,645. Permits for alterations numbered 20; the amount involved was $26,871. This made a total amount invested in building operations during November of $340,576. The increase over the corresponding month of last year was $105,611. Permission was granted to Messrs Crokes & Boucher to construct their warehouse at No. 18 O'Connell street. The alterations will cost $7,200. Work on the building was to be commenced at once. The present year was phenomenal in the amount of money spent in buildings. To the end of the year $6,000,000 was the estimated value while over 1,700 building permits were issued, the revenue to the department of the building inspector amounting to over $15,000; this did not include the suburbs.

The city council has received the report of the gas expert, Professor E. W. Bemis of Cleveland, Ohio. The substance of his report is that the city can lay down a new plant at a cost of $4,171,000 and make and sell gas for 87 cents per thousand feet. The city now pays $1.00 per thousand for cooking gas and $1.20 per thousand for illuminating gas.

A number of increases in salary to civic employees were passed by the Finance Committee, including the raising of policemen's pay from $10, $11 and $12 per week to $10.50, $11.50 $12.50 and third fourth class to $13.50. Another vote however was taken countermanding the increase so that salaries remained as they were.

During December the city was practically free from any labour troubles. The difficulty that started among shoecutters in November was settled, the factories affected claiming to have all the cutters necessary to run their businesses. The demand of the International Shoeworkers was for a minimum day rate of $12 per week; the employers claimed that the shoecutters had been earning up to $18 per week piece rate. The Canadian Federation of Shoeworkers claimed to be well satisfied with the result.

The first of the two lunch rooms erected by the Canadian Pacific Company at the Angus shops, Rosemount, was completed and employees will be able to purchase a hot meal at a low price. Accommodation will also be provided for heating the food the men may bring with them for their mid-day meal. The dining room portion of the building is 114 feet by 42 feet. The kitchen is 24 by 36 feet. The first dining room was expected to open about the commencement of the new year. The second dining room, which is practically a duplicate of the other, will probably open two or three weeks later.

During the month a new company was organized, to be known as the Simplex Car Construction Co., with a capital of $500,000. The works will be erected in Montreal West and it is expected they will give employment to about 400 men. The Simplex Car Co., intends to make a specialty of steel cars. The Robert Mitchell Brass Co., at St. Henri, was working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed, though there was some falling off of activity compared with November, and lathers and plasterers were quiet. Other branches, were well employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—These trades were well employed, iron workers, machinists, boiler makers, stove mounters, sheet metal workers, etc., being active. Electrical workers and linemen were somewhat quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The different branches were busy, the amount of employment being increased by the demand for Christmas printing, engraving, etc.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were only fairly well employed, though conditions were active during the first half of the month. Boot and shoe workers were active, though cutters were somewhat slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, etc., were fully employed.

Leather trades.—Conditions were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, furriers, laundry workers, hotel and restaurant employees were busy.

Transport.—Railway employees had an active month, but steamboat men and longshoremen were dull. Street railway employees were very busy and cab drivers, draymen, teamsters, etc., active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in fair demand.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The cessation of work at the mills last month did not affect the labour market at all, at least in so far as employment of labour was concerned, and the working population of Hull was more busy than has been the case for many years past at this time. Previously there was general uneasiness at the coming of winters, when workmen were forced to remain idle for many months and want was staring families in the face; when grocers had to keep accounts open for 6 months every year before they could get a settlement and the grocery-keeper was a dictator to the families who had to live on his good will. An era of plenty has succeeded those days, and, as an evidence, the Christmas trade was said to have been better than ever before. As a special investigation showed, boot and shoe dealers, dry goods men, grocers, even fur dealers, in spite of the soft weather, proved this was their most prosperous Christmas trade. Many of the business men interviewed have been in business for forty years. As a proof

that this healthy condition of affairs is not superficial or evidenced only in the purchase of superfluities for the end of the year to the detriment of legitimate debts and obligations, the city treasurer and local bankers asserted that the people seemed to be well provided with money. Another evidence of the prosperous condition of the working people is shown in the fact that over $12,000 of the people's savings were invested in the York County Loan Co. and that the latter's collapse did not create any great stir among the subscribers. The best evidence of favourable conditions, however, is the general employment.

The Eddy Company is employing nearly 1,000 hands in its local factories and the employees express satisfaction with their conditions. The restaurant in connection with the match factory is appreciated and patronized extensively by the girls. The long hours of the paper makers is still a point of contention. The factories were losing no time, being taxed to the utmost capacity of their production.

The Cement Co. discharged about one third of its hands at the beginning of the month, that is, 75 from 239. A shortage in coal was the cause, brought about by the tying up by ice of the last boats across the St. Lawrence. The supply had started to come in and the majority of the old hands had started work again when the coal building was totally destroyed by fire. It was stated that the directors do not intend stopping the mills for this accident.

An unfortunate delay in the completion of the Matthews factory extension has deprived a good many hands of the means of earning good wages this winter. By a mistake of the contractors, the roof and two top storeys had to be torn down and rebuilt. When the new wing is fitted up and in operation, some 40 people will have employment. The Matthews Company will soon employ about 200 hands and their wages are for the most part above $12 per week. All extra hours are paid double and the men speak in the highest terms of the treatment they receive.

The Hull quarries employ a large number of men at the usual wages of $1.75 to $2.25 per day. The Ottawa Transportation Company employs about 75 men re pairing its fleet of lumber carriers in th Hull yards. Carpenters are paid $1.7 and $2.; caulkers receive $2.50 per day blacksmiths get $2. per day the whol year. Ice-cutting, although not in ful operation yet, on account of the scarcit of good ice due to the softness of th weather, was employing quite a fe teams at the usual rates, owing to th thinness of the blocks thus far. Instea of 4 cents a block or 12 to 15 blocks to th load, the present price is 2½c. per block o 20 and 24 blocks to the load.

Mica mining was in an excellent co dition. Men at $1.10 and $1.25 per da and board dig out the raw material, whic is drawn to the city by carters paid at th rate of $1.50 and $2. per day for 1 or horses, and is culled by girls in shops wages averaging $3. per week and rangi between $2. and $4. The material is th transported to the factories in Ottaw where Hull girls for the most part trim and get it ready for the market. The wages are the same as those of the culle and splitters here. The whole industr gives employment to about 1,000 hand living in both cities, but chiefly in Hull.

The Board of Trade has taken in ha the industrial development of the ci and intends to improve it to the fulle possible extent. It has already tak steps to induce several corporations establish factories here. It is its inte tion to approach the C.P.R. Co. in vi of the rumor that the North Shore li between Montreal and Ottawa is soon become an electric railway. The Boa of Trade has opened a permanent office the city.

The recent opening of a large skati rink adds to the many evidences the betterment of the labouring class above quoted.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent. ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The year 1905 was one of general pr perity in Ottawa, and in no line of ind try was there dullness. December prov

a variable month, owing to weather conditions, but merchants reported the Christmas trade the best on record. The prosperity prevailing was indicated by the fact that the people had much money to spend and spent it freely. The lack of snow for sleighing had a deterrent effect on the movement of farm produce, but shipments compared favourably with other years.

The lumber mills shut down at the end of the month and, as stated in the December issue of the Gazette, the cut in this district approximated 400,000,000. By mills, as far as could be learned, the cut was as follows:—

	FEET.
Mr. J. R. Booth	110,000,000
W. C. Edwards Co., Ottawa and Rockland	70,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Company	80,000,000
Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson	28,000,000
McLaurin's Mills, East Templeton	25,000,000
Ritchie Bros., Aylmer	15,000,000
Perley & Co., Calumet	20,000,000
Export Lumber Co.	13,000,000

A number of other mills cut sufficient to swell the total to the amount above stated, but statements from the managers were not obtainable.

The civic board of works shut down all work except street cleaning, having spent $68,553, exclusive of money raised by debenture which would bring the total to about $400,000.

The city council finished the year's work with varying claims as to the outcome financially. The Mayor, however, claimed a surplus of $2,000. The city won its case in the action brought by the Ottawa Electric Company to have the purchase and operation of a civic lighting plant declared illegal. The Council at the end of the year had not definitely determined the mode of management of the plant, but at a meeting in December appointed a committee of two to co-operate with the Mayor in its management for the remainder of the year.

Considerable excitement and anxiety prevailed over the financial troubles of the York County Loan and Savings Company. There are over 1,500 shareholders in Ottawa and there was much apprehension as to probable loss. At a public meeting held in the City Hall a committee was appointed to watch the interests of Ottawa and Hull shareholders. The Bank of Ottawa also kindly offered to collect and handle all claims submitted to its care, free of charge.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made application to the Government for the privilege of constructing independent tracks along Nicholas street to the Central station. The premier promised consideration.

The vital statistics for Ottawa were very favourable, the death rate being 17.05 per thousand. There was a total of 1,137 deaths. There were only 7 deaths in the Civic Isolation Hospital as against 117, 3 years ago. There were no epidemics of any kind.

The Central Canada Fair Association issued its statement for the year, showing a surplus of $2,106. The first time receipts met expenditure for years.

The Geological Society of America held its convention here during the last week of the month. It was decided to support Ottawa's claims to the world's convention in 1909. It will be held next year in Mexico.

The total insurance losses in Ottawa by fire for the year will not exceed $20,000, the most favourable showing in some years. There were no serious fires, the largest involving a loss of $5,000.

The last boat-load of grain for the season was unloaded early in the month at Depot Harbour. The season's record has exceeded past years and there was still over 1,000,000 bushels to be carried by the G. T. R. to the port of export. Owing to the rush of grain, the shipment of lumber and other products along the Parry Sound branch of the railway has been delayed and the winter is likely to be more active as a consequence.

Rideauville, a southern suburb, was created a police village at the December sitting of the County Council of Carleton and has elected its first trustees.

Dissatisfaction in the band of the 43rd regiment Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles over a change of band masters, led to a number of the members resigning and asking for their discharge from the regiment. The members of the band belong to the local branch of the International Musicians' Union.

Ottawa Typographical Union, on Wed-

nesday December 27, voted on a proposal of the International Executive to tax each member ten per cent of his earnings to support printers on strike to enforce a demand for an 8-hour day being made over all the continent. The union endorsed the tax by a vote of 187 against 107. Previously, the tax was 50c. per week. According to a statement issued, the percentage of members in Canada enjoying the 8-hour day is 25⅓ as against 75 per cent in the United States. Ottawa printers have the 8-hour day.

It was officially announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor General next April, and, while here, will formally open the public library erected by his munificence.

The Salvation Army at Christmas, distributed food, clothing and other supplies to over 1,300 people.

One of the most important events of the month was the granting of an increase in salary to the teachers of the public school staff.

KINGSTON, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

William Kelly, corespondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Remarkably open weather caused unusual buoyancy in the labour market during the last month of the year, 1905.

Merchants generally reported a larger Christmas trade than for many years past. Holiday travel was greatly in excess of last year. The markets, considering the lack of snow and cold, were unusually large, and very high prices prevailed.

The extent to which public improvements were carried on during the past year is indicated by the following figures: The new artificial stone walks, if run continuously would cover a total length of over five miles. There were consumed in the making of these walks over four thousand loads of stone and over sixteen thousand bags of cement. The city engineer will shortly advertise for the construction of six miles more of new concrete walks. There is a mile of walk incompleted from 1905, and it is likely that nearly eight miles will be laid during 1906, provided the materials can be secured. To construct a larger amount of walks during the year, the Board of Works will purchase a new stone crusher, as the present one cannot supply stone fast enough.

Another engine left the locomotive works on the 7th. This was the fifth on the order for fifteen Richmond compound locomotives. In view of the by-law submitted on January 1st, 1906, to grant exemption from taxation for twenty years to the locomotive works, the company promises to spend a quarter of a million in three years extending the plant.

The water works statement for 1905 shows that there were 30·10 miles of main; 236 hydrants; 3,333 services and 3,700 water consumers.

Collections of the Inland Revenue office for last month were: spirits $6,656.20, malt, $567.00; tobacco and cigars, $3,675.27; bonded factory vinegar, $245.95; meth. spirits, $62.68; other receipts, $104.24; licenses, $50.00; total collections, $11,361.35.

In addition to the locomotive works company, the Davis tannery and the Hosiery Mills asked for exemption from taxes for twenty years at the January elections. The Davis tannery company promises in two years to spend $50,000 on extensions. The hosiery mill promises to maintian a weekly wage payment of $1,200.00. The company is said to have expended $50,000.00 in the past two or three years on improvements. There was also submitted a by-law for the issue of $3,900.00, debentures for the extension of the O'Kill St. sewer, a work endorsed by the Board of Health. It was felt that with the passage of one or all of these by-laws a large amount of work will ensue for the coming season.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has decided to give a series of free lectures on seamanship and navigation illustrated by diagrams, during the month of January, February and March, 1906 in Kingston, to which all persons interested in navigation are invited. The marine school in Kingston will be the only one in Ontario, and, with a competent local lecturer, will open during the first part of

January with a probable attendance of fifty masters and mates who intend to qualify for responsible positions.

At a meeting of the marine engineers of the N. A. and M. E., held on the 23rd of December, S. J. Hickey was elected president and T. Gillie, secretary. The association is in a flourishing condition. The Longshoremen's I.L.N.T.A. Local No. 229, on the 27th elected James O'Neil, President and W. Mullins, secretary for 1906.

At a meeting of the civic fire committee, held on December 15th, the Chief and assistant chief of the fire brigade were given an increase of fifty dollars each on their salary. At a meeting of the Board of Education held during the month it was, on the recommendation of the management committee, decided to make the following increases in the teachers' salaries:

Collegiate.—Maximum, $1,300; increase $50.00 per year. A teacher having two years' experience to start at $1,100. Assistants, male graduates or specialists, minimum, $900.00; maximum, $1,000. Females, $800.00 to $900.00. Those holding high school teacher's certificates, $700.00 to $800.00. Increase, $50.00 per year.

Public Schools.—Female teachers, minimum, $275.00 maximum $550.00, the annual increase to be $25.00, up to the eighth year inclusive, then the increase to be $50.00 until the maximum is reached. All those who have taught eight years to get the $50.00 increase. The maximum will be reached at the end of nine years. That the maximum of the principalship of the Central, Victoria and Frontenac schools be $1,000.00, yearly increase $50.00. All increases to be made on the recommendation of the management committee. On recommendation of the property committee of the board, an approximate increase of $25.00 each was made to four of the caretakers of the Institute and public schools.

CONDITION OF THE LOOAL INDUSTRIES,

Agriculture, was quiet.

Fishing, Lumbering, Mining and Railroad Construction were dull.

Manufacturfng of all kinds continued active.

CONDITION OF PARLICUTAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, considering the season of the year.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding trades were actively employed.

Woodworkers and furnishers had a busy month.

Printers, were busy.

The Clothing trades reported a good Christmas trade.

Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers reported a good month.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry workers, had a very busy month.

Transport.—All lines of transport business and *unskilled labour* had a busy month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Portsmouth,—An effort is about to be made to secure the sanction of the Minister of Justice to have the electric lights extended from the Dominion penitentiary through the streets of the village. At present the streets are lighted by coal oil lamps.

Trenton,—The total assessment for town purposes for Trenton for 1906 is $1,408,666, an increase over the assessment of 1905 of $278,101.

Gananoque,—Through the breaking of an upwright shaft on hte 30th., the hands of the Skinner Co., Limited, Gananoque were laid off for a few days.

Cornwall.—The establishment of a furniture factory, employing at least eighty-five hands, with annual wages of $75,000.-00 or $100,000,00, is offered on condition that the factory be granted a bonus of $20,000, spread over a number of years. The town and district is enjoying great prosperity owing to the splendid crops among the farmers, large expenditures for for building purposes, and the business energy of manufacturers and merchants.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of December in this city and district was an exceptionally busy one. Very active conditions prevailed in building during the past summer, and the month just past was above the average, owing to the mild weather, operations being continued and all branches of the trades kept busy. The revetment

wall on the east side of the river running through the city for the purpose of lessening the danger from spring freshets, was completed on December 19 and the workmanship pronounced very satisfactory. The Bell Telephone Co., was laying many of its wires underground, as well as greatly extending its system through the city, thus giving employment to many skilled and unskilled men. Tenders will soon be asked for the erection of a tower on the new St. Michael's church. It will be entirely of stone and the estimated cost is $12,000. The county council decided to erect a House of refuge in Thurlow township, adjoining the city; work will be commenced in the spring. The Belleville Portland Cement Company closed a contract with the city of Toronto to supply all cement used during 1906. This concern employs a large number of men and the works never close.

All local industries were very active, the majority working full time. Despite the fact that there was little snow, merchants reported a good month's business. Nearly all cheese factory patrons have received their money and report a splendid season, the average price having been 10⅝c. Cheese-making is the leading agricultural pursuit in this vicinity, there being about 100 factories within the limits of the county of Hastings alone. Banking business was good and wholesale and retail merchants had an excellent month.

The only unrest in the labour market was among a number of labourers employed on excavations for underground wires of the Bell Telephone Co. They struck for 1 cent per hour increase, and, after being out 1 day, secured their demand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Much attention was given to buttermaking and poultry fattening in connection with the Christmas and New Year's trade.

Fishing.—Conditions were somewhat below the average.

Manufacturing.—A very prosperous month was reported, nearly all factories running full time.

Mining.—Mining was active as a result of the mild weather.

Railroad construction and employment.—A number of men were engaged in this district in raising the Grand Trunk tracks to a height of 12 feet for some distance near Foxboro.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades had a good month, especially during the first half, and very few men were idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers, electrical workers, linemen, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and jewellers reported a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were exceptionally busy, the local companies doing a large export trade. One firm received 7 carloads of hardwood furniture lumber from the northern part of the county. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers reported trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers both job and newspapers, were well employed at good wages; bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers reported a busy month, the former, in many cases finding it necessary to work overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a better month this year than in 1904; Cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Conditions were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed, but theatre employees were quiet.

Transport.—Owing to the holiday season and the closing of navigation, railway employees of all branches were very active. Cab drivers and carters had a good month and teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the mild weather, December was an active month for all classes of unskilled labour.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reorted as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the mild weather during Dember, labour has been fairly well emoyed. Manufacturing establishments ere active and considerable work was ıder way in the building trades. All ɔn workers were particularly active, as ere also, carpenters and plasterers.

Business during Christmas week was ceptionally good and transportation tive. Banks reported a steady busiss. Wages rates remained unchanged d the labour market was free from ikes.

A large channel was being dredged out i the river bed, giving employment to a mber of men. The large addition to t cereal mill was rapidly nearing comtion and the work of placing the new chinery of the Pre-payment Metre mpany was pushed forward. The kiliary pipe for the waterworks service h been completed and is ready for use. t is calculated that, with the same ssure at the pump house, the pressure i he centre of the ci y will be increased 15 lbs. All field work on the surveys o he Trent canal have been completed a preparation of plans and estimates w now be proceeded with. Peterbo-gh oatmeal mill and elevator were al finished and the installation of ma-hery proceeded with. The Machine Tephone Co. was busy putting in new pines in all parts of the city. Its cen-ra system installation was fairly under wa.

he city corporation has laid over five ıls of concrete walks during the year by ay labour, the average cost per sq. ft. eg 10 38-100c. Over 10,000 cubic a s of gravel were placed on the several rts and also 2,745 cubic yards of ren stone. The Water Commissionrs ave the matter of a filtering system ung consideration.

e Brock Street rink has had several mprovements made to the building, and it is now in good condition for the winter season. The street railway company has opened an open-air rink at Jackson's Park. All who patronize the cars have free access to the rink. The company is also erecting a toboggan slide.

The Peterboro Lock Company has paid a 6 per cent. dividend for the past year.

The question of a reduction in the price of bread has been causing discussion. It was found that when flour went up in price the bakers here held to their price viz., 10 cents, while in other places, the price went up to 12 cents; when flour was reduced in price, the bakers in other places reduced the price to 10 cents, while the Peterboro bakers sold it at the same price throughout.

It was stated that as soon as negotiations can be concluded, a large manufacturing concern will begin operations for a plant for manufacturing all kinds of stoves and heaters. The concern will employ at least 50 men the first year and when fully established will increase that number to 300 skilled mechanics.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Activity was shown in the hauling of wood and farm produce to market. Some threshing was being done.

Lumbering.—The retail market was fairly active. All the lumbering concerns have several camps getting out logs for next year's supply.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing was exceptionally active in all branches. The American cereal mill Co. is engaging in the manufacture of puffed rice, the ordinary rice being put through a patent process which causes the grains to swell to the size of a 5 grain capsule. As a confection, it will take the place of popcorn. A 300-barrel per day mill is being installed.

Mining. — Conditions were reported quiet.,

Railroad construction and employment. —The ordinary section work was being carried on in the several sections of the district. The C. P. R. Co. has a large surveying party busy making surveys from Peterboro to Midland, for a short

distance route between Midland and eastern ports and to facilitate the handling of grain and other freight. It is thought that, if this road is built through the city of Peterboro, the C. P. R. Co. will establish car shops and constitute the city a divisional point.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, owing to the very mild weather, have been very active, but masons, lathers, gas and steam fitters and stonecutters were dull. Carpenters, joiners, plasterers and builders' labourers were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Ironmoulders, workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were very busy. Steam engineers, linemen, boilermakers, ship workers and sheet metal workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers, polishers and carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Upholsterers and car builders were fairly busy. Wood carvers and coopers had a dull month.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were exceptionally active, the Christmas trade increasing employment materially.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers and boot and shoe workers had a very busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were exceptionally active. Butchers were very busy and cigarmakers reported trade very steady.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were doing a fairly active trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly active. Broom makers had steady employment. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and furriers were very busy, and hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad workers were very active, holiday traffic having been very heavy. Street railway employees also were active. Cab drivers, carters and expressmen were well employed, but teamsters and steamboat men had a du month.

Unskilled labour.—This class had quiet month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Considerable interest was shown in number of practical addresses given experienced men on dairying and t bacon hog. A great scarcity of hogs pr vailed during the first part of the mon but this was relieved towards the latt part. The farming representatives m the tariff commission while in sessi here. The roundhouse at Havelock w greatly improved. Ten thousand cor of wood were being taken out by o wood dealer, giving employment to a lar force of men. Trade throughout the d trict was fairly prosperous. Good m kets were exhibited here weekly, wi large supplies of all kinds of produce. the following prices:

Potatoes	90c. per bag.
Apples, according to variety.	
Spies	$3.00 per bbl.
Beef	4c. and 5c. per lb.
Pork	9c. and 10c. per lb.
Chickens	50c. and 60c. per pair.
Butter	22c. per lb.
Eggs	25c. per doz.
Turkeys	$1.25 to $1.75 each
Geese	85c. to $1.05 each.
Hay	$9 to $10 per ton.
Wood	$5 to $7 per cord.

TORONTO ONT., AND DISTRIC

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspond reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOU MARKET.

Owing to continued mild and o weather, conditions during Decem were exceptionally favourable for time of year, and men engaged in outd employments were able to continue work with but few interruptions. Christmas trade was unusually large commenced early, giving employment a large number as extra help. Ski labour in nearly all industries contin well employed, but, as is usual at this son, there was a considerable surplu unskilled labourers. With the excep of one short-lived strike, which was

result of a misunderstanding, there were no difficulties between employers and employed

The City Council has entered into a contract with the Toronto Electric Light Co. to light the streets with open arc electric lights for 5 years at $69.35 per light per annum. The present price is $74.82½ per light.

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities was held December 10, Rev. Dr. Perry presiding. The secretary in his annual report stated that there had been a marked decrease in the applications to the separate organizations for charity, accompanied by an increase of applications at the Associated Charities office. These, however, were largely from immigrants, who refused to take employment in the country. Begging from house to house seemed a thing of the past. There was an increase in the number of churches, societies and individuals co-operating with the Associated Charities. During the year, 702 applications were dealt with; in 209 cases, employment was furnished, 195 were assisted by churches or societies and 35 special cases were assisted from the associated Charities fund. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $803.25, of which $539 went for salaries and printing and $130.75 for relief.

The District Labour Council, at a special meeting on December 18, passed a resolution opposing the proposed reduction in liquor licenses on the ground that it tended to create a greater monopoly than now exists.

The price of bread has been reduced to 5c. per large loaf retail and 7c. wholesale, owing to the action of one baking firm in cutting the price.

The returns of the Toronto Railway Company show a large increase in the number of passengers carried during the week, December 17-23, as compared with the corresponding week last year. The figures show a total for the week ending December 23rd of 6,070,913, as compared with 5,324,976, for the same week in 1904, an increase of 745,937.

Location plans for the Western Ontario extension of the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Power Co. have been filed in the Railway Department, Ottawa, for approval. The proposed extension goes west as far as London, including Brantford, Galt, Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll and other places between Hamilton and London.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open season has enabled the farmers in this district to continue fall plowing to a much later date than usual, and the area plowed will be more extensive than in most seasons. Threshing was still going on in some localities. A great influx of farm labour is anticipated early in the spring. The Colonization Bureau of the Ontario Government has been transferred from the Lands and Mines Department to the Department of Agriculture, and is making preparations to facilitate the handling of farm help as soon as the season begins.

Manufacturing.—December was characterized by the same activity as prevailed throughout the season. The active holiday trade stimulated all lines concerned in supplying the demand. Orders came in extensively from the West for staple lines, and prospects for the spring were encouraging. After Christmas, many of the establishments were closed down for a short period for stock-taking. The branch of the Massey Harris Co. at Stratford will be closed down early in the year and the plant removed to Toronto. A number of employees will be brought here. The Brown Milling Co. is constructing a new grain elevator, flour mill and warehouse on the esplanade, at a cost of $40,000. A wall paper factory is being built on Yonge Street, to cost $25,000.

The Mendelssohn Piano Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. employ thirty-six men and nine boys. Its output of pianos per year is in the neighborhood of five hundred. Its market is wholly Canadian.

The J. E. Wilkinson Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. manufacturers of gold leaf etc., employ thirteen men and nine girls. Their revenue is in the neighbourhood of $46,000.00 per year. One-tenth of its product is exported and nine-tenths used in Canada.

Railroad construction and employment.—Large numbers of labourers employed on the construction of the James Bay

Railway were laid off, owing to the discontinuance of operations for the winter. The line of the Toronto and Mimico Railway to Port Credit was formally opened for traffic on December 19. The Grand Trunk roundhouse at New Toronto was completed and the track ballasted. A force of 40 Italians employed on the work was laid off.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building was continued throughout the month, all classes of labour being unusually well employed considering the season. A large number of contracts remain uncompleted and inside workers will have employment through the most of the winter. The Plumbers' Union has decided to subject all applicants for membership to an examination in reading and writing and in practical work as a test of fitness. An examining board of three has been appointed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, sheet iron workers, structural iron workers, and brass workers were, as a rule, well employed. Machinists were nearly all working, the exceptions being mostly new arrivals. Jewellers and silversmiths were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers, furniture workers, carriage makers, coopers and pattern makers had steady work. Piano makers reported a few men unemployed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers found trade rather dull and many new arrivals were unable to find work. Bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were busy until the latter part of the month. Garment workers were well employed and had begun work on orders for the spring trade. Some 75 garment workers in the employ of Lowndes & Co. struck work on December 12, owing to the adoption of a new system of keeping track of the work done by each employee. The strikers, who were mostly Russian Jews, were afraid that the change was intended to inaugurate the piece work system. On an explanation being given by the firm, which disavowed any such intention, the employees resumed work after being out two days. Milliners and dressmakers were very busy. Hat, cap and neckwear workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, brewery workers and cigarmakers had plenty of work.

Leather trades.—The leather trades, especially harness workers, were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and salesmen were very busy. Hotel and restaurant employees were actively employed, especially during the holiday season.

Transport.—Railroad and street railway men, teamsters, expressmen, etc., had plenty of work. The Toronto Railway employees' Union, division No. 113, has decided to establish a death benefit fund on February 1, 1906. At present the beneficiaries of a deceased member of the union in good standing receive $100. Under the new system a tax of $1 will be levied on all members in case of a death. The local union has 1135 members.

Unskilled labour.—A large number of unskilled labourers were out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—The assessor's report presented to the town council December 15, gave the following figures showing the progress of the town:—assessment for 1905, $4,692,855; for 1904, $3,711,265; value of new buildings, 1905, $2,674,930; 1904, $2,310,870; land value—1905, $1,500,105; 1904, $1,200,52[illegible] business tax, 1905, $304,840; 1904, $15[illegible] 782; income tax, 1905, $175.9[illegible] 1904, 8,100; population, 1905, 85[illegible] 1904, 7,671. A police census taken two months previously, gave the population as 9,300.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The last month of the year proved to be also the slackest in the labour market. No line of employment called for more

men, and in several branches, a number were idle. The South end sewer system, built at a cost of nearly $100,000, was finished and first used during the month. A number of small sewer extensions were under way in different parts of the city. No trade was exceptionally active during December, and freight traffic on the railways became slack about December 20, though lake transportation continued during the greater part of the month. Wholesale and retail houses reported a large and satisfactory holiday trade. A very large percentage of the amount due was paid in at the second collection of the city taxes, indicating a good financial condition of the people generally.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was little activity among farmers. Prices for farm produce were very good.

Fishing.—Practically no fishing was done.

Manufacturing.—The Niagara Falls Machine and Foundry Company reported as foundry, pattern shop and blacksmith shop very busy, some men working overtime. The machine shop, however, was not so active. The Dominion Suspender Co. and Niagara Neckwear Co. have been running night and day since July, but stopped night work when holiday orders were all filled. On December 20, they had four weeks' work on order. The Scott Muffler Co. was also very busy.

Other industries.—The work of lining the wheel, pit of the Electrical Development Company with bricks was finished. Five millions bricks were used. The penstocks were being put in and the power house was in course of erection. Plans for the Toronto & Niagara Power Co.'s transmission line, west from Hamilton, were filled at the office of the Minister of Railways at Ottawa. The extension of the wheel-pit of the Canadian Niagara Power Co. was being lined. It is expected that the work will be completed in February. The Ontario Power Company gave as many men as possible a Christmas vacation. This company has one unit of its power-house in operation, supplying power for export, and two other united ready for use at any time. Each unit is 10,000 h. p. The permanent transmission lines were almost completed, but only necessary work will be done during the winter. Many linemen were laid off. It was announced that power generated by this company would be delivered in Syracuse on March 1, 1906, by the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., the American distributing concern.

One of the chief officials of the New York Central railway confirmed the report that electricity will soon be used for motive power on the lines of the system in Western New York state. Power from Niagara Falls will be used.

The city of Niagara Falls offered a manufacturing concern 100 electric h. p. at $2. per h. p. per annum for use in daylight hours only. The city uses the power at night for electric lighting. Power for a twenty-four hour service was offered at $5. per h. p. per annum.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. The G. T. R. Co., was improving its roundhouse. A new Sunday school building for St. Andrews Presbyterian church was in course of construction and a number of men of this class were kept busy on different buildings of the power companies. There have been a number of carpenters idle for the greater part of the time since November. Lathers and plasterers and painters were fairly active and plumbers and gas fitters were very busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers found work slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, coremakers, and foundry labourers were busy, but machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen found employment dull. Blacksmiths were fairly busy, and sheet metal workers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern makers were all working.

Printing and allied trades.—Job printing was fairly active and full staffs were working in all offices.

Clothing trades.—Local tailors were all working, but there was no demand for men from other points.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly active and stenographers were all busy. Retail clerks were in demand for a short time and delivery employees were rushed with work for a few weeks. Employment in hotels and restaurants was good for the season.

Transport.—Only regular forces of railway men have been working; no extra hands were taken on as traffic was light on the whole. Lake navigation ceased and all classes of marine employees found employment at an end for a time. Street railway employees, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour. — Employment for unskilled labour was very uncertain.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—The last vessel passed through the Welland canal on December 20 and the canal is now closed and the and bridge tenders laid off for the winter. It was the latest closing of the canal on record. One of the contractors on the harbour works has ceased work for the winter, but the other will have men working every day that the weather permits. Work on the elevator foundation was being rushed so that the superstructure may be erected next summer and the elevator ready for use in the fall of 1906.

Sherkston.—An additional number of foreigners were employed at the quarries. The contract was let for the building of a telephone line from this place to Ridgeway for the Progressive Telephone Company, a local concern.

Welland.—The Plymouth Cordage Company commenced the erection of a number of houses to be occupied by employees. The new electric lighting system of the Welland canal was completed and the men engaged in installing it, have left.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

December was no exception to the general activity of the labour market throughout 1905. Labour was generally well employed and, though not as active as in the preceding month, the market compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The open weather allowed civic improvement work to be completed at the close of the month. Over $50,000 has been expended on sewer construction and several miles of concrete sidewalk have been laid.

Building operations for the year were estimated at $400,000, this being $100,000 in excess of last year. Although a large percentage of this amount has been expended on dwellings to rent at a moderate rental, the supply has not equalled the demand and there is still a great need for houses to rent at from $8. to $15. per month.

Trade was a little quiet at the beginning of the month but this was followed by a rush during Christmas week and the closing day of the month. The Christmas market brought high prices for all kinds of poultry, etc.

The Electric Development and Securities Company of New York City, contemplates the immediate construction near St. Catharines of a hydro-electric plant of an initial capacity of 82,000 h.p. The work will be carried out under the charter of the Niagara-Welland Power Co. A system of long distance transmission lines has been surveyed and plans sent to Ottawa. It is possible that the transmission lines will be completed before its own current is secured; in that event power will be secured from one of the companies at Niagara Falls. Arrangements for the construction of canal and power plant, are about completed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is estimated that the fruit handled this year amounted to 2,00

car loads, for which good prices were realized.

Manufacturing.—The Packard Electric Co. Limited, operates two plants at this point and has been very busy during the year. The first plant is for the manufacture of electrical apparatus, incandescent lamps, metres and transformers, while the second is an automobile plant. The Company gives employment to 160 hands, of whom from 75 to 80 are girls in the former plant, and 150 men in the latter. This plant has the capacity of 5 autos per day. The electrical department, plant No. 1, is working overtime and the second plant will shortly do the same. One-third of the auto product goes to Canada and the remainder is exported to different countries, with the exception of the United States. This auto plant is the first one built in Canada. Both plants are driven by electricity, generated by the Company's own water-power plant.

The canneries were reducing their staffs of employees as the season's work was drawing to a close.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied trades were all busy and plumbers and gas fitters were working overtime.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering trades had fair employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, and carriage and wagon workers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Transportation was active owing to the Christmas trade.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed but the supply equalled the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pt. Dalhousie, Thorold and Merritton.—The labour market continued favourable, labour generally being well employed. The Riordon Paper Mills Co. employs 130 men at Merritton, 330 at Hawkesbury, Ont., and 600 in the woods. The product amounts to 100 tons of sulphite pulp at Hawkesbury and 30 tons per day at Merritton; also 20 tons of paper per day at Merritton. Two-thirds of the pulp produced at Merritton, is consumed in Canada and one-third in the United States. From Hawkesbury, two-thirds goes to the United States and one-third to Canadian consumers. Four-fifths of the paper product is disposed of in Canada and one-fifth in the United States. The Company is unable to keep up with orders and mills are running 24 hours per day. The paper market is only fair at Merritton and Hawkesbury. They are using 275 cords of wood per day.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The weather during December being exceptionally free from severe frost, employment was prolonged for many skilled and unskilled men in the various works, especially in the building trades. Most outside construction work has ceased for the winter. The International Harvester works laid off a large number of men in the early part of the month, but this is said to be but temporary.

New industries continue to locate and old ones to add to their floor space and capacity of output, as well as new companies to be formed. The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Company of Hamilton, has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Fowler's Canadian Company has purchased the Harris Abattoir, situated on

Central market, which has at the east end plant been killing 100 cattle weekly and 250 hogs per day. It was stated that, as soon as extensions at present in view are completed, the Company will be in a position to do a large wholesale trade in Hamilton, and will shortly be killing 500 cattle and 8,000 hogs per week. The Eagle Spinning Mills Company will establish a large industry to manufacture cotton, merino and woollen yarns. It is capitalized at $250,000. The Van Allen shirt factory is to have 66 feet of building added. The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Company has secured a plot of land in the annex for a factory. Sixty feet of frontage has been secured by the Garrage Dominion Automobile Company for a building. The Barton Land Company was organized with a capital of $100,000.

Business generally was active. A strike of stovemounters was settled without delay. There was no other unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing in Hamilton is steadily increasing. In some lines, however, business during the month slackened somewhat, particularly in shoes, clothing, furs and tobacco.. On the whole, Hamilton has been very prosperous in the clothing industry, cigar factories, machine shops, furniture factories, bridge works, harvester works, etc., during 1905. Thousands of skilled men have been employed and the city is growing industrially.

The International Harvester works is the largest establishment at present in the city and when busy employs about 2,000 men and rarely less than 1,500. Ten thousand horse power is used to run the plant, which has a capacity of 300,000 harvester machines per annum. In the malleable iron foundry, there are three fifteen ton reverbatory melting furnaces. The grey iron foundry is 1,000 feet by 85 feet, with three melting cupolas with a capacity of 100 tons each. The paint shop is 600 feet by 75 feet, four stories and basement in height and equipped with electric elevators, cranes, etc ; it also contains modern machinery for making paints from raw materials. The warehouse building, which is said to have a storage capacity of 100,000 complete machines, is 900 feet by 120 feet and is four storeys in height. The plant has its own fire department and occupies a space almost equal to a small village.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were still very busy, although at the latter part of the month building had largely ceased. There were so many buildings, both factories and dwellings whose brick and masonry work were completed, that the various other branches, such as plumbers, lathers, plasterers, electrical workers, painters, etc., will be kept fairly busy during the entire winter.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades in Hamilton comprise the greater part of her industry. Machinists, bridge and tool workers, iron moulders, harvester works employees, stovemounters, blacksmiths, boiler makers, etc. had a fairly good year and a prosperous month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There are two cooperages, several large furniture factories and a large number of men employed as pattern makers in Hamilton. On the whole, those employed as wood-workers, including carvers, carriage and wagon makers, etc., had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were about normal, there being no special rush, with the exception of the holiday advertising and municipal election work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were slack. Garment tailors and tailoresses and boot and shoe workers reported fair conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were active. Ice cutters have not yet begun their season's work. Cigar and tobacco workers had a fairly good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had fair employment. The local union of leather workers on horse goods has lapsed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom makers had a good month. Eight men have been added to the city fire department.

Transport.—Work among railway men was very active and promotions were recently made. The examination of about 70 Grand Trunk firemen has just been concluded. The superintendent found 50 of these, residents of London, Palmerston, Hamilton and Toronto, duly qualified to become engineers. Street railway employees reported employment fair.

Unskilled labour.—This class was not active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Employees of the Glove works, refrigerator factory, clothing industry, machine shop, axe factory, etc., were well employed.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during the month, which compared favourably with the preceeding one and the corresponding month of last year. Building operations continued with little interruption, and several of the agricultural implement factories worked overtime part of the month. The glue factory was almost completed. The Brantford Carriage Co. will build an extension to its works by the addition of an office building, and the Brantford Felt and Rubber Boot Co., announced that by January 1 it will commence operations with 50 employees. The city council has decided that the market will in future be run by a clerk appointed by the council, at a salary of $600 per annum. Formerly the fees were sold to the highest bidder. The Bell Telephone Co., has purchased a site for a new office and announced that it will install a central energy switchboard next spring. A by-law for the raising of $45,000 for public school purposes will be submitted to the ratepayers on January 1. The Canadian Automatic Machine Telephone Co., was granted a 25-year competitive franchise. The city can purchase the plant after three years if desired. The rates will be $15.00 per year for residence phones, $25.00 for business and $6.00 for desk phones. The present Bell rates are $25.00, $30.00 and $12.00 for residence, business and desk phones. On the principal streets the wires will be laid underground. Merchants had a splendid Christmas trade. The Cocksshutt Plough Co., as usual, presented each of its employees with a Christmas turkey.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing on the whole was fairly satisfactory. The plough factories ran overtime part of the month and other iron working shops were fully employed, with the exception of the stove works this being their dull season. The woodworking factories also were fairly well employed.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Co. was double tracking its line between here and Lyndon, a distance of about 10 miles. The local system of street railway and the Grand Valley Railway, between here and Galt, have been sold to a syndicate, which commenced operations to extend the city line to the factory districts in Eagle Place.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The majority of those engaged in the building trades were busy during the entire month, which was unusually mild. Bricklayers and masons worked nearly full time. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers were fully employed. Painters and decorators had a fair month. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were busy. Builders' labourers worked almost a full month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove plate moulders were quiet working short time. This was not expected to last long. In the other shops work was steady and in some places brisk. Core makers on the whole were busy. Machinists and engineers were all employed and some worked overtime on rush orders. Electrical workers and linemen were busy. Metal polishers, buffers and platers had a steady month and stove mounters a fair month. Boilermakers and all sheet iron workers were fully employed. Horseshoers had a steady

month. A number of machinery blacksmiths worked overtime.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were active. Pattern makers and millwrights were all employed and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy, working overtime in several instances.

Clothing trades.—For journeymen tailors work was steady and in some cases extra time was worked.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners were very busy, particularly during the latter part of the month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had a fair month, with all men employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, particularly the last, were very active. Furriers had a brisk month. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight handlers and street railway employees had a busy month. Some teamsters were busy; others were not. Cabdrivers had a fair month. Expressmen, towards the close of the month, were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—There were few unemployed during the month, which closes a fairly satisfactory year so far as the employment of labour was concerned. The Stark Power and Telephone Co., was negociating with the council for the purchase of the local electric light plant owned by the municipality. The plant has been run at a loss and the town was willing to sell if terms can be arranged.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during December showed a slight falling off in employment compared with November. Outside work was almost stopped by the advent of frost, but indoor employment was equal on the whole to November. The building trades had a small amount of outside work and sewer construction was carried on, but little other outside work was done. Retail trade was only fair for the Christmas season, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. There were no wages changes and no industrial unrest during the month.

PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

The annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held at Guelph from December 11 to 15, well maintained its reputation gained in previous years. The entry list comprised about 1,200 entries in beef and dairy cattle, swine and sheep, and dressed carcasses of beef, swine, sheep and dressed poultry, as well as entries in the poultry department of about 3,500. Entries were also well received in the new department for seed grains. The attendance and gate receipts were in advance of those of previous years, the number present being estimated at 20,000. The usual courses of lectures were addressed by some of the most noted stock-raisers and agriculturists in America and the attendance was limited only to the capacity of the buildings. Among the visitors were His Excellency the Governor General, The Premier of Ontario, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and the Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

During the Winter Fair the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, and was attended by about 250 of those directly interested in the work. Reports showed that co-operative experiments had been held during the year on about 6,000 Ontario farms in 35 distinct lines of agriculture as well as 7 lines of horticulture.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Women's Institute, a branch of the Farmers' Institute, was also held at the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute during the Winter Fair and was largely attended,.

The annual meetings of the following bodies were also held, Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, American Leice

ter Breeders' Association, Western Ontario Poultry Association, Orpington Club of Canada, Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club, Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club and Canadian Leghorn Club.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing had a good month in almost all lines. The close of the season for outdoor work increased the supply of unskilled labour for factory work.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the C. P. R. practically closed about the first of the month. Little, except bridge work, has since been done.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were compelled by the weather to abandon almost all but interior work. The season has been on the whole a good one and prospects for next year are bright. Bricklayers and masons worked about 20 per cent. of the time during November, but carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters had a good month. Plumbers had only fair employment and stonecutters and builders' labourers had little work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades had a good month. Iron moulders were fully employed, but at the close of the month one shop had shut down for three weeks. Machinists, sheetmetal workers and tube mill workers worked full time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had, with slight exceptions, a steady month's work. Wood workers were fully employed and organ workers and piano workers had an exceptionally good month. Carriage workers and upholsterers had fair employment only.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were exceptionally busy, working considerable overtime.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors had a good month for December and garment workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers had only a fair month, numerous good hotel changes lately affecting them.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels weavers and textile workers had fair employment. Butchers, bakers, delivery men, clerks, barbers, hotel employees, etc., had an exceptionally busy month on account of the winter fair and the Christmas season.

Unskilled labour.—There was no noticeable demand for unskilled labour. A large number of Italians, who have been employed on railroad construction and other heavy outdoor work, left the locality, owing to the cessation of work for the winter season.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

December was a busy month, being fully as active as the previous month, owing not only to the usual Christmas activity but to the exceptionally mild weather. Industrial activity was fully as marked as in November and, while a falling-off was manifest in some branches of the building trades, others were exceptionally busy.

Retail merchants reported a very good Christmas trade.

The second payment for sugar beets delivered at the Ontario Sugar Co's factory this season was made on the 15th and cheques for a total of $97,000 were sent out for beets delivered in November.

Two acres of land have been purchased for the erection of a large and modernly equipped lumber and planing mill. Messrs. Jackson and Cochrane received the contracts for the machinery. The Forwell Foundry Co. will shortly commence operations with about 15 skilled men.

On the evening of December 15, a bazaar given under the auspices of the members (female) of the shop executive committee at the Williams, Green & Rome Co.'s establishment, proved a great success. Much labour and time had been spent in preparation and over 4000 of the public were in attendance. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of a piano. The bazaar is another evidence of the good spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm that exists among the employ-

ees and of their desire to better each other's surroundings and make more pleasant the conditions under which they perform their daily duties.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy taking care of stock and marketing produce.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running full time up to the last week of the month, when many shut down for stocktaking and repairs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—For the season of year trade was exceptionally active, as there was plenty of work and the weather favourable.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers were well employed. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported fair trade conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers found steady employment until the last week, when some shops closed for stock-taking and repairs.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors experienced a rush in business during the Christmas season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were exceptionally active during the latter part of the month. Cigar makers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers and trunk and bag makers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported conditions normal. Broom makers had a good month; clerks and delivery employees were active; hotel employees had steady work and laundry workers had an exceptionally busy month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers and street railway employees had steady employment. Carters and draymen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in little demand towards the end of the month and there were some idle men.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were excellent during December. Nearly all lines of industry were active and skilled and unskilled labour was well employed.

The Board of Works statement shows that nearly $150,000 were spent in civic improvements in Stratford during 190[illegible]. Two by-laws are submitted to the ratepayers on Jan. 1, one for the providing of $33,350 for storm drainage and the other to guarantee the bond of a box factory to the extent of $20,000, the company to erect a $30,000 building and employ 5[illegible] hands when the factory is completed. The Massey-Harris Co., formerly Kemp factory, has closed its branch factory and moved the plant to Toronto. A statement is made that the company is confident of securing an industry to locate in its factory here, employing as many hands as before.

Merchants reported trade very good but better sleighing would have greatly improved the holiday trade. The Stratford branch of the Retail Merchants' Association organized lately. The object is to discuss and promote subjects of mutual interest and the creation of bad debts to be prevented as far as possible.

No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported and there was no trouble in the labour market except among the Grand Trunk machinists who were still on strike.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were not busy. The feeding of stock and the marketing of farm produce gave the only activity. A few prices are quoted:—

Potatoes	$1 per bag.
Apples	75c. to $1 per bag.
Butter	22c. to 24c. per lb.
Chickens	70c. to 80c. per pair.
Geese	$1 each.
Ducks	$1 per pair.
Turkeys	14c. to 16c. per lb.
Eggs	26c. per doz.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all branches of manufacturing had a good month.

Building trades.—Employment in the building trades was very good for the season of year and there was still a large amount of inside work to be done. Builders' labourers were fully employed when outdoor work was being carried on, but at the end of the month there was a number idle.

Metal trades.—Iron workers, moulders, boilermakers, linemen, blacksmiths and horse shoers had an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had a very satisfactory month's work and were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, specially ad. and job compositors, had a very busy month, owing to the holiday trade.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers found trade good. Cigarmakers reported business rather dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were well employed. Hotel employees and laundry workers had a steady month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were busy and cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had an active month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour had a number unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Palmerston.—A new dynamo was installed in the electric light works. Steps are being taken by the commissioners to give the town an all-night service.

Goderich.—The ratepayers are being asked to guarantee bonds to the amount of $25,000, on a new elevator company. It is proposed to raise $100,000 and erect an elevator with a capacity for 500,000 bushels.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was the best December in the past 25 years, as regards outside work, building operations being continued, with the loss of only one day, as up to the last week of the year there was no snow. Railroad work was also pushed and an extra large amount of freight was moved. An extensive addition to the Somerville Gum and Box factory was commenced during the month, including a building of 115 x 80 feet and 3 storeys high, a new brick barn and new engine house. This will keep a large force of bricklayers, labourers, teamsters, carpenters, etc., at work all winter. Work on the government stores building on Carling's farm, was also pushed forward. The two largest local loan and savings companies have agreed to amalgamate, viz., the Huron & Erie and The Canadian Savings & Loan Companies, with a combined capital of $3,750,000.

The clearing house returns for the month of November amounted to $4,660,297, the realty transfers for the same month were 91 representing $130,854.

The first meeting under the auspices of the Labour Educational Association was held in this city on November 30; an address was given by Mr. A. E. Starr, of Woodstock. It is the intention of the Association to hold meetings throughout Western Ontario.

The merchants reported the Christmas trade 10 per cent better than in any former year, Christmas buying having commenced much earlier than usual.

As in former years, the Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Company distributed a percentage of its earnings among its employees, and in some cases this amounted to over $50 to one man. The Chief of the Fire Department received an increase of wages of from $1200 to $1300 a year, to take effect January 1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers brought in large quantities of poultry during the month and found ready sale at the following prices: turkeys from 13 to 15c. per pound, geese at 10c. per lb. and chickens at 9 and 10c. per lb.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the G. T. R. has progressed favourably and the line is now double tracked from London to Sarnia. Through meat traffic from Chicago to New York was the heaviest ever known. Passenger traffic was also heavy. It was reported that a new G. T. R. passenger depot would be erected next year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported that several of their number were out of work but that they had more work than during any previous December. F. Graydon, 575 Bathurst St., was elected president and H. Rymill, 491 Oxford St., secretary at the last meeting of the union. Carpenters were fully employed, but lathers and plasterers had some men idle, as no new work was being commenced. Painters and stonecutters were all working and plumbers were busy. Builders' labourers had better employment than is usual at this time of the year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were well employed and machinists and boilermakers were exceptionally busy. Electrical workers, metal polishers and stovemounters reported trade a little slack. Linemen had plenty of repair work on hand.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were very busy, with a large number of orders on hand. Carriage and wagon makers reported trade better during December than during the corresponding period of 1904. Car builders were exceptionally busy, working 55 hours per week while in other years they only worked 48 hours at this time. Coopers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were exceptionally well employed and a scarcity of good hands was felt, considerably over the scale being offered to good men. The Free Press will move into its new building early in the year and the new newspress will be in operation shortly. Messrs. Allison & Element, job printers, are building a two-story work shop. A. McIntyre was elected president of the Typographical Union and W. A. Hunter, secretary.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were becoming slack but garment workers were exceptionally active, and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers were all laid off from Decembe 20 to January 2, for stock-taking. A vot is to be taken on January 1, at the muni cipal elections as to whether the elector are in favour of cutting off 6 hotel licenses It was stated that the laying off of th cigarmakers was connected with this.

Leather trades.—At the local tanner business continues to increase and ne buildings are constantly being added.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers repor ed improved trade conditions. Furrie were exceptionally busy and laundr workers rushed.

Transport.—Train crews had a ve good month, a large number of specia having been sent over the lines. Th express companies also reported very f vourably. Teamsters were active.

Unskilled labour.—A large number this class were out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Glencoe.—Representatives of the to have completed arrangements with t Canadian Cordage Flax Company to e tablish a binder twine factory and nb mills. The Company will expend $75,0 on buildings and machinery, and w employ 90 men the first year, increasi to 150 in the third year. The town co cil submitted a by-law to the electors December 28 to guarantee the bonds the company to the extent of $4,000 cured by a mortgage for a fixed period 20 years. A fixed assessment of 615,0 and a free site are also asked.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during December was fair, there being few men idle in this district. Weather conditions throughout the month permitted those engaged in the building trades to be actively employed. The Southwestern Traction Co. took advantage of the open weather and construction work was progressing rapidly; 50 Italians were put to work during the month and it is expected that the road will be completed and ready for the transportation of passengers between London and St. Thomas early in the spring. A company, capitalized at $100,000, to be known as the Dominion Produce Co., was formed during the month. It is the intention of those interested to trade in butter, cheese, eggs and general produce. Branches will be established throughout the west and supplies will be purchased extensively in this locality.

The introduction of a larger class of locomotive on the Canadian branch of the Wabash railroad, recently, has resulted in 30 trainmen being thrown out of employment. The new engines, being more powerful and, therefore, able to handle heavier tonnage, have caused the number of trains to be reduced and, as a consequence, train crews have been reduced and the youngest men in the service dismissed. Traffic, however, continued heavy and the Southern Innis Co. stave factory closed down for the season towards the latter part of November and about a dozen men were thrown out of employment. It is expected that the factory will resume operations on March 1. On December 1, the boilermakers and machinists, employed in the Michigan Central shops were given an increase in pay. Machinists will hereafter receive 28c., instead of 26c., per hour and boilermakers, 28c., instead of 27c., per hour. The increase will total 10c. per day and was given voluntarily.

Masons had finished their contracts for the season and were unemployed at the end of the month. It was stated that a number might go to Welland at the first of the year.

A number of the striking G. T. R. machinists returned to work at the Company's terms while a number were still on strike. A few found employment elsewhere. The Company's officials have given out the information that they have the men they require to carry on the work at this point.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, it was decided to introduce a system of manual training into the city schools. The new system may be conducted with the present teaching staff, and the estimated cost for five years was placed at $5,400. After deducting the government grant of $2,350, the total cost to the city would be $2,050 for five years. The yearly cost would be $610 for the first five years and after that period $700. In all, 18 classes would participate.

The report of the City treasurer for the month of November showed that on November, showed that on November 1 there was a balance of $13,033.88, which with receipts totalled $45,260.36, the expenditure being $39,461.69. The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Street Railway for the month ending November 3 showed receipts, including a $378.15 balance on hand totalling $1,369.73 and expenditures of $1,371.64, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the month of $1.91.

At a session of the County Council, the question of establishing a municipal employment exchange was discussed. It was claimed that a labour bureau would be in the interests both of the farmers and the employees. The distribution of emigrants could also be carried on to better advantage through the co-operation of the municipal agencies and the government authorities. It was further claimed that the difficulty of securing help in the rural districts would be largely removed were such a system introduced.

The Christmas trade in the city, although somewhat backward, developed satisfactorily and merchants reported very favourably . There appeared to be considerable money in circulation among all classes of citizens.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm work in this district was somewhat at a standstill. The city markets were well attended, due in part to the splendid condition of the roads, and considerable grain was marketed. Prices for farm produce remained firm.

Fishing.—At Port Stanley, the season was an exceptionally good one. Numerous large catches were reported during the month.

Manufacturing.—Local industries reported a fair month. In the Michigan Central shops, the employees were very busy, but in the Père Marquette shops the month was stated to be quieter than usual. Heard & Co.'s tool works were busily engage in turning out a large order for rakes.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Southwestern Traction line was progressing rapidly and a large number of men were employed. It was stated that work would be commenced in January on the new bridge which is to span the ravine west of the city. Traffic on the different railroads passing through the city was reported to have been active and a number of trainmen were promoted in consequence of the rush.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and cement workers had a very dull month. A few small buildings were erected. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and those engaged at inside work had a steady month. Plumbers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and metal workers had a fairly active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders were busy and carriage workers were fairly well employed, but cabinet workers had a quiet month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were well employed, there being a decided rush in the job departments.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had a fair month but there was no rush at any time.

Leather trades.—Harness makers reported trade only fair.

Transport.—Railroad men, teamsters and others engaged in transport work were active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, with good prospects for a steady winter's work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—The by-law submitted to the rate payers for the loan of the sum of $20,000 to the Iron Works was carried by a large majority. Business of all kinds was active during December.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Seasonal conditions had the anticipated effect on the labour market, particularly in the outside trades. In the building trades a number of building under way had suspended work either wholly or in part, so that men in this branch of industry found work somewhat slack. On the electric railroad most of the construction work consisted in the putting in of crossings and sidings, the majority of the construction gangs being laid off for the season. Paving operations also ceased for the season, some streets being left in an unfinished condition until the spring.

The by-law granting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway right of way into Chatham was read a third time and passed at a council meeting held on December 19. The clause prohibiting the operation of cars on Sunday was not inserted in the by-law, as many were of the opinion that, as the W. & L. E. road had the privilege of running its cars on Sunday, it would be an unfair discrimination against the proposed road to refuse it the same.

The Chatham waterworks system is an excellent example of successful municipal ownership. Not only is it self-sustaining but it is also a source of revenue, while in recent years the rates have been considerably reduced. One result of civic im-

agement has been good water, another cheap water, and even at the reduced rates, substantial surpluses have been transferred to the city treasury.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market have been reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported a very successful year, sugar beets and tobacco being exceptionally large crops.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were busy. Planing mills, sash and door factories were running full time, with all hands employed.

Railroad construction and employment. Railroad construction was confined to track and siding repairing.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, plasterers and builders' labourers were only partially employed, owing to seasonal conditions. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and steam engineers were fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were busy and blacksmiths and sheet metal workers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers were fairly well employed. Coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, and bookbinders were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and harness makers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers were all busy.

Transport.—Railroad men had a very busy month, especially during the latter half. The Christmas holiday passenger traffic was very heavy. On the Chatham and Wallaceburg electric road, the cars were daily taxed to their full capacity. Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen had a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in little demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the mild weather the labour market was very active during December, all branches of the various trades being fully employed. Several buildings were under way and will keep the building trades busy for some time yet. Manufactories were running full time with complete staffs. A new industry was started, viz., the Anthony Wire Fence Co., which leased a plant and was installing machinery, expecting to have it running in a short time; employment, it is thought, will be given to 10 or 15 hands. Work on the construction of the new M. C. R., tunnel was started on the first of the month, a large force of men being employed. Wholesale and retail trade was active and bank clearings and general shipments satisfactory. There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades continued active, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers, being all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The different branches were very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had plenty of work and most of the shops worked overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigar makers and tobacco worker were very busy prepairing for the holiday trade.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous —Barbers reported business good. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees were all working. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were in demand.

Transport.—Railroad men reported a very busy month with most of them working overtime. Teamsters were quiet.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Owing to the large increase in its business the Globe Furniture Co., added this year a large new building to its establishment, which more than doubled its floor space. The new addition is 120 by 55 feet, three stories high, with a basement. The estimated cost of the new factory was $40,000. About 120 men are employed and the force is being gradually increased. All other manufactories in the town were very busy. The Wolverine Reed Co. of Detroit closed its plant there and is moving to Walkerville, having leased the building, formerly occupied by the match company, overhauling the plant and installing machines and the manufacture of rattan chairs. The company expects to employ from 50 to 60 hands.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. H. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during December showed little change as compared with the previous month. Navigation closed during the month, but the Christmas trade had a good effect on employment generally.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Good reports were received from the camps.

Manufacturing.—Fair conditions prevailed.

Mining.—A few prospects were being worked. Great interest is being shown in the demonstration by a metallurgical expert as to the commercial feasibility of reducing ore by electricity. The Dominion Government has voted the sum of $15,000 for the purpose and the work will continue for some months. The process invented by this expert converts iron into steel, but the experiments here are designed to go farther, an effort being made to reduce ore of all kinds by treatment in electric furnaces. It was stated that by this process there would be no need for coke, or soft coal, but that its installation on a scale to meet present demands would necessitate the building of another power canal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was very little activity shown.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and metal workers reported conditions normal. Jewellers, etc., had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters reported normal conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, etc., had a normal month.

Transport. — Normal conditions prevailed.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent.—reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The very favourable weather has enabled outdoor work to be carried on to a later date in the year than usual. Bri-

layers have been at work almost without cessation up to the end of the year. The same can be said of outdoor labourers who have been better employed than is usual at this season. Work generally is more plentiful than in the corresponding month of last year, but industrial activity has slackened considerably during December. The effect on the labour market has been marked, but no changes in the rates of wages were reported. A considerable number of factory operatives were out of work.

Bank clearings for the month of December, aggregated $42,227,883 as against $35,940,215. The total for the year was $369,869,979. For a period of six years they have been as follows:—

1900	Aggregate	$106,954,792
1901	"	134,199,483
1902	"	188,370,003
1903	"	246,108,006
1904	"	294,601,437
1905	"	369,869,979

Both wholesalers and the retailers had an exceptionally busy month, the holiday trade passing all previous records in volume. Following its cessation a large number of assistants in the stores were thrown out of employment. The labour market has been practically free from trouble with the exception of the continuance of the printers' strike. Upon inquire from one or two of employing printey it was learned that none of the offices were now affected by the strike. Most of the men out on strike have either left the city or found employment.

On December 12th the Canadian Cooperative Investment Company assigned in trust to the Northern Trust Co., of Winnipeg, Man. The liabilities of the company were estimated at $160,000, and assets at about the same amount. The creditors are mainly workingmen.

The Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg, at its meeting on December 21st, 1905, passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada lay before the Minister of the Interior and of Labour the unfair methods and misrepresentations which are being used to induce a large labour immigration into western Canada."

(2) "That the immigration laws be so amended as to prevent the bringing into Canada by misrepresentation labour—both skilled and unskilled."

Other resolutions related to particular instances of alleged mis-representations and to arrangements stated to have been made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., to bring 5,000 Italians labourers into Canada to work on the railways. The methods of commission agents were also condemned and the statement made that the labour market in western Canada was already overstocked.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The final crop bulletins for the year 1905 were issued during December by the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba. The figures concerning the grain crop were as follows:

	Bushels.	Acreage.	Average.
Wheat	55,761,416	2,643,588	21.07
Oats	45,485,025	1,031,239	42.6
Barley	14,064,025	432,298	31.2
Flax	326,964	24,770	13.2
Peas	53,706	2,081	26.0

Total value of dairy products is $896,937,-64, the cheese output being worth $127,-346,41, and butter $769,591,15.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is planning for extensive building operations for next season. Several of the branch lines in Manitoba and the new provinces will receive attention, and the work during the season just passed will be completed. On the Wolseley Reston branch 45 miles will be ready for the operating department. On the line that will connect Wetaskiwin and Saskatoon it is proposed to construct 200 miles and an additional 150 miles will be built east from Saskatoon towards the present terminus of the Pheasant Hills branch at Strassburg. On the line which will run north from Moose Jaw, 28 miles will be constructed. Twelve miles of the new Gimli branch will be built and an extension of the Lauder-Broomhill, 10 miles to Jackson Creek, is also proposed. These improvements only cover the central and a portion of the western divisions, and, in addition, there will be a large amount expended in improving the route through the mountains and in new lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.——Men in the building trades have had more work this win-

ter so far than is usual. The prospects are that all the men who remain in the city for the winter months will get more or less regular work. The prospects for the coming year are not, however, so bright. One or two large buildings are projected, but in the house-building line there is apparently not going to be the same activity. There is estimated to be in Winnipeg at the present time no less than 750 empty houses, and many of these are new ones that cannot be let. Some of the house agents offer the explanation that the new houses, which are empty, were not finished until after the resident population had settled for the winter, and say, that in the spring every available house will be taken. The number of houses vacant has had the effect of lowering rents very materially. The plumbers and steam-fitters were kept busy, and work upon interiors generally is giving employment to the class of mechanics whose work lies indoors. It is decided to erect a cathedral in St. Boniface, at a cost of $250,000. It is intended to give seating capacity for 2000, being the largest ecclesiastical building in Western Canada.

Metal and engineering trades.—In the metal trades the moulders have been fairly active but the machine shops have been slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworkers have not at all been busy during December and it will be a few months before activity returns.

Printing and allied trades.—In the printing trades a slight depression prevails. All the holiday work is completed and most of the employers report slackness following the slight rush previous to the holiday season.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades, especially the custom tailors, appear to enjoy continued activity, and the journeymen, as a rule, were kept at work steadily.

Food and tobacco preparation.—December was a busy season in those trades, and many extra hands were taken on for special holiday work.

Leather trades.—The leather factories were normally active.

Miscellaneous.—In the miscellaneous trades there has been a better demand than usual. There is, however, a large number of people in the city seeking employment at anything that they can get to see them through the winter. This always gives the market the appearance of being over-crowded. The classes, however, that are seeking light indoor work refuse to accept the work offered by the employment agents in the woods and upon railroad construction.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Christmas traffic on the railroads was unprecedently large, and all the regular men were on duty extra time.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The season of 1905 has been one of substantial growth in Brandon, and many large blocks and private residences have been erected. As near as can be estimated from permits issued from the office of the city engineer, an amount aggregating $750,000 has been expended in new buildings and city improvements; this is about the same as that spent in 1904. The largest and most expensive erection was the new Y.M.C.A. building, which, when completed, will cost about $75,000. The buildings for the banks of Commerce and Montreal were progressing well and will cost about $35,000 each. The new four storey block of Campbell & Campbell, furniture dealers, is perhaps the largest business block in the city, and contains 31,000 feet of flooring; it is estimated to cost about $30,000. Among buildings erected and improved are The Brandon Sun building, at a cost of $13,000; the J. H. Hughes building, at $20,000; improvements to the Nation building to the extent of $15,000; improvements to a building owned by Mr. D. C. McKinnon, at a cost of $25,000. The latter building was sold for $80,000 for hotel purposes. The expenditure for city improvements amounted to $150,000, of which $30,000 were spent for

granolithic sidewalks. The C.P.R. Co. also spent a large sum of money during the past season, making improvements in its yards, etc.

Labour conditions during December, among both skilled and unskilled workers, were somewhat slack, with some few exceptions. All men engaged in the building trades were idle, with the exception of some men employed on inside work. A few stone-masons were still employed on work on the new banks. The city authorities have closed down work on improvements, discharging 100 men.

Special activity was evidenced in transportation. Up to December 8, the wheat marketed at C.P.R. points amounted to over 40,000,000 bushels. The total receipts at C.P.R. points are more than double the amount handled last year, the totals for the same period in 1904 being 19,591,000 bushels wheat and 790,000 bushels of other grains. On the corresponding day of last year 116,000 bushels wheat and 6,000 bushels of other grains were received. The crops for the past four years were as follows:—

1901	63,310,483	bushels.
1902	67,034,117	"
1903	56,146,027	"
1904	54,390,678	"

The crops of 1905 are estimated at rom 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels.

Wholesale and retail merchants report-d Christmas trade very active.

There were no changes in rates of wages, but there was a decrease in the hours of abour of some car repairers and a ew carpenters. These men are now vorking nine hours per day instead of en. There was no unrest in the labour narket.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Grain Growers' Association held an important meeting in he council chamber. There were over 00 delegates present from local provinial lodges, and their business was to prepare the farmers' case for presentation to he tariff commission which sat in Brandon on December 6. A committee was ppointed to draft a resolution re changes tariff, and, after they reported, a dis-ission was held and a resolution was unanimously adopted and presented to the commissioners, recommending free lumber, fence wire and binder twine and a reduction of duty on implements of 15 per cent; also a general revenue tariff of 17 per cent.

According to figures compiled from the returns of the chief grain inspector, a comparison of returns with those of the corresponding period of previous years, shows the marked superiority of this year's crop. During the first three months of the present crop year, a total of 30,525 cars of wheat have been inspected. Last year during the same period, there were 20,120 cars inspected and in 1903, 18,494 cars. With the exception of the crop of 1902, the quality of which was better but the quantity far short of that of this year, the present year's crop is the best in the history of the West.

Lumbering.—Active conditions were reported.

Manufacturing.—Woodworking factories were working full time and the marble works were active.

Railroad construction and employment.—With the exception of the work carried on by the G.T.P. contractors, there was little construction going on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Men engaged in the building trades were slack, with the exception of some plasterers, painters, plumbers, steam fitters and a few stonecutters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—C.P.R. machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active and sheet metal workers and jewellers fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy but pattern makers were somewhat slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported trade very good.

Food and Tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco work-

ers had a very active month. Ice cutters and drivers also had a good month.

Leather trades.—These trades reported conditions somewhat slack.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, laundry workers and furriers were well employed.

Transport.—Men engaged in freight and passenger service on the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways were very busy, passenger traffic on both lines being still very heavy. Teamsters, expressmen and draymen also were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labour market in this city was overstocked.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mortlach.—The district of Mortlach is progressing. The representative of the West Canada Land and Development Co., with head quarters in New York, has just purchased a large tract of land. This company will operate plows by steam and in every way utilize modern methods to cheapen cost of production on its farm, which will comprise at least 3,200 acres. The lands of this large area seem especially fitted for small grain production, being uniform in quality, level and free from stone. It is expected that Mortlach will be the county town of the new municipality of Mortlach, being situated on the C.P.R. main line.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Considering the winter season, labour was fairly well employed during December being more active than during, the corresponding period of 1904.

A new steel bridge, which is being erected by the Provincial Government over the Bow river, has given employment to a few men. The Calgary Lime and Cement Co. is building new kilns for lime burning and otherwise extending its plant. The Bulwell Coal Co. has started operations near Lethbridge on a large scale. The flour mill was nearing completion and a large mill will be erected at High River, south of this place, in the centre of the fall wheat district.

Wholesale and retail trade was exceptionally active. The customs receipts here for December were $25,000 more than last year.

Several branches of the building trades were discussing the schedule of wages for the coming year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A rather heavy fall of snow, at the beginning of the month, while benefitting the large acreage of fall wheat sown, caused considerable inconvenience to cattle, causing real hardship in those districts where prairie fires had destroyed the winter supply of hay. The weather has since been fine, however, and the situation was considerably relieved.

Fishing.—The whitefish season was commencing.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were very busy in the western districts. New camps in East Kootenay give employment to many men.

Mining.—The coal-mining industry was in about the same condition as last month. A strong company is commencing operations near Lethbridge. The monthly pay roll at Fernie, the head quarters of the Crow's Nest Coal Company amounts to about $175,000 per month.

Other industries.—The Albeeta Cement Co. and the Watson Stone and Brick Co. have amalgamated and will be a strong factor in supplying building material of a permanent nature.

Building trades.—Although work was interrupted at the beginning of the month by a snow storm, bricklayers, masons and stonecutters and builders' labourers had a very good month. Work, however, was being completed. Carpenters and lathers were fairly busy and plasterers were working overtime on some jobs. Painters, however, were not so active, but plumbers and steamfitters were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers were fairly busy and machinists were working with

hours. Electrical workers and linemen were employed on the installation of the city plant. Blacksmiths were very busy and sheet metal workers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers have been busy but conditions were quieter at the end of the month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers had work ahead and were fairly busy. Boot and shoe makers were very active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a very busy month. Butchers have been losing some trade by farmers killing beef and peddling it around town. Icemen have started putting up the next season's supply. Cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were working full time. Clerks and stenographers found good employment. Good male stenographers were somewhat in demand. Delivery men and all classes of hotel employees and laundry workers were busy. A large steam laundry is about to be built.

Transport.—All railway in connection with transportation were actively employed. Teamsters, however, were not so busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was not in any great demand, but there were not very many men seeking work, considering the season of the year.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during December was normal, though the logging camps employed about 1300 men, an increase of about 200 over the number employed at this time last year.

There has been no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and harmony prevailed throughout the district between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fruit industry.—The fruit growers appeared before the Tariff Commission at Nelson, B. C., on the 16th of September, 1905, and submitted the following statement:—

(1) That there was sufficient fruit lands in British Columbia, when cleared, planted and cultivated, to supply in the near future all the Canadian North-west market and in addition have a surplus for foreign shipment.

(2) That the quality of the fruit grown in this province was second to none.

(3) That in order to encourage the development of the fruit industry of British Columbia it is advisable that the duty on apples be increased.

It was stated that a duty on oranges and lemons was of no advantage to the fruit industry of British Columbia, as those fruits cannot be grown here.

Lumbering.—The lumbering market was not so active as during the summer and fall months, and a considerable number of the saw mills have shut down for the winter months, but in every instance their logging or bush force has been slightly increased, making an increase throughout the district of not less than 200 men. The Elk River Co., at Fernie, B. C., whose large saw mills were destroyed by fire about the last of September, will soon reconstruct them on a much larger scale, giving employment to about sixty-five men, and the machinery will be installed by the middle of January, 1906.

The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association has opened an office in Nelson, B. C., with Mr. G. P. Wells, as secretary. The association is not a selling combine in any sense of the word, as each of the different Mountain Mills sells its own product, entirely independent of the others, or the association. One of the principal objects of the association is to arrange that the product of the different mills may be graded uniformly in the future, which has not been done in the past. As the one and the same price list is and has been used by all the mountain mills for some time past, it is thought that

uniform grading will prove of like advantage to the buying farmer and the selling millman.

Manufacturing.—There are altogether five iron works within the Kootenay district, situated as follows:—Fernie, 1; Cranbrook, 1; Nelson, 2, and Rossland, 1. The Kootenay Engineering Works, at Nelson, is the leading plant of its kind in the Kootenay district; it employs twelve men, and the company has under construction a new furnace for the Canadian Reduction Works at Trail, B. C. This when finished, it is stated, will be the largest lead-smelting furnace in existence. It is to be 24 feet long and 5½ wide and will have 33 wind openings; it is expected that it will be finished about the end of January, 1906, or possibly a little later. The summer trade has been good with the Kootenay engineering works and there is plenty of work ahead yet.

Mining.—The mining industry was fairly prosperous. The machinery on the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's new steel tipple at Coal Creek Mines is not proving entirely satisfactory, it having caused about 200 men to loose one third of their time, besides a reduction in the coal company's output, though this is expected to be remedied shortly and is not the fault of the company, as the company that constructed the tipple also supplied the necessary machinery.

The St. Eugene Mine Co., at Moyie, B.C., has fully replaced the buildings and plant which it lost by fire on 6 of October last, and now working its normal force of about 300 men.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has granted a reduction of five cents per ton on ore from Rossland to Trail, this will make a saving of about $16,000 a year to the mine-owners of the Rossland camp. Rossland camp has been prosperous, though there is nothing in the nature of a boom. A terrible explosion occurred in the thawing power house of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines on December 16th whereby John Ingram, the man in charge, lost his life, and six or seven other workmen were injured. The damage to the buildings in the town, plate glass forming a great part thereof, is estimated at $20,000, and efforts were being made to settle the amount of the damage by arbitration, the mining companies being considered liable. In addition to the above the mine buildings and surface works were considerably damaged, causing the mines mentioned to suspend operations for about four days, affecting some 400 men.

Railroad construction and employment.—The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's branch line from its Crow's Nest Pass line near Yank. B.C., and running to Spokane, Wash., is making good progress. Messrs. Breckenridge and Lund, contractors, have completed the grade and laid the track from Yank, B.C., to the International boundary a distance of about twelve miles, upon which construction trains are now running and distributing construction material and supplies. The construction gangs have moved their camps across the boundary line and are now operating in the state of Idaho. The Canadian Pacific Railway company is building a new steamer at its shipyard at Nelson, for use on the Kootenay Lake, between Nelson and Kootenay Landing; about 30 men are being employed. And it is expected that the new steamer will be completed by the 1st of May, next. It is intended to make this vessel the largest and most commodious of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's fleet on the Kootenay Lake, and also of greater speed than the balance of its fleet.

Unskilled labour.—The logging camps have taken all the unskilled labour offering, but there is an occasional man without employment, so that the market may be said to be fully supplied.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As an indication of the general prosperity it was reported, by both jobbers and retail merchants, that the Christmas trade was much better than in any previous season. Turkeys sold freely, and a brisk trade was also done in the better

class of groceries. Turkeys retailed at 25c. per pound for local and 19c. for Eastern birds. Butter continued to increase in price, but eggs declined. The discovery of scale on Japanese oranges momentarily checked their sale. The last consignment was fumigated at the expense of the local Government, but the next consignment, similarly affected, will be fumigated at the expense of the dealers or destroyed. A carload of goldstream apples arrived for the Christmas trade, and the business in these, as well as all other lines of fruit, was good. In hardware a splendid trade was done in cutlery; but in all other lines business was quiet. The flour, grain and feed business was quiet. The citizens' trades and industries committee have a plan to reclaim False Creek (an arm of English Bay) which divides the city into two sections. A roadway one hundred feet in width is to be built around the creek, on a brush and stone bulk-head, which will inclose a basin of water which is to be dredged to an extent capable of receiving vessels of large draught. The basin proposed would be 4000 feet in length, 700 feet wide at the centre and 1,600 feet wide at the eastern end. Provision is also to be made in the plan for the cutting from Burrard Inlet to the North of the City of a canal 200 feet in width and broadening out to 500 feet at the False Creek end. This would make the heart of the city an island. The C. P. R. controls all the water front on the north shore of the city, and the proposed improvement would give water front privileges on the south shore of the business section. The south shore of False Creek, is planned as a terminal yard for the Great Northern Railway.

The managing director of the Oriental Pulp and Paper Company has stated that the Company will build a paper mill at Swanson Bay, on the mainland coast, opposite Princess Royal Island. The work of installing a plant, it is anticipated, will be completed by 1907. Leases of 84,000 acres of wood for pulp have been secured. There is also a good water power. In this connection the Dominion Government Agent in Australia, stated that whenever a pulp mill is stated here, Australia can take all its output. The Puget Sound people are shipping extensively and regularly to Sydney, but B.C. lumber was not arriving. The suggestion was made that an export company should be formed to export Canadian goods to Australia. This company could buy for cash large quantities of Canadian goods and export them when small concerns could not, thus building up a good business for Canadians.

Real Estate continues to be active, several big deals having been put through during the month.

The ratepayers of North Vancouver decided by a plebiscite that they would incorporate as a town, under a special charter from the Provincial Government. About 2,500 acres will be taken in.

Messrs. Hall & Son, of Winnipeg, have commenced work on their new wheat elevator. The site is on the lower end of False Creek, adjacent to the C.P.R. The Dominion Agent in Australia, stated that, while there was no demand for Canadian wheat this year in Australia, owing to the big crop produced there, future drouths would create a demand for the grain.

The Omar Mines, on Prince of Wales Island, have let a two years' contract to McKenzie Bros. of this city, to ship ore per steamer "Henriette," to the smelter at Ladysmith, on Vancouver Island. The mines turn out 300 tons a day. The contract involves the transportation of 200,000 tons of ore, the largest coast ore contract yet recorded.

There was a good demand for logs in the boom for immediate use by the mills. Reports are to the effect that the mills have plenty of orders ahead but not enough logs to fill them. In the winter the camps hardly work half-time, consequently it is predicted that there will be a greater demand than the market can supply. It was stated that the price paid at Everett, Wash., was $10.00 per thousand in boom at the camp, which would make them cost $10.35 after towage had been paid, the highest for a great many years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Short time is looked for in December, but the month of December has been an exceptionally open one, and the workmen did better than

they anticipated. Stonecutters reported only about a dozen at work. Plumbers and steamfitters were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, steam engineers and blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers were well employed. Jewellers were exceptionally busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon workers were busy. Pattern makers, about twenty in number, at wages of $3.50 to $4.00 per nine hours.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper compositors, operators, etc., were exceedingly busy, but job hands were only fairly active. Pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported a good month, in spite of the fact that the competition of the Chinese and Japanese is very keen.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers were all very active. Overtime being the rule with several firms during holiday trade.

Leather trades.—Tanners, leather workers, etc., were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly active. During the latter part of the month, clerks, delivery employees, and laundry workers became very active. Hotel and restaurant employees were busy.

Transport.—Men engaged on the steamboats and on the C.P.R. were active. Passenger traffic was very heavy. Teamsters reported work better than for the same time last year, but were still quiet. Expressmen and draymen were fairly active.

Unskilled labour.—Plenty of idle men were reported, and prospects were uncertain till the wet season terminates.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1905.

Labour conditions during 1905 compared with 1904 were rather disappointing. During the first half of the year nearly all branches of industry were inactive, but in the second half better conditions prevailed and employment was more general. Building operations were fairly active, but a large percentage of the work done was confined to dwelling houses. The metal and shipbuilding trades were slack most of the year, activity occurring at short intervals. There was practically no change in wage schedules or hours of labour, and the year was free from strikes. One lockout occurred affecting eight linemen.

Fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island was active throughout the season. Thirteen traps were operated, the experiment being highly satisfactory to the promoters. One cannery of large dimensions was built at Esquimalt and operated to its fullest capacity. The success attending last season's operations will ensure increased activity next year.

Lumbering was active, as evidenced by the number of mills erected and the large tracts of timber land taken up.

There were no new industries of importance established, but a fair number were started on a small scale.

Mining operation were confined largely to development work, the two smelters on the Island being idle most of the year.

The tourist traffic was the largest ever experienced here.

The withdrawal of the British squadron from the North Pacific station was keenly felt by the merchants and workingmen of the city, as a large amount of money was circulated from that source.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Conditions remain about the same as last month, labour being fairly well employed. Merchants reported business active throughout the month, with an exceptionally good Christmas trade.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island considerable activity prevails. At Mosquito Bay, near Clayoquat, about 65 men were engaged in constructing a wharf and erecting buildings to be used in connection with the big mill of the Seattle Lumber Co., reported in last month's *Labour Gazette*. After many delays and alterations

in machinery at Sichart Whaling Station, the plant is now being operated to its full capacity.

The Victoria Sealing Association has decided to distribute $83,000 among its shareholders, a profit of about 20 per cent on the capital invested. A sum of $23,000 was also set aside for operating expenses. These two amounts represent the returns from the industry for the past year, which was one of the best in the history of the company.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—All mills in this city were running full time and business was active.

Manufacturing.—A factory for the production of fertilizers from dogfish is being established on Saanich Arm, near Sidney. Already $50,000 have been expended on buildings and the instalment of part of the machinery. Commencement was made on another industry, which promises to develop into large dimensions, being a pulp and paper mill at Swanson Bay, for the Canadian Pacific Pulp and Paper Co. This company holds large pulp concessions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Building trades.—The building trades were more active throughout December than is usual and labour generally was fairly well employed. Bricklayers were satisfactorily employed, while there was little work offering to stonemasons. Carpenters and joiners had fair employment, with a small number out of employment. Lathers and plasterers were fairly well employed. Painters and plumbers had a dull month. Stonecutters had a steady month's work, but builders' labourers were only partially employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Business in nearly all lines was fairly active throughout the month. Iron moulders were fully employed. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen reported a fair month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders reported trade as satisfactory. In some yards shipwrights and caulkers were busy, but there was not work enough offered to provide all mechanics in this line with steady employment. Sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking and upholstering, carriage and wagon making were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a very busy month, and bookbinders were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had full employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers reported a busy month, with full employment for all hands.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed throughout the month. Clerks and delivery employees were in demand for the Christmas trade. Laundry employees reported favourable conditions.

Transport.—Owing to the arrival last month of a large number of steamboat men and steamboat firemen from the north, who winter here each year, there is a considerable surplus of unemployed among that class. Ship labourers and longshoremen had fair employment. Street railway employees had a busy month. Cab drivers and hackmen reported trade as dull but draymen had fair employment, and teamsters and expressmen, had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour had better employment throughout December than is usual for this month, but there was not enough offered to provide employment for all.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district showed a fair improvement since November, and the prospects for further improvements are good in the mining and milling industries. In the other trades there was not much change and there were plenty of men to meet all demands. Retail merchants reported a fair trade for the time of year. There

were no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Herring-fishing, although a little late in commencing, was in full operation. The fish companies are curing in different ways. A large amount of fish was being prepared in the scottish way shown by the fish expert engaged by the Dominion Government and is reported to be giving satisfaction to the buyers. There was a steadily increasing demand for the fish. Several persons who have been conducting investigations, if the output this season proves successful, may enter into the business next season. On the west coast of the Island reports from the whaling station were very satisfactory.

Lumbering.—There has been little activity in the lumber camps on account of the unfavourable weather. Fir logs were very scarce and the price high. The local mill was compelled to buy a large amount of logs from the other side. The saw-mill was running full time, and it was reported that it would soon be running double shifts, as the company will go into the export trade as soon as possible. The other mills in the district were working steadily and reported a good demand for their output.

Mining.—The coal mines in the city were working full time and steadily increasing their output. Installation of new machinery, erection of buildings and improvements to plant, were also in progress. There was a little slack time at the Extension mines, but the mines at Cumberland were working steadily.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With the exception of the men employed by the mining company in improvements, there was little activity in the building trades. Painters and builders' labourers were dull, while plumbers reported trade fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers, blacksmiths and carriage workers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had fair employment.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little work for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

On the west coast of the Island, a new milling company was rushing its work in order to be in a position to ship as soon as possible.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING 1905.

THE condition of industry during 1905 was on the whole more prosperous and the employment of labour more active than in any previous year in the history of the Dominion. Compared with the preceding year there was a marked increase in production and in the amount of employment, and the exceptional activity that characterized the season of 1903 was also surpassed. Agricultural yields were heavier than in any previous year, largely as a result of favourable weather conditions in western Canada, where the number of immigrant arrivals and the progress of development and settlement was on a scale never before equalled in any one year. The fishing industry, though quiet in the Maritime Provinces and on the great lakes, had a prosperous year in British Columbia, and the lumbering industry showed a steady improvement with a prospect of a considerable increase in the cut during 1906. In the mining industry a year of steady progress was reported and in the closing months the outlook was pronounced as, on the whole, more favourable than at any previous period. Manufacturing establishments had the busiest year on record as a result, largely of the expansion of the home market following upon the development of western Canada and the heavy grain yield. Construction operations on the National Transcontinental Railway were begun and a number of very important branch lines were under way by the C.P.R., the C.N.R., and other companies, the numb

of men employed aggregating several thousands and the work involving the disbursement of large sums for construction material and the opening up of large areas of the country to industrial and commercial development. The amount of building in progress was the largest recorded in any one year in Canada, and labour, skilled and unskilled, in this and other branches had, in consequence, a year of exceptionally busy employment at wages exceeding those paid in any previous year.

Referring to the above, and other conditions, as reflected more particularly in the trade and banking record of the country during the past year, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual meeting of the shareholders in December, said:—

"The one word written large in the records of Canada this year is prosperity. Railways, manufacturing industries, merchants, and farmers, all are prosperous. Immigrants grow steadily; labour has full employment and is well remunerated. Probably never before have we had a twelvemonth of such universal prosperity."

Industrial activity was well maintained throughout the year, but was most marked in the latter half, as a result not only of seasonal conditions but of a general increase in confidence in the industrial and commercial outlook of the country which followed the successful harvesting of the western grain crop. Conditions were dull in the Maritime Provinces during the winter months, owing to the exceptionally heavy snowfall, though elsewhere weather conditions were favourable. Open weather during October, November and December did much to facilitate operations, especially in the agricultural and lumbering industries, among unskilled labour, and in the building and other out-door trades.

The giving to Saskatchewan and Alberta the status of provinces indicated the industrial and commercial progress of Western Canada, which was also most marked in the case of Manitoba. In Ontario and Quebec also the year was one of prosperity and steady expansion in many branches of industry. In the Maritime Provinces a marked improvement took place in the second half of the year, and in British Columbia the improvement in tone in the mining and lumbering industries made the outlook at the close of the year particularly favourable.

Wages.

Wages during 1905 were on a higher level than in 1904 and, though the upward tendency was much less marked than in 1903, rates were, in all branches, well maintained (*). The most important increases reported during the year, from the standpoint of numbers affected and aggregate amount of additional earnings involved, were in the agricultural and fishing industries, in the building trades and among unskilled labour. In the first-named branch farm labour in Ontario, throughout the year, received higher wages than in any previous year, experienced hands receiving from $200 to $250 per year with board, with much higher rates for shorter terms. During the harvesting season these rates were still further increased and in Western Canada, as a result of the keen demand for men to assist in harvesting the exceptionally heavy crop of the season, it was estimated that fully 50,000 men had their wages increased during August to the extent of 25 cents per day. Among the fishermen on the Fraser River, B.C., the numbers employed and the average earnings of individuals were approximately double those of 1904, owing to the heavy run of salmon and the prolongation of the season. In the lumbering industry, also, somewhat higher wages than last year were offered during September to men engaging for the Ontario camps. In the building trades nearly 4,000 men received increases, aggregating about $8,000 weekly, during 1905. Unskilled labour received higher wages than in any previous year, though conditions varied considerably with the season,

* Special articles and tables relating to changes in wages and hours of labour during the first, second and third quarters of 1905, appeared in the May, August and November issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at pages 1222 182 and 544 respectively. A similar article dealing in detail with changes reported during the fourth quarter of the year will be published in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, to which the reader is referred for a statistical summary of the changes occurring in 1905.

the demand for men in connection with the extensive railway construction operations under way, civic improvement work, building and other employment, causing a scarcity at many points. Civic employees in a number of the cities, including Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, St. Hyacinthe, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Kingston and London, received substantial increases. Railway employees, including yardmen and switchmen engaged by the G.T.R., trackmen employed by the C.P.R., Co., and telegraph operators in the employ of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. companies received increases in salary during 1905. Other important increases were among ship labourers at St. John, N.B.; asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que.; garment workers at Toronto, Ont; and sheet metal workers at Toronto, Ont.

There were a number of instances of reductions in hours reported, principally in the printing and allied trades, it having been resolved to adopt the 8-hour day after January 1 at the annual convention of the International Typographical Union held at Toronto during August. The building, metal and woodworking trade were the other branches chiefly affected.

Early-closing arrangements, affecting retail clerks, went into effect at a number of points, the most important being Montreal, as the result of the passing of a by-law, during March, by which from 8,000 to 10,000 clerks were affected. (†) Special early closing arrangements for the summer months only were in effect in a larger number of localities than in any previous year (‡).

Cost of Living.

The general tendency of cost of living in Canada during 1905 was upward. Real estate valuations increased and rents in the more important centres were higher. A scarcity of houses suitable for occupation by working men prevailed in several of the cities and constituted a serious problem in connection with general industrial development, especially at Toronto and in the south-western peninsula of Ontario. Among staple commodities which considerably increased in price during 1905 mention may be made of building materials, leather, boots and shoes, and farm produce, including butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, etc. Sugar was exceptionally high in price during the winter season, but declined during April, May and succeeding months. Reductions in the price of flour and bread over a wide area went into effect with the harvesting of the exceptionally heavy wheat crop. Meats on the whole were firm in price.

Interruptions to Industry.

As to industrial unrest there were only 87 disputes reported to the Department as in existence, compared with 103 in 1904, but the number of workpeople involved increased from 15,665 to 16,127, and the number of working days lost from 278,956 to 284,140.* This increase in number of working days lost was due to the two most important disturbances of the year, namely, a strike of machinists in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., at Stratford, Ont., and other points, and coal miners in the employ of the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, B.C. **

No disasters causing widespread loss or interruption to industry occured.

Immigration and Colinization.

The number of immigrants arrived in Canada during 1905 exceeded that of any previous year, and the progress of settlement, especially in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, was on a scale never before equalled. The increase in the number of arrivals was especially noticeable during the spring months, the influx having begun at an earlier date than in any previous year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the total number of arrivals by ocean ports was 102,048, an increase of 16,888 compared with the preceding fiscal year, and 43,543 from the United States, compared with 45,

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1905, page 1224.

‡ A special article and table dealing with this subject were published in the November, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 553.

* A special article with tables and diagrams dealing in full with the trades disputes of the year, is published elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

** A report of the settlement of this dispute under the Conciliation Act, 1900, was published in the October 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 421.

171 in 1903-04. The net increase in arrivals, it will be seen, was 15,935, made up for the most part of immigrants from the British Isles. Particularly favourable in this connection were the reports received relating to the quality of the immigrants, especially of those coming from the United Kingdom. The great majority of these arrivals were distributed in Canada, though a large number settled in Ontario, where their presence helped materially to meet the demand for farm labour, the Immigration Office of the Ontario Government at Toronto having had a very successful year in meeting this demand. Homestead entries during the fiscal year showed an increase of 4,746, July, 1904, being the only month reporting a net decrease.

Full returns relating to immigrant arrivals and homestead entries for the six months following the close of the fiscal year were not obtainable up to December 31, 1905. For the five months ended November 30, however, total arrivals by ocean ports were 32,545, a decrease of 1,773, compared with the corresponding period of 1904, but the arrivals from the United States totalled 16,262, an increase over 1904 of 202. Homestead entries during the same period showed an increase of 3,393.

An important event in connection with immigration during 1905 was the arrival during April, 1905, of the SS. "Vancouver" from Liverpool with upwards of 1,000 immigrants on board under the auspices of the Salvation Army, each paying his own passage and with sufficient capital to make a start. It was stated that great care had been taken in selecting the party, which was accompanied by officers of the organization and others acquainted with the requirements of the labour market in different sections of the Dominion. Other parties were brought out under similar circumstances later in the year. In connection with the active colonization work of the Army in Canada during 1905 reference may be made to the visit paid by Mr. Rider Haggard, who was appointed by the Government of the United Kingdom to enquire into the condition and character of the agricultural and domestic land settlements of the Salvation Army in Canada and the United States. Mr. Haggard's report, issued during June, outlined a practical plan for the establishment of the Salvation Army colonies in Canada, the Prime Minister of the Dominion having given an assurance that the Government was prepared to donate 10 townships for the object (*). No further action in the matter had been taken up to the end of the year.

Colonization in the Temiscamingue district, Ont., and the Lake St. John district, Que., was active.

Facilities, both of the Government and of private associations for handling the traffic in immigrants, were greatly extended during the year.

A convention was held at St. Jerome, Que., during November, on the invitation of the Hon. the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of discussing various questions in connection with the opening up for settlement of the unoccupied lands of the province. (†).

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

The general condition of employment in the several industries and trades throughout the year in Canada may be summarized more particularly as follows:

Agriculture.

In agriculture the most favourable year in the history of the Dominion was reported. The yield of grain in western Canada exceeded that of any previous year, (**) the acreage under crop, owing to the rapid progress of settlement, having been largely increased compared with 1904, and in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, grain, forage and root crops were heavy. (‡). The sugar beet crop in Ontario was very profitable. In the dairying branches also the output for the year was heavy and prices excep-

* A special article dealing with this report and setting forth its recommendations in full was published in the Labour Gazette, for August, 1905, page 169.

† A special reference to the proceedings of the convention was published in the Labour Gazette for December, 1905, page 664.

** For a statement of final estimates of the yield see general summary of industrial and labour conditions during the month of December in the present issue of the Labour Gazette.

‡ For estimates with regard to yields see the December issue of the Labour Gazette, page 603.

tionally high so that the year was, on the whole, the best in the history of the industry. This was the result largely of very favourable weather conditions throughout the year, the winter months having been free from undue severity, except in the Maritime Provinces, while excellent growing weather prevailed during the spring and early summer, seeding in western Canada and in Ontario and Quebec was completed at an unusually early date. Harvesting operations were were finished about two weeks earlier than in 1904, and the prolongation of mild weather during October and November enabled very good progress to be made with fall ploughing and the marketing of the grain crops, though a scarcity of cars in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Ontario, more particularly in the region east of the great lakes, considerably hampered deliveries and caused a decline in prices. The fruit crop showed diminished returns compared with 1904, apples and pears being less than half a crop; peaches, grapes and small fruits, however, gave heavy yields. A feature of the year was the increase in the number of co-operative associations formed for the purpose of securing more expert and profitable arrangements for the disposal of the apple crop. (*). In British Columbia continued expansion in agriculture, especially in fruit growing, was reported. The stock raising branch had, on the whole a good year as a result of the abundance of fodder, open weather and favourable marketing conditions, except in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where a severe scarcity of hay was reported during the winter and spring months. The high prices obtaining for wool gave encouragement to sheep ranching in western Canada. The yield of maple sugar was light.

Fishing.

The Atlantic fisheries suffered severely during January, February and March from the unusually severe weather, catches being diminished and much damage caused to gear. The Bank fishing fleets reported only fair returns, though prices for cod and halibut ruled very high. The coastwise fisheries had, on the whole, a poor year, good runs of herring and mackerel being reported only at local points. Considerable loss was caused by dog-fish, though the operation of converting plants by the Dominion Government did much to alleviate the evil, factories having been erected at different points for the reduction of the fish into glue, fertilizer and other by-products. The experiments conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Government in the curing of herring in the Scotch method were continued, demonstrations being given at different points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; later the experts were transferred to the Pacific coast. Rough weather interfered considerably with lobster fishing on the Atlantic but the catch was a fair one.

On the great lakes good catches of coarse fish were reported at many points, but the catch of trout and whitefish showed a diminished return.

In British Columbia the sock-eye pack of the Fraser River amounted to 782,442 cases, compared with 128,903 in 1904, 473,547 in 1903, 625,982 in 1902 and 1,236,156 in 1901, the last being the largest pack recorded in any one year. The prices paid for sock-eyes to fishermen was 12½c. per fish during July and 10c. for the balance of the season, though the latter price was advanced in the closing weeks of the run to 15-25 cents, compared with 20c. per fish in 1904. The earnings of the fishermen, on account of the increase in the run and the unusual length of the season, were more than double those of the preceding year. The number also was largely increased. Very favourable reports were received with regard to the operation of traps off the coast of Vancouver Island, which were permitted during 1904 for the first time in the history of the industry. Heavy runs of spring humpback and cohoes salmon were also reported.

Three important commissions sat during the year to enquire into the conditions affecting the fishing industry. The report of the commission appointed in 1904 relating to the Atlantic fisheries was presented to the Government on March

* A special article dealing with this subject was published in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 654.

5. (*) The Georgian Bay fisheries commission held a number of sessions, and in British Columbia a commission, of which the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries was chairman, held sessions during October, November and December, at which a number of important subjects relating to the future of the sock-eye industry were discussed, a joint session being held at Seattle with a commission appointed by the state of Washington. The prohibiting of the taking of sock-eye salmon in British Columbia during 1906 and 1908, on the understanding that the American fishermen on Puget Sound would also suspend operations in the years named, was among the measures proposed to prevent the exhaustion of the fishery.

Lumbering.

Conditions were considerably more favourable than in 1904. During the winter months, operations in the woods of Eastern Canada, proceeded under favourable conditions, except in the Maritime Provinces, the snow-fall having been of sufficient depth to facilitate the hauling of logs, without unduly hampering other employment. The drives, except in certain portions of New Brunswick, were more successful than in a number of years past. As a result, sawmills had a very active season, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and in a number of instances considerable quantities of logs were left over for the following season. The production of square and waney timber showed a decline. The market for timber greatly improved in tone during the year and as a result preparations were made in the closing months for a considerable increase in cut during the coming season. The wages of men for the woods in the Ottawa Valley during the season 1905-06 were arranged on a somewhat higher level than during the previous year, some scarcity of hands having been reported during the month of September. In British Columbia the year was active in the camps and mills, in both the mountain and the coast districts, activity having considerably increased during the autumn months.

During October a letter was addressed by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister to the public of the Dominion calling a convention to meet in the city of Ottawa on January 10-12, 1906, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, for the discussion of various important questions in connection with the industry.

Mining.

The mining industry was very active during the second half of the year and in the closing month was stated to be, on the whole, in a more prosperous condition and with a more favourable outlook than at any previous time. Shipments from the Nova Scotia collieries, during the three months preceding the close of navigation, were heavy, though in the opening months of the year shipments were curtailed by the heavy snow-fall and the late opening of navigation. Development work by the different companies was on an extensive scale throughout the year. In Quebec asbestos-mining had a year of unprecedented activity; a marked development also took place in mica mining. Very favourable reports of deposits of gold, asbestos, copper and iron in the region located to the north-west of Lake St. John, Que., were received. In Ontario the most important event of the year in mining was the discovery of exceptionally rich silver and cobalt deposits along the line of the Lake Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway, several million dollars' worth of ore having been shipped up to the close of the year and a large population being engaged in the work of prospecting and development. Mining development in Hastings and Frontenac counties, and elsewhere in eastern Ontario was very active, and in the region north of Lake Superior a good year was reported. Rich strikes of oil were made in northern New Brunswick, Southwestern Ontario and in Alberta. In British Columbia a gradual but very marked improvement in the industry went into effect during the second half of the year. In coal-mining the Crow's Nest Pass Co. had a busy year and on Vancouver Island shipments were heavy, except in the vicinity of Nanaimo, where the mines of the Western Fuel Co..

* A statement with regard to the findings of the Commission was published in the April, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 1037

were closed down for some time owing to a strike of the employees. The difficulty however, was adjusted during September and active operations were resumed. In Rossland, Boundary and other metalliferous mining camps, ore shipments showed considerable increases and development work on an extensive scale was under way; a number of the more important companies reported in their annual statements the most satisfactory year since their establishment. Atlin district, as a result of favourable weather conditions, a very prosperous year was reported.

The gold output of the Yukon was upwards of $7,000,000, being a decrease, as compared with 1904.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing in almost every branch and locality had an exceptionally busy year, especially during the autumn months, after assurances of the unprecedented yield of grain in western Canada were received. The iron and steel manufacturing establishments in particular had a prosperous year, the plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Sydney, N.S., working to full capacity and making extensive additions to their equipment.* Other departments of manufacturing that had an exceptionally busy year were flour milling, the manufacture of agricultural implements, cement and brick-making and fruit-canning. Cotton and woolen mills had also a much better year than in 1904. Establishments for the manufacture of building material had the busiest year in their history. The boot and shoe manufacturing industry was somewhat quiet, though a considerable improvement was noted in the closing months of the year. A large number of new factories were erected, especially in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg. Good progress was made in power development at Niagara Falls, some of the companies being already in a position to deliver power on a large scale.

General Transport.

Railway employees had a very busy year, both freight and passenger traffic, as a result of the general prosperity of the country, having been heavy and the earnings of the more important companies larger than in any previous year. (†) The snow blockade in the Maritime Provinces caused a heavy increase in expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway; elsewhere weather conditions were normal. The tourist season was much more active than in 1904. The movement of the western grain crop began at an unusually early date and, although the facilities of the companies were greater than in any previous year, considerable inconvenience and loss were occasioned by car shortages in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Ontario, the matter having been referred for adjustment to the Railway Commission.(‡) Both the numbers and earnings of employees were larger than in any previous year.

Steamboat employees were very busy. An index to conditions of employment in this branch may be found in the fact that the returns from the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Lachine and other canals, and the receipts at the harbour of Montreal showed large increases compared with 1904.

Electric Railway employees.—As a result of the steady growth in population and of the increased commercial and industrial activity in the majority of the Canadian cities, street railway employment was more active than in any previous year. A feature of the year was the extent to which inter-urban electric railways were projected and constructed in the Province of Ontario.

Railway construction was very active and the outlook at the close of the year was that the season of 1906 would be the busiest in the history of the Dominion. Marked progress was made in the arrangements for the building of the National Transcontinental line, surveys for which were under way throughout the year and a number of contracts for the con-

(*) A reference to the annual statements of the Lake Superior Corporation and to the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., was published in the November, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 477.

(†) See December, 1905, issue of LABOUR GAZETTE page 608.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE December, 1905, issue page 608.

struction of certain sections already under way, including the contract for 275 miles of the line west of Portage la Prairie, Man., and for the section from Fort William, Ont., to Lake Superior junction, a distance of 210 miles. Construction operations by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, were also extensive during 1905 both in Ontario and in western Canada, a branch of the former being built between Guelph and Goderich and between Toronto and Sudbury and the line of the latter being pushed forward as far as Edmonton. Double tracking was carried out on the Grand Trunk Railway main line in Ontario and was commenced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. Good progress was made in the extension of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway, the control of the construction having been vested by the Ontario Government in a commission of three. In British Columbia railway construction was active in the Boundary district and on Vancouver Island. The construction of additional rolling stock for the different companies, especially the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trund, Canadian Northern, and Père Marquette railways, was on an extensive scale. The Canada Atlantic system passed under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Ottawa and New York system under that of the New York Central Railway during the year.

Conditions in the Trades.

Employment in the several trades throughout Canada was, on the whole, considerably more active than in 1904. In the *building trades*, the year was the most active in the history of the Dominion, the amount of building under way, in the majority of the more important centres of population, being greater than in any previous year; weather conditions were also favourable, especially during the closing months of the year. In the *metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades*, employment was very active, especially manufacturing establishments employing boilermakers, machinists, iron workers, stove mounters, etc. The *wood-working trades* had also a busy year, employees in furniture, musical instrument, carriage and wagon, and sash and door factories, being especially well employed. Owing to the failure of the apple crop, coopers on barrels were less active. In the *printing and allied trades*, printers and pressmen had a good year, and bookbinders were very busy, especially during the first half of the year In the *clothing trades* journeymen tailors were unusually active, and garment workers, hat and cap makers, etc., had a busy season. Employees in boot and shoe factories were quiet during the greater part of the year, as a result in part of unsettled conditions in the leather market. Tanners and curriers, and other *leather workers*, had a good year. In the *food* and *tobacco trades* bakers, confectioners, butchers and ice handlers were busy, and cigar makers and tobacco workers generally active. The *miscellaneous trades*, including barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, theatre employees, clerks, stenographers, etc., had on the whole a busy year, except in the case of the last-named in Western Canada. For *unskilled labour* the year was an excellent one, owing to the large amount of railway construction and civic improvement work in progress, the keen demand for farm labour and the activity of building and other out-door employment. The prolongation of open weather during the autumn months was also a very favourable feature.

Royal Commissions.

Sessions were held by a number of Royal Commissions appointed by the Dominion Government during 1905. Among these was a commission issued in April, 1905, to His Honour Judge Winchester, of Toronto, to enquire into the alleged employment of aliens to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, by the Père Marquette Railway Company in Canada, the operations of which had, in this respect, been made a subject of complaint to the Department of Labour. The investigation was entered upon at once

and in a little over a month the report of the commissioner was laid on the table of the House of Commons. The report of the commissioner appointed in 1904 to enquire into the immigration of Italian labourers into Montreal was also laid upon the table of the House of Commons during May (*). That of the Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was tabled in February, 1905 (†).

The Royal Commission, on Transportation appointed during 1904 held a number of sittings during the past year.

A Royal Commission consisting of the Hon. the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Inland Revenue, was appointed during the year and held meetings throughout the Dominion for the purpose of conducting an enquiry into the need for a revision or the tariff (‡).

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate and report on the water power available throughout the province, the commission being instructed to enquire into both the demand and supply of hydraulic electric power, cost of power, saving that might be effected by the substitution of electric for steam power and value of the existing hydraulic and electrical power undertakings. A municipal power commission, to deal with the subject of the distribution of Niagara power and the cost of transmitting the same, also held a number of sessions during 1905. The work of preparing a report upon the possibility of furnishing power to various municipalities was entrusted to a firm of experts. The report had not appeared up to December 31 but was expected very shortly. It was stated that the proposed route for transmission had been located and an estimate made as to the cost of delivering power.

* A full report of the proceedings of these commissions and of their findings and recommendations was published in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at pages 1347 and 1357.

† See Marclr, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 988.

‡ See also reference to commissions under the heading "Fishing" above.

Proceedings of Labor Organizations, Employers' Associations, Etc.

From returns received at the Department of Labour up to December 31, it would appear that 104 labour organizations had been formed during 1905 and 107 dissolved, so that the number of unions in existence remained practically unchanged (*). By provinces, the record was as follows:—

Province	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved.
Maritime Provinces	17	11
Quebec	16	12
Ontario	34	53
Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia	25	15
Total	92	91

In 1904, there were 152 labour organizations formed and 104 dissolved.

An important event during 1905, in connection with labour organization, was the formation of a fishermen's union in Nova Scotia (†).

Successful conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and of the National Trades and Labour Congress were held during September at Toronto and Montreal, respectively. The membership of the former was stated to be 22,004, representing 378 unions, compared with 22,010 members, representing 321 unions in 1904. Several important resolutions relating to labour were passed at these meetings. (**).

* A special article with statistical tables giving revised and detailed returns relating to the formation and dissolution of labour organizations in Canada during 1905, will be published in the February, 1906, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

† A special article dealing with the origin and proceedings was published in the October, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 410.

** Full reports of the proceedings of these conventions, with copies including the text of the more important resolutions passed, were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, pages 428 and 435 respectively.

The 51st annual convention of the International Typographical Union was held during August at Toronto, Ont., this being the third occasion upon which the union has held its annual meeting in Canada. The convention unanimously resolved to insist upon the 8-hour day after January, 1906. (†).

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its thirty-fourth annual meeting at Quebec, Que., during September. A membership of 1,839 was reported as compared with 1,500 a year ago. Important action was taken with reference to technical education and other matters affecting industry and labour. (††).

The annual meetings of the Employers' Association of Toronto was held during April. A considerable increase in the general activity of the Association was reported. The establishment of an employment bureau was discussed favourably (‡). Annual meetings of a large number of associations of master employers, etc., were held; in almost every instance substantial growth in membership and activity was reported (‡‡).

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 the total foreign trade of the country amounted to $465,228,307, compared with $464,-81,972 in the preceding year. Imports increased by over $10,450,000 while exports declined from $198,414,430 to $190,-54,946, the chief decline being in agricultural products, manufastured articles showing a gain.

For the five months of the fiscal year 1905-06, ended November 30, total domestic exports were $111,791,082, compared with $94,099,147 in the previous year; and total imports $116,535,548 compared with $109,157,175 in 1904-05.

Openings for Canadian products in Great Britain, in the other colonies of the Empire and in foreign countries, were reported very favourable by the agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada. A special steamship line between the Dominion and Mexico was inaugurated under the terms of a contract made between the Governments of the two countries.

Domestic trade was in an exceptionally prosperous condition throughout the year. Retailers reported increased sales in almost every branch as a result of the general industrial prosperity, and collections by wholesalers were well met. The record of trade insolvencies compared favourably with 1904. The activity of commercial operations was reflected in the continued expansion of the Canadian banks, 112 new branches having been opened during the fiscal year 1904-05. The note circulation of the banks in the closing months of the year reached a higher point than ever before in the history of the country and profits recorded in the annual statements of several of the banks were also higher than in any previous year. Canadian securities were on a higher level than in 1904.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the year 1905 were reported as 1,347 in number, with assets of $6,822,-005 and liabilities of $9,854,659. This is a slight increase in number as compared with the 1,246 in 1904, but the amount involved was much larger in the previous year, assets aggregating $8,555,875, and liabilities $11,394,117. Manufacturing returns show a striking improvement. The increase in number occurred in the trading class, where 1,039 suspensions took place, compared with 914 in the previous year, but liabilities were almost identical, viz., $6,552,821, against $6,577,-788. The only notable increase in liabilities occurred in the banking division, where five banks suspended, owing $799,-268, against only two in the preceding year, with liabilities of $30,749. The record by Provinces was as follows:—

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 324.

†† A report of the proceeding of the convention was published in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 438.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, page 1237.

‡‡ A directory of employers, associations at present existing in Canada was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1905, at page 279.

Provinces.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario	457	$1,794,462	$2,417,549
Quebec	476	2,438,965	3,806,408
British Columbia	76	488,115	612,449
Nova Scotia	109	459,475	1,583,658
Manitoba	153	1,388,750	868,000
New Brunswick	69	202,324	446,609
P. E. Island	7	49,914	119,986
Total, 1905	1,347	$6,822,005	$9,854,659
Total, 1904	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117

The revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to $69,474,757.54, as compared with $68,613,280.84 during the preceding year. For the first 6 months of the present fiscal year the total revenue amounted to $37,877,167.35, compared with $35,130,598.21 in the corresponding period of 1904. Expenditure on capital account, during the fiscal year amounted to $10,984,322.46, compared with $9,106,553.06 in 1903-04, and for the six months ending December 31 to $5,556,987.75, compared with $4,378,353.02 in 1904.

Provincial and civic revenues were, on the whole, higher than in 1904.

Legislation Affecting Industry and Labor.

A considerable body of legislation affecting the condition of labour and industry was enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by several of the provincial legislatures during 1905. Among the Acts passed by the former body an important measure was for the prevention of fraudulent representations in Great Britain for the purpose of inducing or restricting immigration to Canada.

A brief reference to the origin and purpose of this legislation is as follows:

Fraudulent Representations to Immigrants.

The legislation was the result of an investigation conducted by the Department of Labour into the immigration of Italian labourers on a large scale into Montreal, and the fraudulent practices of certain employment agencies in that city, during 1904. As a result of this investigation a Royal Commission was appointed on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Labour to examine under oath into the situation, and a clause meeting the requirements of the conditions revealed in the commissioners' report was included in "an act to consolidate and to amend the Acts respecting alien labour," introduced by the Honourable the Minister of Labour during the 1904 session of the Dominion Parliament. This Act passed the House of Commons, but failed to receive a third reading in the Senate before the adjournment of Parliament. In the session of Parliament of the past year the clause relating to fraudulent representations to intending immigrants was introduced, with one or two slight changes, in the form of a separate Act and passed both Houses, receiving the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on July 20. The Act provided as follows:

"Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or procuring the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any false representations, shall if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offense, and liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence."

Other legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament had reference to the creation of the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the sessional indemnity of members of Parliament, the establishment of a permanent census, the increase in the salaries of the Mounted Police, the packing of apples, the protection of seamen, the inspection and sale of seeds, the regulation of wireless telegraphy, the extension of the Government railway system, etc.*

* Reviews of these Acts appeared in the June and August numbers of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 1355 and 175 respectively.

Among measures enacted by the provincial legislatures, especially important was an Act passed in Nova Scotia, providing for the organization of fishermen's unions(†*); and in New Brunswick for the inspection of industrial establishments.(†) In Ontario, acts were passed relating to the giving of evidence by factory inspectors, for the greater convenience and safety of builders' workmen, the incorporation of co-operative associations, the regulation of motor vehicles, electrical development at Niagara Falls and elsewhere, the operation of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway or any part thereof by electricity, and the granting of aid by municipalities to industrial concerns. A number of acts were assented to ratifying by-laws passed by municipalities granting aid to manufacturers, etc., and a number of miscellaneous acts passed, granting power to the Temiscamingue and Ontario Northern Railway to extend its line to intersect with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, amending the Game Protection Act, providing for the issuing of warehouse licenses to brewers and distillers, respecting municipal houses of refuge, etc.(‡) In Quebec, acts were passed relating to the inspection of butter and cheese factories, the incorporation of benefit associations, the taxation of corporations and commercial travellers, industrial schools and public lands and forests. Several of the departments of the Government were reorganized, involving the creation of a "Department of Public Works and Labour."* In Manitoba, legislation respecting the public interest in rivers and streams, exemptions from taxation, and municipal ownership was enacted(**), and in British Columbia, acts were passed relating to hours of labour in coal mines, the regulation of explosives, the licensing of commercial travellers, and for the purpose of better securing the payment of wages in certain instances.(*)

Important Legal Decisions Affecting Industry and Labor.

A number of legal decisions affecting relations between employers and employees to an intimate degree, were rendered by the Canadian Courts during 1905. Among these particular mention may be made of the case of the Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, Ont., *vs.* Local Union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' International Association, under which the responsibility of the officers of the union for the actions of the members of the union was re-defined. The case was an action for damages instituted for the boycotting of goods manufactured by the plaintiffs, and the final decision of the courts was in the way of assessing the union for $7,500 damages.(1) A somewhat similar verdict against a union was delivered in a case instituted by the Gurney Foundry Co., of Toronto, against the president and secretary of the plumbers and steamfitters' association of St. Catharines, Ont., in which an assessment for $1,500 damages was made.(2) The responsibility of representatives of a union was also defined in a decision awarding $50 damages and costs in a case in which the secretary of a union ordered a cessation of work by bricklayers engaged in laying brick on a foundation erected by non-union labour.(3) Several injunctions were issued during the year preventing picketting by members of trade unions. Another very important matter which came before the courts was the criminal prosecution instituted at Toronto, Ont., in connection with the operations of a combine of master plumbers, members of supply houses, and union employees, a fine of $5,000 being imposed

†* A special article dealing with the origin and result of this legislation was published in the October issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 410.

† A special review of this Act was published in the June, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 1364.

‡ See December, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 662.

* See July, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 63.

** See March, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 997.

* See May, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 1234.

(1) See Labour Gazette for November, 1905, page 598 also issues for July and August, 1905, pages 116 and 228 respectively.

(2) See May, 1905, issue of Labour Gazette, page 1290.

(3) See Labour Gazette for August, 1905, page 228.

on the two first named associations, with fines on individuals aggregating $2,100 more. (*) The question of Sabbath observance was the subject of several interesting decisions.(1) A decision which involved an entirely new interpretation of an act affecting labour very intimately was that of Mr. Justice Anglin, rendered in what is known as the Père Marquette case, in which it was held that the Alien Labour Act of the Dominion Parliament was *ultra vires*, for the reason that in compelling the returns of aliens to a foreign country it authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, an exercise of jurisdiction which has not been conferred on the Dominion Parliament by the Parliament of Great Britain.(2) An appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain was made by the Dominion Government, but had not been heard up to the end of the year.

A number of interesting interpretations of the Mechanics' Lien Acts, the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Acts, and the Master and Servants' Acts of the several provinces were made.(3)

Notes.

The manufacture of *brooms* at the central Prison, Toronto, was discontinued.

A marked increase in *assessments* was reported in a number of leading Canadian municipalities during 1905.

The installation of transatlantic *wireless telegraph* apparatus by the Canadian Marconi Co., at Glace Bay, N.S., was completed.

Telephone companies carried out extensions of lines on a large scale during 1905. The installation of rural telephones was discussed at a number of points.

A *factory inspector* was appointed in New Brunswick at a salary of $600 per annum, under the provincial Act passed during the year, and immediately entered upon the work of inspection.

At the annual meetings of *Boards of Trade* of the larger cities references were made to the widespread prosperity of the country.

The reduction of the *militia and naval stations* maintained by the Government of Great Britain at Esquimault, B.C., and Halifax, N.S., affected employment locally; the cost of maintaining stations at the same points was assumed by the Dominion Government.

The *Union of Canadian Municipalities* reported substantial progress during the year, the question of municipal ownership having received a large share of the attention of the members. The first issue of the Canadian Municipal Journal, the official organ of the union, appeared in January 1905. Provincial Unions of the Province of Manitoba and British Columbia were organized during 1905.

The first award to be made in Canada under the *Railway Labour Disputes Act* 1903, was given out on February 20, 1905 by the Board of Arbitration appointed in August, 1904, to enquire into and report upon certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and certain telegraphers in its employ. (*).

It was stated by the executive of the *Lord's Day Alliance* that there had been a marked growth in public sentiment during the year in favour of a rigid prohibition of all unnecessary Sunday labour. A deputation from the Alliance interviewed the Dominion Government in Decem-

(*) A special article dealing in full detail with the proceedings in this case is published elsewhere in the present issue.

(1) See LABOUR GAZETTE of March, 1905, page 1028; see also under heading "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour" in present issue.

(2) The full text of this decision was printed in the July ,1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 60.

(3) For statements relating to these cases the reader is referred to the articles on recent legal decisions affecting labour, which appeared from month to month in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE during 1905.

* The full text of the award was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1905, at page 974. account of the origin of the dispute and of the appointment and proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators during 1904-05, was published in the August, October, November and December, 1904, and the January and February 1905, issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at pages 168, 3[illegible] 500, 627, 747 and 869 respectively.

ber, to request the enactment of certain additional legislation relating to Sunday observance during the session of Parliament of 1906.

Good progress was made on the construction of the new steel *bridge* over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, which will have an entire length of 3,300 feet, one span being 1,800 feet long, giving headway for ships of 150 feet above the highest tides. The bridge will be 80 feet wide over all, carrying a double track for railways, a double track trolley, a highway and two sidewalks.

The first *Penny Bank* to be organized in Canada, under the legislation of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1903 to encourage the formation of these organizations, took place in Toronto, Ont., the bank having opened for business during April. The funds and liabilities of the Victor Five Cent Association and the St. Andrew's Church Savings Association were assumed by the bank. Up to the close of the year operations had been most successful, the bank having received on deposit upwards of $50,000, in sums ranging, for the most part, from 2 cents to 25 cents (*).

* A special article dealing in full detail with the establishment and operations of the bank up to September 30, was published in the October, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 416.

On motion of the Postmaster General and Minister of Labour, the Hon. Sir William Mulock, a *select committee* of the House of Commons was appointed on March 17, to enquire into and report concerning the various telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere, and to take into consideration what changes might be advisable in the methods at present in force for furnishing telephone service to the public in Canada. The committee was given power to send for persons and papers, to examine under oath and to report from time to time. The first meeting for organization purposes was held on March 20. Subsequently meetings were held during April, May, June and July, at which a large number of witnesses prominently connected with the operations of telephones in Canada were examined. An expert adviser to the committee was appointed and the evidence and other material collected printed in full in a series of bulletins issued from time to time. At the closing sitting of the commission, during July, it was decided to report the evidence to Parliament, but not to make a recommendation owing to the late period of the session.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905*.

IN there view of trade disputes in Canada during 1904, which appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1905, a large decrease is noted in the number of disputes, compared with the previous year. There was a still further decrease in 1905, when there were only 87 disputes, compared with 103 in 1904, and 160 in 1903. The only locality in which a severe industrial depression was felt through this cause during the year 1905 was at Nanaimo, B.C.

* The information contained in the present article is based on reports received from official correspondents of THE GAZETTE and interested parties, relative to trade disputes which occurred during 1905. A comparison is also made with returns obtainted in the four preceding years, analyses of which appear in the issues of THE GAZETTE for January, 1903, January, 1904, and January, 1905.

Magnitude of Trades Disputes.

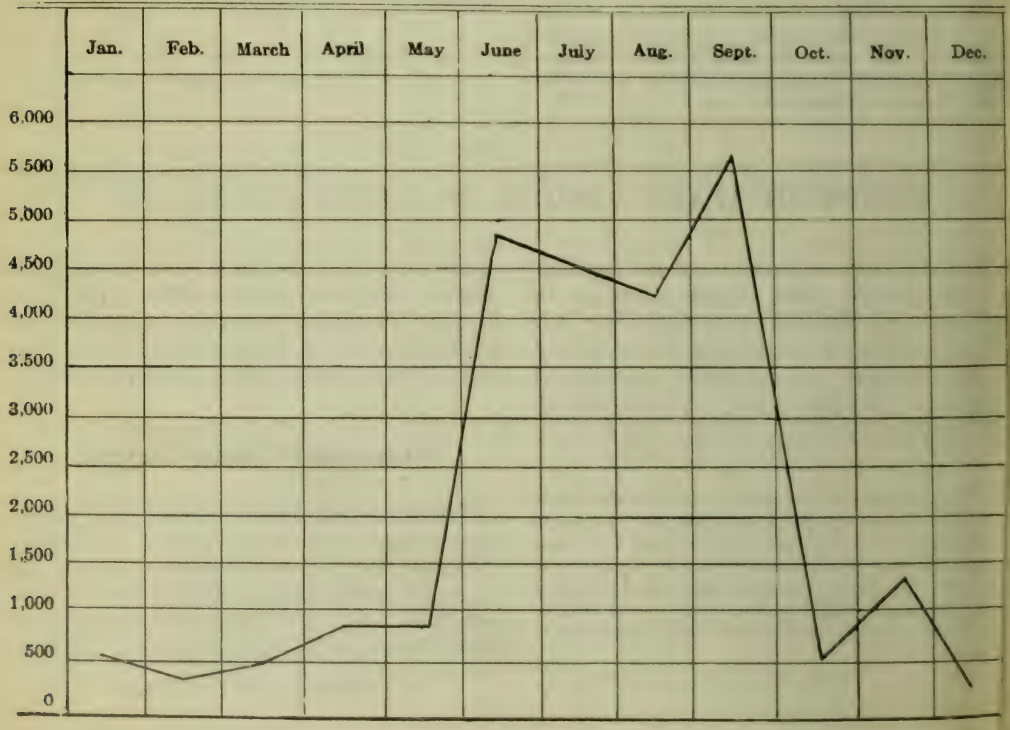
There were approximately 16,127 workpeople involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes which began during the year compared with 15,665 in 1904. The numbers for the different months in which the disputes began were as follows:

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK-PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING 1905

	Directly	Indirectly	Total
January	476	204	680
February	117	72	189
March	351	4	355
April	607	60	667
May	557	166	723
June	4,104	50	4,154
July	735	1,776	2,511
August	1,727	530	2,257
September	2,085	1,250	3,335
October	100	....	100
November	1,059	20	1,079
December	273	6	279
Total	12,191	4,138	16,329

The following diagram illustrates the variations in the total number of working people involved in disputes which were in existence during each of the months of the year:—

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES EACH MONTH DURING 1905.



The following table shows the magnitude of the disputes which were reported to the department in 1905, according to the months in which they occurred:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-37.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WORKMEN INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Magnitude	Number of Disputes												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2,000 and over													
1,000 to 2,000						1	1	1	1				4
500 to 1,000					*1	2	1				1		5
300 to 500				1				1	2				4
200 to 300	1						1		2			1	5
100 to 200	1		2	1	2	1	3	2	2		1		15
50 to 100		2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1		17
25 to 50	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2		1	16
6 to 25	3	1	2	2	3	2	4	2				2	21
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	86

*This refers to a dispute in which 100 men were affected in May and 500 in June.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, according to the number of work-people involved:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES

ABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 AND 1905.

Magnitude	Year				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
000 and over	3		5	2	
000 to 2,000	3	2	5	3	4
500 to 1,000	5	1	10	2	5
300 to 500	5	8	9	9	4
200 to 300	4	7	18	2	4
00 to 200	4	15	23	10	15
50 to 100	14	21	19	15	17
25 to 50	24	28	34	23	17
6 to 25	31	37	36	35	21
known	11	4	1	2	
Total	104	123	160	103	87

Loss of Time in Working Days.

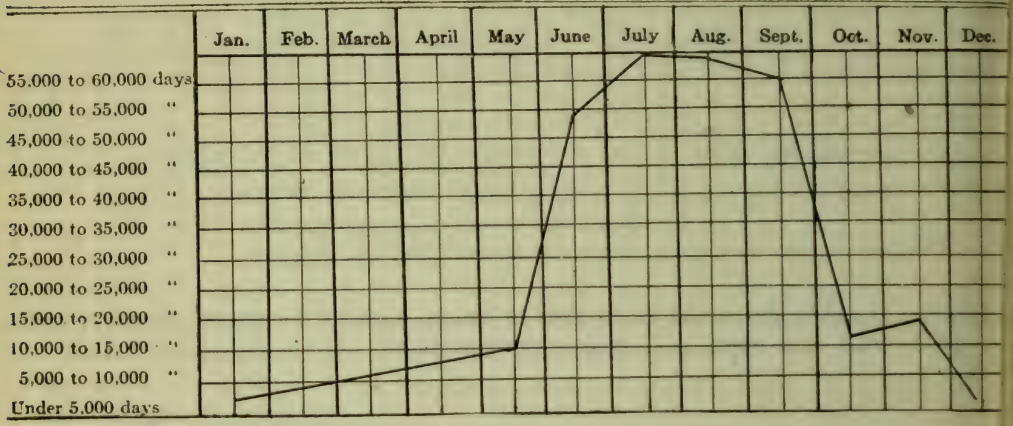
The loss of time to employees through ade disputes amounted approximately 284,140 working days, a slight increase compared with the year 1904, in which there was a loss of approximately 278,956 days. The losses in the different months during 1905 were as follows:—

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS.

January	2,775
February	5,750
March	6,970
April	9,150
May	10,100
June	48,934
July	59,595
August	59,020
September	54,920
October	11,570
November	14,570
December	786
Total	284,140

From the above it may be seen that there was a comparatively small loss of time in the early months of the year, but that there was a continuous increase until the month of July, from which period there was a decline until the end of the year, with the exception of a slight increase in the month of November. This is graphically illustrated in the following diagram:—

DIAGRAM SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR 1905.



Number of Disputes According to Trades Affected.

The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various trades bymonths during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. No. R-.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Trades	Number of Disputes												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tota
Agriculture									2				2
Building	2			2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1		19
Metal	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1					13
Woodworking			2										2
Textile					1								1
Clothing		2			1		1	1	1	1	1	3	11
Food and tobacco preparation	1		1			2							4
Leather													
Printing and Bookbinding			1			1	1	2	1			1	7
Transport	1			1		1			1				4
Longshoremen											1		1
Mining				2		3	4	1	2				12
Fishing													
Unskilled					1				1				2
Miscellaneous		1	1	2	2	1	2						9
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	87

In the following table a comparison is shown of the trade disputes during the last five years, according to trades and industries, from which it appears that half of the total number of disputes affected the building, metal and clothing trades:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-40.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Trades	Number of Disputes					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total
Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Building	14	28	44	29	19	134
Metal	23	31	17	16	13	100
Woodworking	4	10	9	3	2	28
Textile	6	1	5	3	1	16
Clothing	10	9	11	12	11	53
Food and Tobacco Preparation	9	10	6	11	4	40
Leather	1	3	4	1	.....	9
Printing and Bookbinding	2	3	3	5	7	20
Transport	4	4	18	2	4	32
Longshoremen	5	4	4	.....	1	14
Mining	5	3	9	6	12	35
Fishing	2	1	1	2	.....	6
Unskilled	11	6	9	3	2	31
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10	9	57
Total	104	123	160	103	87	577

Disputes by Localities Affected.

Of the 87 disputes which occurred during the year 32 took place in Ontario, 21 in Quebec, 9 in British Columbia, 9 in Manitoba, 5 in New Brunswick and 2 in Alberta. No disputes were reported to have occurred in Prince Edward Island or in Saskatchewan. One dispute affected places in both Quebec and Ontario. The following table shows the provinces in which the disputes occurred according to the different months of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-41.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1905.

Provinces	Number of Disputes												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
ova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
rince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ew Brunswick	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
uebec	1	4	1	.....	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	21
ntario	2	.....	3	4	5	4	7	3	2	.....	1	1	32
anitoba	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9
skatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
lberta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
itish Columbia	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	10
uebec and Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	87

Disputes by Months.

From the preceding tables it may be seen that in 1905 the greatest number of disputes began in May, June and July, reaching the maximum in the last named month. Taking the period of five years, however, from 1901 to 1905, the three months with the greatest number were April, May and June, the maximum being in May. The following table gives the number of trade disputes from 1901 to 1905, according to the months in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-42.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Months	Number of Disputes					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total
January	7	8	6	9	6	36
February	3	5	12	5	4	29
March	13	12	22	9	6	62
April	12	20	23	20	8	83
May	7	27	29	23	11	97
June	23	18	23	9	12	85
July	14	7	15	6	13	55
August	5	6	11	6	8	36
September	5	9	7	3	9	33
October	5	4	6	8	3	26
November	7	7	3	2	3	22
December	3	.....	3	3	4	13
Total	104	123	160	103	87	577

In the following table a comparison is made of the causes of disputes during the last five years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-4

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1901, 1902, 190
1904 AND 1905.

Causes	Number of Disputes					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total
For increase in wages	48	54	60	36	30	128
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7	7	8	39
For decrease in hours	1	7	8	3	3	22
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	5	14	18	8	4	49
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13	16	9	59
Against conditions of employment	.....	5	5	4	8	22
For recognition of union	.....	5	5	4	1	15
Sympathetic	.....	9	10	3	1	23
Unclassified	16	12	29	21	23	10

Causes of Disputes.

Out of the 87 trade disputes which began during 1905, the demand for increased wages was the cause of 30, while the question of wages entered in some form into the cause of 46 disputes. There were 9 disputes which were due to an objection of workpeople to the employment of particular persons. A reduction in wages, conditions of employment, and the discharge or suspension of employees each accounted for 8 disputes.

The following table shows the disputes which began in 1905 arranged by months according to their causes:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-43.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Causes	Month												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
For increase in wages		1	3	1	8	4	6	2	3		2		30
Against reduction in wages	1	1	1	1	2				1			1	8
For decrease in hours						1	1		1				3
For increase in wages and decrease in hours				2		1				1			4
Against employment of particular persons	1					1	2	2	2	1			9
For recognition of union						1							1
Against conditions of employment			1	1	1	2	1		1			1	8
Sympathetic	1												1
Against discharge or suspension of employees	1	1		1			3	1				1	8
Against method of payment								1				1	2
For increase in wages and other changes			1			1							2
Against alleged violation of an agreement and conditions of employment						1							1
Dispute between unions				1									1
Against reduction in wages and employment of particular persons	1												1
Against action of a fellow employee	1												1
Against new piece work-prices		1											1
Unclassified				1				2	1	1	1		6
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	87

Methods of Settlement.

Of the 87 disputes of the year all except one were terminated either through definite settlements being reached or through industrial conditions ceasing to be affected by them. With regard to the methods of settlement, 41 were ended through negotiations between the parties concerned, 2 were settled through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour and one through the mediation of the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Quebec. The remaining disputes ended without any negotiations.

The following table shows the methods of settlement by months during 1905:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-45.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Method	Number of Disputes												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Arbitration													
Conciliation		1					1		1				3
Negotiation between parties concerned	1	4	4	4	3	5	4	6	3	2	2	3	41
Replacement of men	1			5	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	1	24
Work resumed on employer's terms (without negotiations)					3	2	2	1	2				10
			2										2
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)	1						1		3				5
Work resumed, employer not involved	1												1
Indefinite or unsettled									1				1
Total	4	5	6	9	7	8	9	8	13	6	8	4	87

A comparison of the methods of settlement of trade disputes during the past five years is given in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-46.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Method	Number of Disputes.					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.
Arbitration	5	6	6	4		21
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	33
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	37	41	283
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10	24	74
Return to work on employers' terms	13	20	26	25	10	94
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations			19	7	5	31
Indefinite or unsettled	12	5	12	13	2	44
Not reported			1	2		3

Results of Disputes.

Out of the 86 disputes that were terminated, 37 ended in favour of the employers, 24 in favour of the employees, and in 15 compromises were reached. In one there was no change as the employer was not concerned, and in the remainin cases the results were either indefinite, the terms of settlement were not reporte to the Department.

The following table shows the results trade disputes by months during the yea

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-4

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot
In favour of employers	2		2	5	4	3	4	2	3	4	7	1	3
In favour of employees	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	4		1	2	2
Settled by compromise		2	2	1	1	2	1		3	2		1	1
Indefinite, unsettled, or terms unknown		2	1				2	2	3				1
Strikers partially successful													
No change, employers not concerned	1												
Total	4	5	6	9	7	8	9	8	13	6	8	4	

The following table shows the results of trade disputes during the past five years, from which it may be seen that 194 disputes ended in favour of the employers, 175 in favour of the employees and 143 resulted in compromises.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-48.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 AND 1905.

Results	Number					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total
n favour of employers	40	35	46	34	37	194
n favour of employees	39	46	45	24	24	175
ettled by compromise	22	33	46	28	15	143
ndefinite, unsettled or terms unknown	.....	4	10	9	10	33
mployees partially successful	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
o change, employers not concerned	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

The only disputes of consequence which ccurred during the year were a lockout f coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., and a rike of machinists of the Grand Trunk ailway Company. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

ockout of Coal Miners at Nanaimo, B.C.

On June 1st, 1905, the mines of the estern Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, B.C., ere closed down on account of the re- sal of the miners to accept new terms of nployment offered by the Company in der to offset the effect of a law which as passed by the British Columbia legis- ature requiring that employees of mines hall not be employed underground for a nger period than eight hours a day, and hich came into operation on that day. e Company claimed that, owing to their haft in Number One mine being vertical, ey were at a disadvantage compared h other companies on account of the ngth of time occupied in taking the men t their work. Three alternatives were ered by the company, namely the clos- ing down of the mine; the miners to enter by a shaft on Protection Island, nearer their work, and to pay for transportation to and from the island; wages of all under- ground employees to be reduced 10 per cent. if they prefer to enter by No. 1 shaft. As these terms were refused the mines were closed down and about 700 employees in all were thrown out of work. Of this number 162 men who were em- ployed at another mine belonging to the Company stopped work in sympathy with the others.

The lockout lasted for four months, although several attempts were made to settle the difference, and the effects of it were severely felt in all the industries of Nanaimo, as the prosperity of the town depends very largely on these mines. The industrial depression at Nanaimo was also felt to a greater or less degree throughout the whole of Vancouver Island.

The dispute was finally settled on Sep- tember 30, when an agreement was signed by representatives of the Company and the miners, to be in force for two years. The settlement of the dispute was brought about by the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour under the Conci- liation Act.

By the terms of the settlement the men agreed to enter by Protection shaft and to pay not more than one dollar a month each for transportation, in return for which the company agreed to assume the entire cost of transportation and to re- store the old hours of labour as soon as the Eight hour law was repealed, to es- tablish a system of penalties in lieu of suspension in the case of dockage inspec- tion, and to make reductions in the prices charged for tools.

Strike of Machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Early in the year, the International Association of Machinists sought to obtain from the Grand Trunk Railway Company an increase in wages and certain changes in the conditions prevailing in the shops. The members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers supported the Association of Machinists in their efforts to secure these changes. The Company refused to grant their demands, on the ground that all the machinists were not represented by these unions and that the rates of wages should vary with the cost of living in the different localities where the shops were situated.

On April 11th, the Grand Trunk railway shops at Stratford, Ont., were shut down, throwing 1,050 men out of employment. While the Company claimed that the shut down was only due to the need of repairs, the members of the unions of machinists and engineers alleged that it was on account of the demands which they had made. On May 8th a general strike was declared by the International Association of Machinists, affecting all the shops of the Grand Trunk Railway Company from Montreal, Quebec, to Port Huron, Michigan, with the exception of the shop at Stratford, which was still closed. Various estimates were given as to the number of strikers involved, but, as far as could be ascertained, there appear to have been about 100 men in Canada who stopped work when the strike was first declared. In the following month, the number of strikers was increased to 500 by the re-opening of the company's shops at Stratford, as the membership of the two unions there amounted to 400.

After various unsuccessful efforts had been made to effect a settlement of this dispute by the Mayor of Stratford and others, application was made in September by the Stratford branch of the International Association of Machinists for the friendly intervention of the Department under the Conciliation Act. This was subsequently changed for a request for intervention under the Railway Labour Disputes Act. On October 27th, the Deputy Minister of Labour proceeded to Stratford, and, after the matter had been discussed with a committee of the union, it was decided to have the difficulties adjusted if possible through the good offices of the Deputy Minister. Negotiations were then begun between the Master Mechanic representing the Company and a committee of the men, at which the Deputy Minister was present, and on October 28th, an agreement was reached which was accepted by the two Stratford unions. Before the agreement could be ratified, however, it had to be submitted to the local unions in the other places involved in the dispute, but as it was rejected by them at meetings held during the following week no settlement was effected.

No further attempts at a settlement were made, but during the following months many of the strikers obtained work elsewhere, and the company ceased to be affected by the dispute.

REVEIW OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1905.

The present article is based on reports of industrial accidents obtained from correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, factories Inspectors of Ontario and Nova Scotia, the Railway Commission of Canada, the principal newspapers in the Dominion, and from various private sources, which have been published from month to month, have been carefully compared and analysed, and the results are presented below in tabular form.

IN the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1905, there was published a review of industrial accidents in Canada during 1904, which was the first article covering the period of a year prepared by the Department. A similar method of presenting the returns has been followed in the present review, covering the year 1905, in order that comparisons may be more readily made with the preceding year.

It may here be repeated that the returns for the month of December are necessarily incomplete, owing to the delay in obtaining information with regard to accidents in distant and out-of-the-way portions of the Dominion, and the number of fatalities is no doubt understated.

owing to the fact that the victims of a number of serious accidents may have subsequently died without the knowledge of their death reaching the Department. Information was received with reference to the ages of 1788 victims of accidents in 1905. Of these 207 were under twenty-one years of age and 1581 were over twenty-one years old.

Number of Accidents According to Months and Industries,

During the year 1905 there were reported to the Department 931 fatal accidents which occurred in the Dominion, compared with 894 in 1904. The following table gives the number of fatal industrial accidents during 1905, arranged by months according to the occupations of those killed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. R-3.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1905.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	9	8	12	4	4	9	28	9	20	15	9	8	135
Fishing and Hunting	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	13
Lumbering	10	4	—	2	6	11	8	2	11	11	7	3	75
Mining	1	8	2	11	8	3	10	5	9	1	8	4	70
Building trades	2	2	3	5	3	5	4	4	7	2	4	5	46
Metal trades	2	4	3	8	2	6	8	6	11	8	6	5	69
Woodworking trades	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	8
Printing trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Clothing trades	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Textile trades	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Food and tobacco preparation	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	9
Leather trades	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Railway service	16	29	11	12	16	21	18	18	12	18	27	18	216
Navigation	1	1	—	4	2	6	5	11	10	18	23	20	101
General transport	1	—	4	1	3	2	9	4	4	3	5	3	39
Civic employees	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	8
Miscellaneous trades	1	6	2	4	2	4	12	7	8	15	5	5	71
Unskilled labour	2	3	3	3	7	2	9	10	5	6	3	5	58
Total	46	70	42	57	56	71	116	79	102	107	103	82	931

From the above table it may be seen that the greatest number of deaths took place among those engaged in the railway service, of whom 216 lost their lives, a decrease of 57 compared with the previous year. Next to the railway service come those engaged in the agricultural industry, of whom 135 were killed, compared with 110 in the previous year. There were 101 fatalities among those engaged in navigation, 75 in lumbering, 70 in mining, 69 in metal trades, and 58 among those engaged in unskilled labour. In the other trades and industries there were comparatively few fatalities.

The following table gives the number of industrial accidents reported in Canada during 1905, which did not result fatally, but which were so serious as to impair the industrial efficiency of the victims.

From following table it may be seen that 2,414 persons were seriously injured in Canada during 1905, as compared with 2,095 in 1904. The greatest number of accidents were in the metal trades, in which there were 439, a decrease, however, compared with 492 in the previous year. Next to the metal trades came the railway service, in which branch of industry 341 persons were injured, compared with 360 in 1904. Among those engaged in lumbering there were 155 persons injured, an increase of 36 over the preceding year. There were 201 persons injured in the building trades, 136 in mining, and 139 in woodworking trades, 150 in general transportation industries, and 141 work of unskilled labour. In no other class of industry did the number exceed 85.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. R-4.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1905.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	10	10	16	16	10	20	26	40	20	29	18	27	242
Fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Lumbering	3	4	12	11	12	12	14	15	14	18	21	19	155
Mining	5	8	12	5	14	30	8	5	4	5	14	26	136
Building trades	10	—	18	8	16	18	28	32	23	30	7	11	201
Metal trades	26	23	53	45	33	23	41	33	36	43	60	23	439
Woodworking trades	7	5	15	15	13	8	16	8	12	16	15	9	139
Printing trades	2	3	2	—	2	1	2	—	2	2	2	—	18
Clothing trades	—	3	3	—	1	—	3	8	7	3	7	1	36
Textile trades	2	1	3	4	2	5	3	1	6	1	—	2	30
Food and tobacco preparation	3	8	1	4	1	5	8	12	5	10	8	11	76
Leather trades	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7
Railway service	33	48	26	27	22	22	37	23	26	29	20	28	341
Navigation	2	2	5	1	12	9	9	6	9	3	11	16	85
General transport	4	2	8	10	8	10	10	18	24	25	19	12	150
Civic employees	—	7	3	6	2	4	4	11	7	2	5	6	57
Miscellaneous trades	8	7	8	13	8	11	12	18	17	22	17	18	159
Unskilled labour	3	8	9	10	14	8	17	16	16	14	15	11	141
Total	118	140	195	176	171	186	238	246	228	253	243	225	2414

Causes of Accidents During 1905.

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck and run over by trains	19	10
Injured by live stock	18	41
Falling from vehicles	27	54
Run over by vehicles	21	23
Injured by machines and engines	14	43
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks	13	22
Injured when raising barns	2	6
Struck by lightning	3	—
Injured by exposure and cold	—	2
Struck by falling trees	8	11
Injured when sawing and chopping Wood	1	10
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc.	5	7
Injured when blasting	—	3
Injured when pulling down barns	—	5
Unclassified	1	4

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	13	—
Caught in bear-trap	—	1

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by falling trees	14	15
Struck by logs	4	13
Injured by dynamite explosion	2	—
Drowned	13	—
Frozen	2	—
Falling off logs	—	2
Run over by railway cars	2	—
Struck by wood flying from saws, etc.	8	17
Struck by falling lumber	2	8
Struck by axes when chopping trees	—	15
Injured by machines and engines	8	33
Injured by boiler explosions	10	8
Injured by saws	6	15
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel	1	20
Crushed between car and railway	—	1
Injured by bursting of refuse machine	1	—
Unclassified	2	8

PRINTING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Crushed in presses	—	8
Crushed in printing machines	—	4
Struck by a falling mould	—	1
Hot metal and other material	—	3
Injured by knives	—	1
Elevator accidents	1	1

MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosions in mines	15	39
Blasting	1	5
Falling down mine-shafts and chutes	5	8
Struck by cars, trips, etc.	2	7
Struck by falling stone and earth	19	26
Struck by falling coal	16	18
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit props, etc.	3	10
Machinery, belting, etc.	2	12
Falling from scaffolds and trestles	2	—
Falling in other ways	1	—
Run over by cars	2	4
Struck by falling wood	2	2
Unclassified	—	4

BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings	9	48
Falling from scaffolding, etc.	20	78
Falling through a floor	—	1
Collapse of building and walls	—	9
Falling from a ladder	—	5
Falling in other ways	3	1
Railway accidents	4	—
Struck by falling stones and bricks	3	21
Struck by falling timber	—	15
Struck by derricks	1	3
Struck by falling metal	—	2
Struck by falling window sash	1	—
Struck by other objects	—	3
Injured by elevators and hoists	—	1
Injured by electric shock	2	
Injured by tools	1	11
Drowned	1	2
Unclassified	1	1

TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	—	13
Injured by a loom	—	5
Injured by a picker	—	2
Injured by a shuttle	—	1
Injured by a spindle	—	1
Injured by an elevator	—	2
Falling from a building	1	1
Collapse of a building, or part of	—	1
Injured by drawing frame	—	2
Run over by train	1	—
Not classified	—	2

METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	7	147
Injured by tools	1	7
Struck by falling metal	5	63
Injured by hot or molten metal	—	40
Injured by electric shock	11	13
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	6
Falling from scaffolding, etc.	5	22
Collapse of scaffolding	—	2
Falling from buildings	—	3
Falling from bridges	3	5
Falling from poles	1	5
Falling in other ways	2	14
Injured by derricks and cranes	5	9
Bursting of wheels	2	5
Injured by boiler explosions	3	5
Struck by falling wood, poles, etc.	1	10
Injured by saws	—	—
Injured by shears	—	4
Injured by drop hammers	—	3
Injured by trip hammers	—	7
Overcome by gas	1	—
Scalded by water, steam, etc.	1	4
Injured by electricity	—	1
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, etc	—	6
Crushed by presses	—	26
Crushed by cars	3	5
Struck by wood flying from a saw	—	2
Struck by lever	—	1
Struck by hook	—	1
Crushed between girders	—	1
Crushed in other ways	—	1
Injured by chains	—	1
Cut by a die	—	2
Run over by a cart	—	1
Drowned	2	—
Injured when grinding	—	1
Unclassified	2	1

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	—	23
Falling from vehicles	2	10
Falling from a ladder	—	3
Falling in other ways	—	6
Injured by bursting of bottles	—	4
Run over by a car	1	2
Injured by elevators	1	6
Scalded by hot water	—	4
Injured by falling of tree	1	1
Injured by live stock	1	2
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc.	—	2
Injured by a knife	—	2
Injured by a dough mixer	—	2
Explosion of gas, etc	2	9
Unclassified	1	—

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	8	28
Injured by saws	—	46
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc.	1	6
Scalded by boiling water	1	1
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	4
Injured by shapers	—	6
Injured by planers	—	15
Injured by jointers	—	9
Injured by knives	—	5
Injured by other tools	—	2
Injured by cutters	—	2
Injured by sanding disc	—	2
Injured by presses	—	—
Struck by falling timber	—	3
Injured by spindle carver	—	—
Falling from vehicle	—	2
Falling and jumping from a building	—	—
Falling in other ways	—	6
Railway accidents	2	1
Unclassified	—	2

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	1	—
Falling from vehicles	6	52
Falling from vehicles and run over	6	10
Falling from scaffolding	—	2
Crushed between a boat and wharf	—	1
Injured by elevators and hoists	3	4
Injured by blasting and explosions	—	1
Struck by trains	5	—
Run over by trains and cars	3	5
Run over by vehicles	1	2
Collisions with street cars	3	24
Struck by timber, wood, etc.	—	4
Struck by wagon loads	1	2
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	—	3
Struck by freight	—	10
Struck by falling coal	—	1
Crushed between cars and vehicles	—	1
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in	—	1
Derailing of a train	—	1
Injured by horses	3	15
Exposure	—	2
Crushed between car and shed	—	3
Struck by falling metal	—	2
Struck by vehicles	—	2
By electric shock	1	—
Struck by falling bricks	1	—
Struck by a pulley	—	1
Unclassified	5	1

CLOTHING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by elevator and hoist	2	6
Kicked by a horse	—	1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	21
Injured by mangles	—	1
Injured by presses in shoe factories	—	2
Injured by falling	—	1
Injured by falling material	—	1
Explosion of acetylene gas	—	1
Mistaken use of nitrate of potash	—	2

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engines, etc	37	27
Injured in collisions	25	43
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.	16	33
Injured when coupling	20	35
Falling from trains and cars	6	31
Falling from trains and run over	39	16
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	3	6
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways	23	10
Injured by boiler explosions	3	12
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	—	9
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.	20	28
Crushed in round-houses and shops	—	3
Striking objects when on moving trains	4	23
Injured by falling snow and rock	—	3
Injured by electric shock	—	1
Struck by falling freight	—	10
Struck by falling metal	6	16
Falling in other ways	2	4
Injured by tools	—	3
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	9
Injured by an elevator	2	—
Unclassified	8	9

LEATHER TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	4	6
Burned in a fire	2	—
Injured by tools	—	1

NAVIGATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Crushed between vessel and wharf, etc.	3	3
Drowning	68	—
Injured by falling material	—	18
Caught in hawser	—	1
Falls into hold, etc.	9	22
Explosions of gas, etc.	8	14
Railway accident	2	—
Injured by electricity	1	—
Struck by merchandise	—	5
Struck by derricks, cranes, etc.	3	10
Injured by fire on vessel	3	11
Injured by exposure	1	-
Not classified	3	—

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Cause of Injury.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by falling material at fires	2	10
Falls from ladders, etc.	—	12
Struck by prisoner resisting arrest	—	1
Explosions, etc.	—	1
Injuries from broken glass, etc., at fires	—	20
Run over by street car	1	—
Fell from reels, hose wagon, etc.	5	11
Injured by horses	—	1
Injured by electricity	—	1
Injured by fall from street car.	—	1
Injured by falling through grating	—	1

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings.	—	7
Falling from scaffolding.	—	2
Struck by falling wood.	2	13
Falling from vehicles	1	1
Falling in other ways.	4	21
Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc.	7	35
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	5
Injured by caving-in of earth	5	10
Injured by derricks and cranes	2	5
Drowned	1	3
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	7	10
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	2	12
Struck by falling metal	1	2
Unclassified.	6	2
Collapse of part of building.	2	—
Railway accidents	16	15

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	5	18
Gas explosions	5	9
Boiler explosions	2	9
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	20	48
Railway accidents	3	8
Falling from vehicles	—	13
Falling from buildings	2	5
Collapse of buildings and walls.	1	1
Falling from scaffolding.	1	—
Falling in other ways.	7	15
By poisonous fumes	1	—
Injured in various ways at fires	—	3
Struck by falling wood.	1	6
Drowned	16	—
Injured by horses	1	5
Elevator accidents	4	1
Unclassified.	2	18

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES—INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF PLUMBERS' COMBINE AT TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.,—DISCLOSURES AS TO TACK AND OTHER COMBINES.*

NO proceedings relating to trade combinations in Canada have caused such widespread interest or revealed conditions of misrepresentation, misappropriation and fraud, so prejudicial to the general public as those which brought forth the series of disclosures made at Toronto and elsewhere during the months of October, November and December 1905, as to the existence of illegal combinations among manufacturers, employers and workingmen for the purpose of restricting trade and enhancing prices. These disclosures came as the result of prosecutions commenced before the police magistrates at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. Justice Clute in the High Court at Toronto, and from evidence taken before the Dominion Tariff Commission. As a result of these disclosures a number of prosecutions were made, and heavy penalties inflicted. Important seizures

* Among commodities in the manufacture of which there was evidence tending to show that combines were in existence in Canada were the following:—Axles, churns, cordage, coiled wire, harness, handles, wheels edged implements, springs, lanterns, stamped metal ware, sheet metal ware, saws, trunks, tacks, wringers, washing machines, woodenware, groceries, sugar, oatmeal, canned goods, hardware, lead pipe, plate glass, soil pipe, screws, tarred paper, bolts and wire nails.

of documents revealing an apparent existence of other combines operating in Canada were also made and investigations commenced in regard to these. Most important was the fact that the several combines were shown to relate to supplies entering largely into common consumption and to such commodities as are included in the necessaries of life.* Important also, was the fact that the combines were shown to be not merely of local significance but that they were operating at several of the most important centres of population in Canada.

Perhaps the most startling feature of all was the evident conspiracy between an association of manufacturers and supply houses, an association of employers and an association of workmen, to combine with the view of jointly profiting at the expense of the public. What was also most surprising was the revelation that operations so intimately connected with the general welfare should be conducted over the period of time which they were shown to have been carried on without the knowledge of the public.

The Law as to Combinations in Trade.

The sections of the Criminal Code of Canada, (1892,) relating to combinations in restraint of trade and of the Custom Act of 1897 in regard to the same matters, under which action has been taken in regard to the combines herein mentioned, are as follows. Their text will serve to show the nature of the offence which the law has established, and may assist in making clearer the nature of the proceedings which were taken.

Section 520 of the Criminal Code, 1892, reads:

" Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, and, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combine, agrees or arranges with any other person or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company unlawfully, to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade, or commerce, or to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacfacture or production of any commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof, or to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property."*

Section 394 of the code reads:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who conspires with any other person by deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means, to defraud the public or any person, ascertained or unascertained, or to effect the public market

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* Section 22 of the Trade Union Act (R.S.C. c. 131) provides that the purposes of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be considered unlawful in any way, so as to render members liable to prosecution for conspiracy or to render void any agreement or trust.

An Act passed in 1904 to amend the Inland Revenue Act and framed with the intention of preventing the sale or consignment of goods under restrictive conditions, reads as follows;

"(1) The Minister of Inland Revenue may declare forfeited any license authorized by this Act in any case where a person who, being a manufacturer of any class of goods subject to a duty of excise, either directly or indirectly—

"(*a.*) makes a sale of any such goods, or consigns them for sale upon commission, to another person, subject to the condition that the purchaser or the consignee shall not sell or deal in goods of a like kind produced by or obtained or to be obtained from, any other manufacturer or dealer; or

"(*b.*) makes a sale of any such goods, or consigns them for sale upon commission, to another person, upon such terms as would, in their application, give more profit to the purchaser or the consignee if he should not sell or deal in goods of a like kind produced by, or obtained or to be obtained from, any other manufacturer or dealer.

"and the collector of inland revenue shall thereupon cause a notice of such forfeiture to be forthwith inserted in *The Canada Gazette*, and from and after the insertion thereof the license shall be null and void; and no new license shall be granted to such person, and no license shall be granted to any other person for carrying on any business in the premises occupied by him until the Minister of Inland Revenue is satisfied that the dealing above referred to have ceased.

"(2) The decision of the Minister of Inland Revenue as to whether any sale or consignment of goods is, or is not, subject to any such conditions, or upon any such terms, as is or are defined in subsection 1 of this section shall be final."

price of stocks, shares, merchandise, or anything else publicly sold whether such deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretense as hereinbefore defined."

Section 18 of an amendment to the Customs Act passed in 1897 reads:

"Whenever the Governor-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article, or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor-in-Council may commission or empower any Judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any Superior Court in any Province of Canada, to enquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

"(2) The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor-in-Council for the purposes of such enquiry.

"(3) If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article."

Combine in the Plumbing Trade.

The most important disclosures were those made in connection with the combine existing in the manufacture and sale of Plumbers' supplies and in the plumbing trade, in which combine three distinct associations were immediately concerned, namely the Master Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters Co-operative Association of Toronto, Local No. 46 of the International Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers, and an association of the allied plumbers' supply houses, operating under the title of the Central Supply Association. It was the facts brought out in connection with the investigation into this combine which brought to light evidence indicating the existence of other combines..

Briefly stated, the combination proved in this case was in the nature of an understanding between (1) the business houses controlling supplies in the trade; (2) the union of Journeymen Plumbers; and (3) the members of the Master Plumbers' Association, whereby under a system limiting the sale of supplies and of giving rebates on the part of supply houses, an undertaking of mutual service and employment on the part of the members of the Union and the Master Plumbers, and a system of pooling contracts and the imposition of surcharges on the part of the Master Plumbers, the members, through their associations, secured to themselves profits at the expense of the public.

As to the system of limiting the sale of supplies and the system of rebates on the part of supply houses the agreement proved was as follows:

The several supply houses, associated together under the name of the Central Supply Association, agreed to furnish supplies to members of the Master Plumbers' Association exclusively, on condition that the members of the Master Plumbers' Association would buy exclusively from them. After this was shown to render the Association liable to the penalties fixed in the Customs Act, the Central Supply Association agreed, instead of selling exclusively to members of the Master Plumbers' Association, to enhance the prices of all supplies and allow a rebate exclusively to members of the Master Plumbers' Association of 7½ per cent on all purchases that might be made by them, all plumbers not members of the association being required to pay the enhanced price on supplies required. This rebate or "commission" to be payable every 3 months to the secretary of the Co-operative Association. The supply Association also agreed to create and maintain a fund, equal to 5 per cent of the amount of all sales that might be made to the Master Plumbers

and Steamfitters in the city of Toronto who were not members of the Co-operative Association, which fund was to be at the disposal every 6 months of a joint committee.

Secondly, as to the nature of the agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and the members of the Local Union of Journeymen Plumbers, this agreement was in part as follows:—

"That no plumber, steamfitter or gas fitter shall perform any labour pertaining to his trade or put in any material supplied by, or work for any other than his employer who shall be a *bona-fide* master plumber and a member of the Master Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters' Association."

"That the members of the Master Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters' Association agree to employ none but members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers in good standing."

Lastly, as to the system of pooling of contracts and the imposition of surcharges on the part of the Master Plumbers. A member of the Master Plumbers' Association, on being requested to tender by a customer, at once reported the fact to the secretary of the Association. He, in turn, informed the other members of the circumstance. Any member of the Association thereupon desirous of tendering for the work notified the secretary, and, when the date for closing the tender arrived, those who wished to tender met in the secretary's office and submitted their figures, covering the probable expense of material and labour and an addition of 26½ per cent, as well as sometimes other additions. An average of all of the estimates submitted on this basis was then struck, and the firm whose price was closest to the average was assigned the right to receive the contract. The firm which it was intended should receive the contract then tendered at the price agreed upon in this way, and false and fictitious tenders, varying slightly but generally about 10 per cent above the amount, were put in by the other firms so as to lead to the supposition that these tenders were honest and real. Of the 26½ per cent added to the probable expense of labour and material, in fixing the basis on which the tender should be made, 5 per cent was required by the rules of the Association to be paid into the funds of the Association by the successful tenderer. In many instances it was evidenced that, not content with the amount of profits secured and divided in this way, an additional sum, which was called a rake-off or a bonus, was added to the tender made, to cover what was called the time and trouble of the members of the Association assembling together in order to do what they had done, which amount was distributed in the form of I.O.U's. among the members tendering to be redeemed by the successful tenderer or offset by other I.O.U's.

Origin of the Proceedings.

The proceedings had their origin in a criminal prosecution instituted in Toronto, Ont., on April 13, 1905, against the firm of James Robertson & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, for refusing to sell to J. A. Berridge, an employing plumber of Toronto, certain supplies required by the latter in his business. The refusal of the firm was on the ground that Berridge was not a member of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Co-operative Association of Toronto, to whom alone, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association, the International Plumbers Union of Toronto and the Central Supply Association, (of which the firm in question was a member), it was possible for the supply houses included in the agreement to furnish supplies. A prosecution was thereupon instituted by Mr. Berridge on the ground that the action of the firm in carrying out the terms of the agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association was in the nature of a combination having the effect of unduly preventing and lessening competition in the sale and supplying of articles and commodities which were a subject of trade and commerce. The initial hearing of the case took place on April 18, at which it was held that a charge of this nature could be brought against an individual only and not against a company. The case was accordingly withdrawn and a new information laid against Richard Crashley, the employee of the company who had refused to sell the goods.

In the course of the proceedings before the police magistrate, charges and revelations of a most serious character were made with regard to the methods pursued

under the terms of the agreement referred to and the defendant was committed for trial. *

Proceedings During October.

Prior to the further prosecution of the above enquiry certain developments occurred during the month of October which had the effect of greatly enlarging the scope of the investigation and of revealing, to a degree that was previously unknown, the extent to which the public interest was concerned therein. On October 14 the Journeymen Plumbers' Union of Toronto, Ont., issued an order that the plumbers and steamfitters employed in three Toronto shops should go on strike until the proprietors thereof should associate themselves with the Master Plumbers' Association, from which they had recently withdrawn. The action of the union was stated to be at the instance of the Master Plumbers' Association, under the terms of an agreement existing between the association and the union containing the clauses above quoted. In protesting against the action of the association and the union, in this connection, various statements were made by the three complainants as to the unfair methods pursued by the association in letting contracts. Subsequently, on October 18, an information was laid by one of the employing plumbers affected and the matter was at once made the subject of legal investigation before the Police Magistrate of the city, the action being independent of any previous proceeding in the matter.

Investigation in the Police Court.

Shortly after the beginning of these proceedings before the Police Magistrate, seizure was made of the books of the masters' association and of the Plumbers' union, and the evidence adduced therefrom and from witnesses subsequently examined was of the most serious character. It was brought to light that, having come to the conclusion during the previous spring that their proceedings were not within the law, the members of the former body had reorganized into a chartered co-operative association, in order that the casting of lots for contracts and the paying of dividends might be legalized, each member obtaining one share valued at $100, free out of the balance carried over from the old association. All offers by possible customers had to be reported to the association, and terms of membership, as under the previous arrangement, forbade the taking of a contract without the addition of 26½ per cent to the gross cost, as reported to the association, and the payment of 5 per cent of the gross profits into the funds of the association. It was shown also that the Central Supply Association, at the instance of the Masters' Association, had stopped supplies to other than members of the association until an investigation had been made at the instance of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, under the act above referred to, and it was represented that the duty fixed by the tariff on plumbers' supplies would be removed if all plumbers were not permitted to purchase whatever supplies they required. After this the Central Association for a time furnished supplies without discrimination. Later, however, a new plumbers' supply company was organized by the master plumbers; the Central Supply Association then agreed to allow members of the Master Plumbers' Association a rebate or "commission" of 7½ per cent on all orders, this rebate being given only to firms belonging to the association. The full terms of the agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and the union, whereby the employees of the Master Plumbers laying the information were ordered on strike, were also made public. In view of these and other revelations it was suggested indirectly by the Master Plumbers at this stage that, if legal proceedings were stopped, all costs to date would be paid by them, a perpetual injunction protecting the complainants in the matter of the supply of labour issued, no further interference with plaintiffs' business permitted and the association itself disbanded. This was not accepted, however, by the Crown and the taking of evidence in full detail was proceeded with.

On November 14, after full examination of the papers and records seized at the headquarters of the Master Plumbers' Association and the local plumbers' union, some 18 master plumbers were arraigned

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1905, Vol. V, No. page 1368.

on the charge of conspiracy. The secretary of the association was the first witness examined and his evidence was of a most damaging character. Members of the Masters' Association and of leading supply houses were also summoned. The nature of the agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and the supply houses was investigated and the method for tendering above referred to was described in full detail*. It was shown that the association had distributed in all about $20,000 among its members under the latter arrangements, and that $9,308.35 had been paid out during the 3 months ended April 30 alone. In addition a balance of $7,500 had been withdrawn from the bank and its whereabouts was unknown. All of this money was made up from the 5 per cent drawback on contracts.

Seizure of Papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy.

From information incidentally gathered in the course of taking the above evidence and from the examination of documents seized, it became apparent to the Crown Attorney that methods somewhat similar to those revealed in the case of the plumbing trade in Toronto were in existence in a number of other important branches of trade. In order to prevent the possibility of the destruction of evidence in this connection the proceedings in the police court were interrupted at this point for some days and a seizure and examination made of certain books, documents and papers, relating to the existence of combines, in the possession of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy, barristers, Toronto, a firm which, it was stated, had been largely concerned in the organization of combines in different branches of trade. The action on the part of the Crown Attorney was entirely unexpected and resulted in the securing of a large quantity of documentary evidence pointing strongly to the existence of several very active combines controlling the supply of a number of the common necessaries of life. Information was thereupon sworn against Mr. James Hardy, of the above mentioned firm, and other persons unknown, for conspiracy in connection with the trade in enamelled ware tacks, leather and other commodities. It was stated that, from evidence shown in the papers seized, from 40 to 70 combines had their headquarters in Toronto, and preparations were begun at once for the prosecution of the persons concerned in their operation.

Proceedings in the Assize Court.

Shortly after the beginning of the proceedings before the police magistrat above referred to an order was issued to th the crown prosecutor at the criminal as sizes by the Attorney General of the pro vince to indict the Master Plumbers an Steamfitters Co-operative Association, th Central Supply Association of Canada Richard Crashley and others unknown upon the charge of conspiracy in restrain of trade, in addition to the criminal in dictments previously brought by th crown attorney before the police magi trate against individual members for th same offence. Later, several additiona indictments were preferred by the crow prosecutor charging conspiracy by fals pretences to defraud persons requirin plumbing work done and to injure th general public. The action was hear before His Lordship Mr. Justice Clut being referred to the grand jury on N vember 7. In charging the grand jur His Lordship explained the clause of th Criminal Code under which the action w brought, referring at some length to th exact nature of the charge and the seriou effect of a violation of the law in the ma ner alleged in the indictment. A tru bill was returned by the grand jury on th following day and the taking of eviden was proceeded with without delay, the d fendants electing to be tried without jury. The trial was extended over son four weeks, final judgment being deliver on December 9. The evidence adduc was along similar lines to that which ha been previously given in the police cou regarding penalties, bonuses, and oth operations of the masters association, t agreement between the association, t plumbers' union and the supply house through which it was sought to cripp

* A further description of this method will be found in the course of the judgment of Mr. Justice Clute, a copy of which is published below.

independent plumbers, the resulting elimination of competition, etc. Among the more important witnesses examined were the secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association, several members of the association and representatives of different supply houses.

Judgment of Mr. Justice Clute.

The arguments of counsel, which in the case of the crown prosecutor was extended over several hours, were heard on December 7 and on the following day His Lordship rendered his decision. In an address of some length the more important facts elicited by the evidence and the points raised by counsel were referred to, and the proceedings of the different associations since their organization passed in review. An analysis was also given of the agreement existing between the associations and of the system under which their business was conducted, the latter being characterized in most severe terms as a system of misrepresentation and fraud exceeding in criminality that of highway robbery itself. A fine of $5,000 was then imposed on each of the indicted associations. The full text of His Lordship's decision on these counts, from which the reader will be able to obtain a concise and comprehensive review of the evidence taken during the trial, with a statement as to the exact nature of the offences proven, is as follows:—

His Lordship said:—

I think an offence has been proven against the defendants for conspiracy under section 520 of the Code. I find the defendants guilty of the offence charged. The matter may go to Appeal, as there is a special provision for an Appeal in this case, it may be desirable that I should mention some of the grounds which have led me to the conclusion that the defendants are guilty.

STATUS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A preliminary objection was taken by Mr. Watson that there could not be a conspiracy between two incorporated companies, and that that particular case was not in contemplation or governed by section 520 of the Code. I entirely disagree with that view. I think to give a view of that kind would destroy the intention of the Act, and be contrary to its clear intendment. Under section 3, sub-section T. of the Interpretation Act "Person" is defined to include amongst others "bodies corporate." I think that was the clear intention of the Legislature. So that I find first that there may be a conspiracy between two corporate bodies. But it is said in the second place that the incorporated company cannot be bound by any acts or circumstances which preceded its incorporation, and that the defendants, the Central Supply Association of Canada, Limited, not having been incorporated until September, 1905, all the evidence and facts prior to that can have no bearing upon that company, and that nothing appears since its incorporation which would amount to a trade combination within the Act. I do not take that view. I think the evidence clearly established that there has been a criminal combination within the Act since at least the year 1902, and that the defendants, the present Companies, are the successors to that criminal agreement and combination, have adopted it and have become responsible for it, and by their engagements have undertaken to carry out the engagements of the Association which previously existed, and that that also applies to the incorporated Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Co-operative Association, Limited.

HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

In order to understand in some degree what the relation of these two corporate bodies is to each other, what their object was in incorporation, and how they have attempted to carry out that object, it will be necessary to trace the history of the Associations of which they are the successors, whose rights and obligations they have distinctly assumed, and whose previous acts they have implicitly adopted by appropriating the funds which the previous Associations obtained, and by undertaking to carry out their obligations. Taking the Plumbers' Association first. That seems to have been instituted about 1895, but, without dealing with the earlier records and referring to the minutes as they appear subsequently to 1902, we find that a Committee, as early as November 24th, 1902, reported with respect to prices, and that those prices at that time were nearly 100% or nearly double the prices which were paid to Union men. It is impossible to read the minutes of the two Associations from that time down, one apart from the other, because they continuously have relation to each other, and relation to an agreement that undoubtedly existed between those Associations. It will be idle to quote from the minutes the numerous passages that sustain that view. A few references may be made. Reference is made, as early as January, 1903, to Non-Union plumbers that are carrying on plumbing business without a proper business place. One of the members spoke with reference to his report and told the meeting that if it was possible they would have another meeting with the Supply men before the next regular meeting. Communications were then read at a subsequent meeting from the various supply houses, and a Committee was appointed to deal with the matter at once, and a special meeting was called. All that would be unintelligible, perhaps, from the minutes themselves, were it not that what took place subsequently showed clearly what it had reference to. There was an arrangement, the exact nature of which is not disclosed, existing between the two Associations at this time, and the negotiations that took place had relation to the perfecting of that arrangement. The final agreement that was reached we have before us, that is called the agreement of 1903, agreed to on May 6th. (Exhibit 16.) Before referring to the terms of that agreement it may be convenient to look at the minutes as evidencing the fact that an agreement was understood before that but that its terms were not explicitly set out, had not perhaps been agreed to by all the members of the Supply Association; but on referring to the minutes of April 6th, 1903, I find it stated that a discussion arose that all members were not charging the twenty per cent. increase as we had agreed to. It was

generally discussed and a conclusion reached that until we got our secretary and got all new members to properly understand what we were trying to do it would be hard to get it in every instance. Then on April 27th it was moved and seconded "that the time for sending in the notices of jobs to the secretary start on May 4th, and that on and after that date all notices be handed in to the secretary in accordance with the new rule; that a circular be issued to all the members stating that his office would be open on and after May 4th, and that they would call on him to receive the book and instructions, and then a very important clause in regard to tenders, that members notify the secretary of all tenders submitted by them prior to May 4th; and May 6th, the date when it is said the agreement came into force, we find that it was decided to have only necessary typewritten copies of price lists for supply houses, and that lists be not printed until further additions, that the secretary prepare lists of members and mail to each supply house that had signed the agreement, and calling their attention to the fact that the agreement went into effect on May 6th, and on motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the report was adopted and the Committee discharged." That is the Committee that had had in charge the negotiations which resulted in the agreement which was finally assented to on May 6th.

NATURE OF THE AGREEMENT.

That agreement provides, amongst other things, and sets forth that, whereas negotiations have been under way for some months between parties hereto with a view to improving the condition of the trade generally and to protect the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association by giving the Association a preference over non-members and all plumbing and steamfitting goods purchased from the undersigned firms. In other words here is a plain intimation of the object of the negotiations that had taken place between these two Associations, and that object was simply the carrying out of what had previously existed in less perfect form for some time, probably for over a year prior thereto, as evidenced from the minutes of both of those Associations. The agreement provides that "the members of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association will endeavor to buy all goods for their work from, and will give the preference on all purchases where prices are equal to, the jobbing and supply houses signing this agreement, that the undersigned supply houses will not sell to the general public plumbing goods, steam, hot-water or gas fittings, but when prices are asked from them they may quote parties wanting an idea of cost not less than 25 per cent. over the Association price, and that the undersigned supply houses will not sell plumbing goods or steamfitting, hot water or gas fittings, except steam and pipe fittings, to the trade generally except at an advance of 20% upon the prices quoted to members of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association, and that they will give the said Plumbers in good standing, unless otherwise notified by the Association, a preference of 20% on all purchases made by the said members better than the figure at which they will sell a like quantity and quality of similar goods to persons in the trade who are not members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association." It is interesting to notice how that was received by the Association. It was evidently a matter of considerable time before the agreement evidenced by the one read was reached, and I find in the minutes of May 21st that communications were received from the Robertson Company, the Ontario Lead & Wire Co., the Webb Manufacturing Co., acknowledging receipt of a copy of he agreement and of the price list. The agreement went into effect and was acted upon by both parties until the 26th October, 1904. Reference is constantly made in the minutes showing the endeavor to enforce that agreement, and the difficulty that was had from time to time to enforce it, and the complaints that were made and the excuses that were given, but, speaking generally, it was fairly successfully enforced, and I find as a fact that the effect of that agreement was a contravention of section 520 of the Code.

But it is said that that agreement was abrogated in October, 1904. Therefore it is necessary to see what was done on that occasion. Turning to the minutes of October 26, 1904, we find an extraordinary state of affairs. The first thing that takes place is: "Clause 1 was then read which was to the effect that every member by solemn oath renew his obligation and allegiance to the Association promising fidelity and faithful obedience to the by-laws." Clause 2 "That the agreement of understanding between manufacturers and supply men and our Association as to giving preference to members of our Association be abrogated, and that the manufacturers and supply men be given a free hand. Each member present signified his individual intention to purchase goods of manufacturers and supply men who sell to fellow members of this Association in Toronto and vicinity." It may be noticed here that after this agreement was abrogated a new method was adopted, and that was the method which is not clearly, but still, in the light of what took place, intended by the latter part of clause 2 which states, "That each member present signified his individual intention to purchase goods of manufacturers and supply men who sell to fellow members of this Association in Toronto and vicinity." What I have read is treated as a by-law, and at that same meeting provision is made, "That for every evasion or infraction of these by-laws the penalty be immediate expulsion." I do not think there is a shadow of doubt that the meaning of that was, and it was understood and evidenced by what is said and by their subsequent action that each member there understood it to mean that the members of the Plumbers' Association were to buy from the supplymen exclusively as far as that was possible, and that the supplymen were to limit their sales to them, because at the same meeting it was moved and seconded that lists of manufacturers and supplymen in accord be published and sent to each member. What does that mean? What can it mean except the supplymen that were in accord with the Plumbers' Association would sell to them only, and they buy from the supplymen only. It was further passed at the same meeting "That a list of the members be published and a copy sent to each of the manufacturers and supply men and also to each of our members." and it states that the following members, naming them, were present and took the obligation—a very large number being present to take that obligation. The supply lists were published and sent as provided by the resolution. They were followed by directories which were published and sent out accordingly, and we find in these lists and directories indication was given to the trade of the supply houses with whom the plumbers are to deal and the names of the plumbers who are to buy. In other words the lists in the hands of the members of the supply houses would indicate to them those who were in good standing, and by the stars opposite the names those who are not members or not in good standing in the Plumbers' Association, to whom goods were not to be sold, and we find that that system was endeavored, to be rigidly car-

out. Of course for the purpose here it is not necessary that it should be shown it was carried out or it was put in force—the mere combination was sufficient; but, as a matter of fact, it was so enforced, and so rigidly enforced that numbers of plumbers who were not members of the Association found it impossible to obtain goods except by a roundabout way through other members of the Association or by importing them from the United States. I find as a fact that the effect of these proceedings, which were carried on by these two Associations down to the time of incorporation, was a contravention and was a continuance of that combine and agreement in contravention of the Act. Then in the spring, I think it was in April of 1905 the Plumbers' Association became incorporated, and the name then adopted was the name of the defendant, and at the time of the incorporation all the assets, property, was transferred from the Association to the incorporated company, and the members who became the incorporators were the members of the old Association. In other words the Plumbers' Association was the identical organization, including the same members, with the same objects and adopting the same methods, and was absolutely continuous with the old unincorporated Association, and I find as a fact that they did adopt and continue all the methods which had been adopted by the old Association to carry out the combination and scheme which was then in existence between them and the Supply Association.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Supply Association continued unincorporated until September 6th, but proceedings were taken for that incorporation in August. The letters from the solicitors and the minutes in their books clearly show the object of such incorporation, I think. Something had occurred to disturb the felicity of these two companies in the spring. When it was found that certain plumbers could not obtain goods in the market because of this combination, representations were made to the Minister of Customs, and it became necessary then to represent and to make it appear that sales could be made and were in fact made to any person legitimately in the trade. At first the Supply Association only attended. This gave offence to the Plumbers' Association, and a subsequent interview was obtained, and the result of that interview appears to have been entirely satisfactory; but there was the shadow hanging over them, the danger was manifest. It became perfectly apparent that if it were known to the Government that matters were as they were there was danger that what is known as the "Dumping Clause" might be, so far as they were concerned, withdrawn and goods permitted to come in from the United States with the duty removed. How was that to be got around? What was to be done so that a way out for a conscience accustomed to what had occurred in these Associations might be able to represent and say without manifest falsehood that they could sell to any plumber and so evade the law? I find that the scheme adopted, the plan introduced and carried out, and carried out, as it appears to me, clearly for that purpose, was that the Plumbers' Supply Association should be incorporated, that they should pass a resolution which was known as the "Chicago Trade Resolution," that that should be put forward that they would sell to all legitimate plumbers, and that that representation should stand them in stead in case there was any difficulty in regard to the customs. But when that was made known to the plumbers the plumbers would have none of it unless something was done to still secure them the advantage which they had enjoyed of being the persons, or the principal persons, to whom the Supply Company would sell, and so negotiations commenced. During all this time I find that the existence of this combination continued, that it was being observed as well as it could be under the circumstances, that both parties relied upon it, and that while under a pretence for the use at Ottawa that they were selling to every one equally, as a matter of fact the very firms that were engaged in this business, and who formed the Association of Plumbers' supplies, were refusing applications of persons who sought to purchase their goods because they were not members of the Plumbers' Association. Then it was thought that if an arrangement could be made by which the Supply Association could become incorporated it could do what the individual members dare not do less they lost the right of having American goods shut out by reason of the tariff, and in that way they might be able to compas their purpose and still satisfy the Plumbers' Association, still retain the plumbers for their best customers, and the Plumbers' Association still look to them to sell only to them. How was that carried out? The scheme was ingenious; but, having a knowledge of the facts that had preceded and what followed, it was perfectly clear as to the intendment.

AGREEMENT AS TO REBATE.

An agreement between the defendants, known as Exhibit 47, was prepared with great skill and care, and was approved of by a resolution of both companies, and that provided and declared:—

"The Supply Association agrees to pay to the co-operative Association a commission of 7½% on all purchases that shall be made by members of the Co-Operative Association from members of the Supply Association, this commission to be payable every three months to the Secretary of the Co-Operative Association, the first payment thereof to be made in four months from the date hereof and to be for the first three months."

Clause 2 provided:—"The Supply Association agrees to create and maintain a fund equal to five per cent. of the amount of all sales that shall be made to the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters in the City of Toronto who are not members of the Co-Operative Association, which fund shall be at the disposal every six months of the joint committee hereinafter provided for."

The meaning of that is that while the Supply Association was not manufacturing, did not own any goods, was not in the business, they undertook to make this arrangement by which the price being equal to all a rebate should be given back to the members of the Plumbers' Association who were in good standing, just as effectually as in the earlier agreement provision had been made that any outsiders should be quoted 25% extra price, any members who were not of the Union 20%. Here the minutes show in the course of the negotiations which took place which resulted in this agreement and this understanding, that the Plumbers claimed 15%, that after a good deal of negotiations the amount was finally got down to 7½%, but the object and the meaning was the same, and to show that was so the fifth clause provided: "The Co-Operative Association agrees to use its utmost endeavors to procure its members to give members of the Supply Association the option of meeting any *bona fide* quotations that may be made by other proposing vendors which are more than 7½% lower in the aggregate than prices quoted by members of the Supply Association, the Secretary

of the Supply Association to be satisfied by the Co-Operative Association that such quotations are *bona fide*. If after —— days from notice of such quotations the members of the Supply Association shall fail to meet them, the obligation of the Co-Operative Association in respect of such quotations shall be deemed to have been satisfied."

6. "If any member of the Co-Operative Association shall fail or omit to purchase all his goods, less said exemptions, from members of the Supply Association, or shall fail or omit to give members of the Supply Associaton the option above mentioned of meeting quotations made by other proposing vendors, the Co-Operative Association shall not be entitled, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, to receive from the Supply Association any commission in respect to any sales which shall be made to such member of the Co-Operative Association by any of the members of the Supply Association, but if such member of the Co-Operative Association shall thereafter desire to purchase his goods, less said exemptions, from members of the Supply Association and to give to them such option, the Co-Operative Association, shall, upon satisfactory terms to be arranged by the said standing committee, be entitled to the commission in respect of sales made to him thereafter."

Then follow a number of other provisions. The meaning of it all was that, while the Supply Association was pretending that they were putting all Master Plumbers upon an equal footing, they were distinguishing by giving a direct advantage of 7½% to all Master Plumbers who were in good standing in the Association, and in addition thereto paying to them 5% of sales to outsiders. That agreement was ratified, using that word in the minutes, at the meeting of the two Associations; and so far an understanding and agreement was complete; but I point out that I regard that not in itself as constituting the combination and the agreement, but only as evidencing the method which they adopted at this time of putting in force and perfecting the agreement which was continuous, and which had existed during the time I have mentioned before. That brought the parties down nearly to the time when they ceased operations for reasons that were unavoidable, but during that time, and within six weeks of the seizure of the books it is perfectly manifest that the Supply Association was still carrying out through their members the combination which had all along existed of favoring the members in good standing in the Plumbers' Association and refusing to sell supplies to those plumbers who were not members of the Association. This agreement, then existing and continuous, was one that I think had the necessary effect of being an infringement and an offence against the Statute, and I think that the Central Supply Association are responsible for all that was done by the Plumbers' Association in order to carry out their common purpose, and while they may not have had knowledge of the method of tendering, for instance, they in effect were responsible for that to the extent that that aided the Plumbers' Association and themselves in the more effectually carrying out the intention with which they started.

CHARACTER OF OPERATIONS OF MASTER PLUMBERS.

A reference perhaps may be made to that. One hardly knows how to express one's self in the face of the disclosures such as we had in regard to that matter. A number of hitherto reputable firms meeting around a table and, under the pretence of sending in invited tenders deliberately adopt a method by which, apparently, without the slightest compunction, they took from the public, that portion of the public who happened to be interested, money to which they had no possible claim, no more claim than by any person meeting another in the street and by force robbing him of what he had. Indeed, I think of the two offences the robbery is the least offensive.

Here they adopted a system of misrepresentation and fraud in order to induce persons inviting tenders to believe that the tenders were reasonable and fair, when from first to last for at least the last two or three years it was admitted in the box that not one single honest tender had come from that Association. The system was this, that, having come with an estimate which they saw fit to make of the probable expense of material and labour, and having added to that twenty-six and a half per cent., and sometimes other additions (which I will refer to presently), they put in what was called a tender, not intending that they should go before the architect, not intending that they should be in competition with any others who had made a similar estimate, but having arrived at these sums an average was struck, and that was supposed to represent nearly the amount for which the successful tender would be allowed; and then false and fictitious tenders were put in, varying slightly but generally about ten per cent above that amount, so as to lead to the supposition that these tenders were honest and real; and in many instances it was evidenced that, not content with these they put in an additional sum, which was called a rake-off or a bonus, to cover forsooth what was called the time and trouble of these gentlemen assembling together in order to do what they had done, and these sums were distributed among themselves. I can call it by no other name than so much plunder. Then it was provided that if any one claimed the person seeking a tender to be his customer he should have in a sense the first right, but if his tender was higher than the average he would have to make an allowance to the other person as a sort of solatium for having lost what he would otherwise have been entitled to; and out of these tenders five per cent. was charged in each case for the Association. We had here in Court some thousands of cases where these cards were put in. Cards were furnished showing the name of the architect, address of owner, class of work, where it was situated, when the tenders were closed, and by whom notified and the address. This was the system, utterly destroying competition, utterly doing away with anything like a fair price. It was shown in one case the difference between the average tender and an outside real tender amounted to nearly $6.000. But no matter whether it amounted to more or less the system was a fraudulent system. It was a combination carrying out their idea of limiting the trade to themselves, the members of the Plumbers' Association, and compelling, by the power which they had, the Plumbers' Supply Association to confine the trade exclusively to them. And not content with what they might do in one city or town, the ramifications of this method extended throughout Ontario and throughout Canada, and while the similar Associations in the United States, from which the idea came, were not affiliated with the defendants in the strict sense of the word, I think they were in such close touch with the Associations that they attended their principal meetings, and they found the American Association ready to assist them at any time they required assistance either in keeping out goods or in any other way that might render the working of their system more perfect.

There have been numerous exhibits placed before the Court, in the way of letters and agreements and correspondence in addition to the evidence, showing how this scheme and combination was carried out. It is useless to embody them in what I have to say. They may be more readily referred to in case the matter should come up hereafter, but I think there can be no doubt that the object of these two Associations, now called incorporated Associations, was one and the same; it was to do the very thing that this Statute was intended to prevent, and by this combination I find that the effect of that was to unduly limit the supplying or dealing in the articles or commodities mentioned, and that it did restrain and injure trade and commerce in relation to such articles and commodities as they either manufactured or sold, and that in fact it did unduly prevent and lessen the manufacture and production of such commodities, and that it unreasonably enhanced the price. There was no competition in price. These manufacturers got together and they fixed their own prices, and they with the persons who would sell their goods, and who were the only persons to sell their goods. They met from time to time and they revised their price list, and they sold these goods at just what price they pleased, only limited by the danger of putting the price so high that importations might come from the United States. There was no pretence at an honest competition, and I find that they did prevent and lessen competition in the production and in the barter and in the sale, and in the supplying of articles and commodities forming their business. I therefore find the defendants guilty, and impose as a penalty $10,000, $5,000 on each of the defendants.

Fines Imposed on Individuals.

On the day following the rendering of the above decision fines, ranging from $250 to $500, were imposed by His Lordship on master plumbers. In the case of four the indictment was conspiracy with members of the local plumbers' union, and a plea for leniency was made by the defendants' counsel on the ground that the course they had pursued was upon legal advice of the highest standing and that they had repaid the I.O.U's. which came to the knowledge of the associations to the persons to whose contracts they were called. His Lordship, in reply, pointed out that for offences of the kind charged the penalty was imprisonment for 2 years or a fine not to exceed $4,000, or to be less than $200. The defendants, it was stated, had deliberately and continuously broken the law and no persons guided by conscientious honesty could have acted as they did. The fact that the offence was a new one, His Lordship stated, was no reason for his leniency in the matter, but his action was by no means to be considered as a precedent. In the cases of the four other individuals indicted for conspiring jointly similar fines were imposed, one of the defendants being allowed to go on suspended sentence for reasons given by the crown attorney.

The aggregate of the fines imposed on individuals was $2,100.

The trial of Richard Crashley was left over to the January assizes.

Further Proceedings in the Police Court.

After the interruption of proceedings in the police court, necessitated by the seizure and examination of the papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy, as above described, the taking of evidence before the Police magistrate was resumed on November 29, the three master plumbers, whose secession from the association had led to the events which caused the exposure of the combine and its operations, were examined at length. The proceedings in the police court at this stage were concurrent with those before Mr. Justice Clute in the Assize Court. Over 100 members of the Masters' association were summoned to appear as defendants on the reopening of the trial. It was stated in the evidence that the successful tenderers for a certain job in connection with the School of Practical Science, Toronto, paid the combine $2,000 by way of a bonus. Much light was thrown also on the relations existing between the Union and the Masters' Association. As the outcome of the proceedings seven members of the Master Plumbers' Co-operative Association and four members of the local Plumbers' Union were committed for trial at the Assizes, each being held in a surety of $200 for his appearance for trial when called upon.

Further informations for conspiracy were laid during the following week, as evidence was accumulated by the Crown. On December 20 the decision of Mr. Justice Clute in the Assize Court having intervened, a new phase in the proceedings began with the hearing of evidence against these members of the Master Plumbers' and Central Supply Associations who had not already appeared in the proceedings of the Assize Court. The secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association was the first witness called, for the purpose of discovering what members of the association had assumed the obli-

gation of the association and had taken an active interest and participated in the bonuses. A number were committed for trial, including members of the Master Plumbers' Association, of the Central Supply Association and of the local union. Later, counsel for the defendants asked for the return of certain papers filed in court so that money obtained from builders as a result of the bonusing system might be returned. An order was thereupon given that the association be furnished with a copy of the I.O.U., list in court.

An investigation into a charge of conspiracy in respect to the Isolation Hospital contract, Toronto, was then commenced by the magistrate, the charge being that, by deceit, falsehood and other fraudulent means, the defendants, numbering some 21 master plumbers, had conspired to defraud the municipality out of $500. Restitution to the city treasurer was made of the sum mentioned subsequent to the laying of the charge. Other charges of a like nature were brought against twenty plumbers for having, in July 1904, obtained $1,200 from Warwick, Bros., Rutter Co.; against six master plumbers of Guelph for having obtained $800 from the Homewood Sanitarium in June 1904, and against 13 master plumbers for having obtained $400 from the Toronto Bedding Co. A number of commitments were made by the magistrate in the above cases, and the cases will be heard again at the January assizes.

Investigation into Alleged Tack Combine.

In the closing weeks of the month an investigation was begun before the Police magistrate into the operations of combines in various branches of trade, evidence as to the existence of which had been found by the crown attorney, among the papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy. The first association to be proceeded against was an alleged combination of tack manufacturers, the information with regard to which was laid on December 18 against James Hardy and Thomas Jenkins and a large number of manufacturing firms, that, in the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, they had conspired to unduly limit the facilities for producing, manufacturing, supplying and dealing in tacks. As many witnesses had to come from a distance the trial was not begun until December 28. No decision had been arrived at up to the close of the month, the evidence relating in chief to the formation of the organization in 1892 its objects and operations in enhancing prices.

Alleged Combine in Spool Cotton.

An information charging conspiracy against Robert E. Somerville, of the Central Agency, Toronto, was sworn out on December 16 and a seizure of records and papers made relating to the existence of a combine controlling the spool cotton business of Canada. This, and a large number of other trade associations, will it is understood, be made the subject of investigation by the Crown attorney in due course.

Investigations Conducted at other Points

Direct charges with regard to the operations of combines in the plumbing trade were made at Ottawa, London, Galt, Guelph, Berlin, Brantford, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton and other cities. At London a brief investigation led to the disorganization of the local master plumbers' association. At Ottawa it was stated that a combine had been organized which had forced two firms to suspend business, these firms having withdrawn from the association and attempted to do business independently. At Hamilton sixteen plumbers were charged before the police magistrate on November 30, under the clause of the Criminal Code against combinations in restraint of trade. At the first hearing of the case the secretary of the association admitted that the association had disbanded some two weeks previously, after the beginning of the proceedings at Toronto, and that the books of the association had been destroyed. It was stated that the initiation fee of the association had been $100, and that the system with regard to the letting of contracts was very similar to that followed in Toronto, the tenders for each job being submitted by the members to the secretary.

who averaged the prices and awarded the contract to the member tendering nearest to the average, 26½ per cent being added to the price, of which 5 per cent went to the association and the balance divided among the members. There was $2,700 in the treasury when the association was dissolved. An agreement similar to that between the Plumbers' Union and the Master Plumbers' Association of Toronto was also shown to have been in existence.

Alleged Combine in Grocery Supplies.

Criminal proceedings were also instituted at Hamilton in the closing week of November against the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild, which has its headquarters in that city, as a result of a statement made before the Tariff Commission during the previous week, to the effect that the Grocers' Wholesale Limited had been refused goods by the Redpath Sugar Refining Company on the ground that the latter's output was controlled by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild. Seizure of the Guild's books and papers was withheld on the undertaking by the latter that no documents would be removed from the office pending a settlement of the investigation. It was also stated that the Guild had demanded from various starch manufacturers, canners of vegetables, etc., that they should decline to do business with the Grocers' Wholesale Company on the ground that the latter was not a member of the Guild. A representative of the company further stated that the company had applied for admission to the Guild and had been refused. In rebuttal it was stated by representatives of the Guild that the Wholesale Grocers' Company did not conduct a wholesale business but was an association of retailers. Proceedings in these cases and the institution of similar proceedings at other points were delayed until the conclusion of the investigation at Toronto, in order that documents having a bearing thereon might be made available. On December 26 the trial of the plumbers at Hamilton was recommenced, but no decision had been reached at the close of the month.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

IMMIGRANT arrivals through ocean portsfell off during December, compared with the autumn months, but were satisfactory for the season. The outlook for 1906 was pronounced to be for a still heavier influx than during 1905.

The latest official returns available, as will be seen below, show a decrease in the number of arrivals through ocean ports during the autumn months, but an increase in the number coming in from the United States. The number of homestead entries and land patents issued were heavier than in any previous year.

Recent Immigration on Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during November, 1905, declared for Canada was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children Under 12.	Total.
Immigrants	1,692	1,061	793	3,546
Returned Canadians	329	137	43	509
Tourists	45	20	13	78
Totals	2,066	1,218	849	4,133

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, for the first five months of the present fiscal year is as follows:

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children Under 12.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
October	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
November	1,692	1,061	793	3,546
Totals	15,679	8,686	8,180	32,545

During the corresponding months of 1904 a total of 34,318 arrivals were reported, making a decrease for the present year of 1,773.

A statement in more detail, with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria during November, 1905, as compared with November, 1904, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1904-05.

	British.		Continental.		Total.	
	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905
Halifax	400	320	245	238	645	558
St. John	212	54	342	230	554	284
Quebec	1,739	1,582	1,193	774	2,932	2,356
Montreal	4	....	229	157	233	157
Vancouver	....	2	....	131	....	133
Victoria	....	5	....	53	....	58
Totals	2,355	1,963	2,009	1,583	4,364	3,546

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JUNE TO NOVEMBER, 1905.

Through Montreal	484
Through Winnipeg and outports	12,518
Customs entries	3,261
Total	16,263
Corresponding months of 1904	16,061
Increase in 1905	202

Homestead Entries During November.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of theInt erior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in November, 1905, as compared with November, 1904:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1904.

AGENCY	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	241	164	77	....
Battleford	556	256	300	....
Brandon	12	34	....	22
Calgary	174	203	....	29
Dauphin	54	98	....	44
Edmonton	344	213	131	....
Kamloops	3	12	....	9
Lethbridge	100	158	....	58
Minnedosa	15	18	....	3
New Westminster	1	4	....	3
Prince Albert	128	125	3	....
Regina	1063	734	329	....
Red Deer	265	136	129	....
Winnipeg	60	87	....	27
Yorkton	452	400	52	....
Total	3,468	2,642	1,021	195

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in November, 1905, as compared with November, 1904, of 826. A statement of the homestead entries made during the first five months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1904–05, 1905–06.

Month.	1905.	1904.	Increase.
uly	3,751	3,011	740
ugust	3,040	2,360	680
eptember	2,406	2,015	391
ctober	2,771	2,015	756
ovember	3,468	2,642	826
Total	15,436	12,043	3,393

Lands Patented during November, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent, covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of November, 1905, is as follows:—

LAND PATENTS ISSUED DURING NOVEMBER, 1905.

NATURE OF GRANT.	November, 1905. No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
itish Columbia Homesteads	4	515·80
itish Columbia Sales	3	226·13
d Lands Sales	—	.....
nmutation Grants	2	40·55
mesteads	638	101,288·95
neral Rights	—	.....
rth-West Halfbreed Grants	13	2,301·20
ish Sales	1	5·75
lways:		
algary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	4	1,413·50
algary and Edmonton Ry. Co. (Under Rights)	126	.....
anadian Northern Ry. Co.	20	4,324·00
an. Pac. Ry. Grants	17	24,878·20
an Pac. Ry. Grants (Souris Branch)	1	.....
an. South-Western Col. Ry.	39	13,632·59
u'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Co.	24	15,104·00
s	17	1,952·80
ool Land Sales	6	960·00
ial Grants	8	236·95
on Territory Sales	—	.....
on Territory Specials	2	160·00
Totals	925	167,040.22

In November, 1904, the number of patents issued was 313, covering an area of 57,422·43 acres, representing a decrease of 612 in the number of patents and of 109,617·72 in the acreage, as compared with 1905.

Nationalities of Homsteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, during November, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING NOVEMBER.

NATIONALITIES.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	605
" Quebec	62
" Nova Scotia	30
" New Brunswick	20
" Prince Edward Island	20
" Manitoba	153
" Saskatchewan 39, Alberta 13	52
" British Columbia 5, Yukon 1	6
Persons who had previous entry	229
Canadians returned from the United States	43
Americans	1,046
Newfoundlanders	2
English	485
Scotch	150
Irish	40
French	16
Belgians	12
Swiss	7
Italians	2
Roumanians	5
Greeks	.....
Syrians	3
Germans	84
Austro-Hungarians	203
Hollanders	2
Danes (other than Icelanders)	18
Icelanders	7
Swedes 51, Norwegians 61	112
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	48
Mennonites	4
Doukhobors	.....
Chinese	.....
Australians	1
New Zealanders	1
Total	3,468

Representing 8,401 souls.

Of a total of 1,089 entries made in November by persons coming from the United States to Canada 411 were from Dakota, 119 from Minnisota, 64 from Iowa, 55 from Wisconsin, 53 from Illinois,

43 from the state of Washington, 40 from Michigan, 27 from Montana, 24 each from Idaho and Kansas, 21 from Nebraska and 20 from Ohio.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of November, 1905, as compared with November, 1904, and also of the sales from the beginning of the calendar year to November 30, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY DURING NOVEMBER, 1905, AND NOVEMBER, 1904.

	Acres.	Prices obtained.
November, 1905	16,082·58	$106,791.6
November, 1904	6,256·80	41,382.0
Increase, 1905	9,825·78	$65,409.6
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1905	88,551·25	$567,466.4
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1904	33,595·47	218,678.1
Increase, 1905	54,955·78	$348,788.3

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railwa Company in Western Canada during November, 1905, as compared wit November, 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY DURING NOVEMBER, 1904-05.

Locality.	Acres.		Price Obtained.		Average Price.		Increases or Decreases.			
	1905	1904	1905	1905	1905	1904	Acres.		Price.	
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$
Manitoba	24,308·87	1,167·57	129,996.35	6,979.95	5.35	5.98	Inc.	23,141·30	Inc.	123,016
Assiniboia	No Sales	17,009·71	.....	72,158.91	.....	4.24	Dec.	17,009·71	Dec.	72,158
Saskatchewan	145,765·01	2,240·00	764,703.98	10,720.00	5.25	4.79	Inc.	143,525·01	Inc.	753,983
Alberta	32,593·01	5,615·56	180,465.60	26,032.84	5.54	4.09	Inc.	26,977·51	Inc.	157,480
	202,667·01	26,032·84	1075,165 93	112,843.70	5.38	4.83	Inc.	176,634·17	Inc.	962,322

Vancouver sales were as follows: —1905, $132,740.00; 1904, $48,500.00; increase, $87,240.00.

Note.

Negotiations were in progress between the government of Ontario and officers of the Salvation Army with reference to the aid to be granted during 1906 for the immigration and colonization work of the latter. A request for an increase in the cash grant, which was $4000 in 1905, and for the setting aside of several townshi in Northern Ontario was made. It w stated that the Salvation Army wou bring 10,000 settlers to Canada duri 1906, of which 5,000 would be located Ontario. The immigrants, it was sai would be selected out of 70,000 applican who had already registered as desirous coming to Canada.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1905.

DURING the month of December the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payme to the workingmen and women of f wages and the performance of the wo under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type, and brass crown seals	397.64
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	19.05
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads; also postmarking and stamping ink	511.57
Making and repairing post office scales	111.00
Supplying mail bags	1,875.35
Repairing mail bags	1,215.25
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	60.40
Supplying street letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes and parcel receptacles	158.98
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	17.95
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	3,540.02

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 304 work-people in Canada during the month of December were reported to the Department. Of these 82 were fatal and 222 serious injuries. In addition accidents to 19 workmen were reported which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before December. Of this number 1 was fatal. Including these, the number of fatal accidents reported in December was 2 less than in November 1905, and 172 of non-fatal in excess of December, 1904.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	8	27	35
Fishing and Hunting	1	1	2
Lumbering	3	19	22
Mining	4	26	30
Building trades	5	11	16
Metal trades	5	23	28
Woodworking trades	1	9	10
Printing trades	1	—	1
Textile trades	1	2	3
Clothing trades	1	—	1
Food and tobacco preparation	1	11	12
Leather trades	—	2	2
Railway service	18	28	46
Navigation	20	16	36
General transport	3	12	15
Civic employees	—	6	6
Miscellaneous	5	18	23
Unskilled labour	5	11	16
	82	222	304

Of the 200 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 19 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 30 between 21 and 45 and 5 were over 45; 146 were over 21 years old, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the drowning of the officers and crew of the steamer "Lunenburg," off Amherst Island, N.S.; the officers and crew of the schooner "Sakata," also off the coast of Nova Scotia, and the death of 2 workmen at Cranbrook, B.C., by a delayed dynamite blast.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER 'LUNENBURG.'

In a blinding storm, the freight and passenger steamer 'Lunenburg,' plying between Souris, P.E.I., Pictou, N.S., and the Magdalen Islands, which left Pictou for the Magdalen Islands on Saturday, December 2, while trying to proceed through a passage between Entry Island and Amherst Island, lost her way and struck on Amherst Island, foundering with her crew of 11 men, all of whom perished.

FOUNDERING OF THE SCHOONER 'SAKATA.'

News was received at Halifax, N.S., on December 27, of the loss at sea of the Parrsboro, N.S., schooner 'Sakata,' with 6 of her crew.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CRANBROOK, B.C.

At Cranbrook, B.C., 2 labourers were blasting out stumps while engaged in road making. A charge was placed in a stump and fired after the usual warning had been given. The fuse burned out and, after waiting what they thought was plenty of time, they went back to examine it but while doing so the charge exploded, killing them both instantly.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 8 fatal accidents in this industry reported as having occurred during December, as compared with 9 in November, 1905, and 3 in December, 1904. Two were killed by being run over, 2 by contact with machinery, 1 by being kicked by a horse, 1 by being gored by a bull, 1 by a fall from a straw stack and 1 by being struck by a falling tree. The serious accidents numbered 27, 9 of which were due to contact with machinery, 3 to railway accidents, 3 to injuries by livestock, 3 to falls from vehicles, 4 to falls from hay lofts, etc., 3 to falling trees, 1 to injury received while barn raising and 1 to injuries received while chopping wood.

Fishing and hunting.—One fisherman was drowned in Chebucto Bay, N.S., by falling overboard from his craft, and a hunter in Bonaventure, Que., had his foot amputated by being caught in a bear trap. In November, 1905, there was 1 fatality and none in December, 1904.

Lumbering.—There were 3 fatalities in this branch, as compared with 7 in the preceding month and 1 in December, 1904. A mill shed at Hampton, N.B., collapsed, killing a mill hand and seriously injuring 2 others, a shantyman was crushed to death by a log falling on him and another lost his way in a storm and was frozen to death. There were 19 serious accidents, of which 7 were caused by falling trees, 4 by wounds from axes while chopping wood, 2 by being struck pieces of wood projected from saws, 2 by being struck by falling lumber, 1 by being struck by logs and 3 by contact with machinery.

Mining.—Of the 4 fatalities in this class 2 were due to falling material, 1 to an explosion and the other to being caught in a belt of a stone crusher. Of the 26 injuries, 5 were caused by explosions, 8 by being struck by falling earth or stones, 3 by being struck by vehicles used in mines, 3 by being crushed between cars, etc., 3 by contact with machinery, and 2 by falls. In the preceding month there were 7 killed and 9 wounded and in December of last year 4 killed and 24 wounded.

Building trades.—In December there were 5 killed and 11 wounded, as against 4 killed and 7 injured in the preceding month and 1 killed and 3 wounded in December, 1904. Four of the deaths were the results of falls and the other of a heavy piece of timber falling on the victim.

Metal trades.—There were 5 lives lost and 26 workmen seriously injured in this group, a decrease of 1 in fatalities and of 32 in injuries, as compared with November last, and an increase of 1 in fatalities but a decrease of 2 in injuries, as compared with December 1904. A structural iron worker fell from a bridge at Nicolet, Que., and was killed; a machinist at Sydney, N.S., fell from a tower platform fracturing his skull; a machinist at Montreal, Que., was caught in some shafting and killed; an electrical worker at Hamilton, Ont., was electrocuted and an electrical worker at Tagona, Ont., was killed by being run over by the cars.

Woodworking trades.—A woodworker in Toronto, Ont., fell down an elevator shaft and was killed. In addition to this fatality there were 9 minor accidents, the greater majority of which were due to contact with saws and machinery. There was also 1 fatality in the preceding month and 2 in December last.

Printing and allied trades.—There was only 1 accident in this group during December, but, unfortunately, it was a fatal one, a manufacturing printer at Toronto, Ont., having fallen with a builders' hoist in a new construction a distance of 30 feet and dying shortly afterwards. The record for November last was 2 injuries and for December, 1904, 3 injured.

Clothing trades.—In this branch a hatmaker fell down an elevator at Toronto, Ont., and was killed. In November last there were 7 minor accidents and none in December 1904.

Textile trades.—A cotton factory hand in Hamilton, Ont., was run over by a train and killed, and 2 other factory hands, at Kingston and Cornwall, Ont., respectively, received injuries by contact with machinery. These trades were not represented in the November list of accidents, and in December a year ago there was only one minor injury.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In December there was 1 death through accident in these trades and 11 workmen were seriously injured. A butcher in Hamilton, Ont., died from the effects of a kick from a horse. There was 1 less fatality than in November last and 1 less than in December 1904.

Leather trades.—There were 2 minor accidents in this group, both caused by machinery. No accidents occurred in this branch in the preceding month nor in December, 1904.

Railway employees.—Eighteen railway employees lost their lives through accident during December, as compared with 27 in the preceding month and 17 in December of last year. Of these 18, 9 deaths were due to the victims being run over by engines or cars, 3 to being struck by engines, 2 to collisions, 2 to being crushed between cars and 2 to being struck by falling metal. In addition there were 28 minor accidents, 6 of which were due to being crushed between cars, 5 to falls from trains, 5 to collisions, 3 to run-offs, 3 to boiler explosions, 3 to being struck by falling metal and 1 each to being struck by an engine, to blasting, and to contact with machinery.

Navigation.—In this group there were 20 deaths and 16 injured workmen. The table for November, 1905, showed 23 deaths and 11 injuries; this group does not appear in the December, 1904, table. All of the fatalities were due to drowning, 17 of them being accounted for in the description given above of the loss of the vessels 'Lunenburg' and 'Sakata.'

General transport.—The December record for these workmen was 3 killed and 12 wounded, a decrease of 2 in the fatalities as compared with the foregoing month and of 1 as compared with December of last year. One of the deaths was caused by the victim being run over by a load of lumber, another was crushed to death between 2 vehicles and the third was electrocuted.

Civic employees.—There were no fatalities and but 6 injuries in this group, 5 due to falls and 1 to contact with a live wire. In the preceding month there were 2 deaths and 5 minor accidents in this group, which does not appear at all in the December, 1904, table.

Miscellaneous.—In this group 5 fatalities and 18 minor injuries occurred in December, as compared with 5 deaths and 14 injured workmen in November and 4 killed and 4 wounded in December of last year. Of the fatalities 2 were due to contact with machinery, 1 to a run-away, 1 to an explosion of dynamite, and a lockmaster at Thorold, Ont., fell head first into a canal lock. Of the 18 serious accidents 7 were due to explosions, 7 to contact with machinery, 3 to falls, and 1 to being struck by falling wood.

Unskilled labour.—Five deaths through accident occurred to labourers in December, an increase of 2 as compared with November last and also of 2 as compared with December, 1904. Two labourers were killed by a delayed dynamite blast at Cranbrook, B.C., as above described, 2 were killed by heavy weights falling on them and 1 was drowned. There were 11 minor accidents, 6 of which were due to the workmen being struck by falling earth, stones, etc., 3 to falls from buildings and 2 to injuries received in elevators.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Beverley Tp., Ont.	Dec. 1	1			Gored by a bull.
"	Peel Tp., Ont.	" 1	1			Tree fell on him.
"	East Selkirk, Man.	" 2		1	Dangerously injured.	Trampled on by vicious bull.
"	N. D. de la Consolation, Que.	" 2		1	Internal injuries	Fell from ladder, 15 feet.
"	Pickering, Ont.	" 2	1			Fell from straw stack.
"	Brockville, Ont.	" 2	1			Struck on head by a rail which his horse tilted.
"	North Easthope, Ont.	" 5		1	Dangerously wounded in thigh.	Fell into a horse-power wood-sawing machine.
"	Warkworth, Ont.	" 8		1	Leg broken.	Kicked by horse.
"	Harwich Tp., Ont.	" 8	1			Kicked on head by horse.
"	St. Constant, Que.	" 12		1	Broken arm, etc.	Struck by train.
"	Fairfax, Que.	" 12		1	Artery in leg cut.	By axe, while chopping wood.
"	Percy Tp., Ont.	" 16		1	Left arm and 4 ribs broken.	Gored by a bull.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16		1	Head cut and back hurt	In a runaway.
"	Cowansville, Que.	" 6		1	Finger cut off	Caught in corn cutter.
"	Bedford, Ont.	" 7		1	Broken leg	In jumping from load of hay.
"	Bayham, Ont.	" 19		1	Ribs broken.	Fell head first from load of straw.
"	Terrebonne, Que.	" 22		1	Arm broken, etc.	Struck by a train.
"	Lawrenceville, Que.	" 18		1	Seriously injured.	Struck by log falling from wagon.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	" 21		1	Head and face injured.	Fell out of vehicle.
"	Emily Tp., Ont.	" 9		1	Internal injuries	In a runaway.
"	Otonabee Tp., Ont.	" 11		1	Leg badly bruised.	Log rolled on it.
"	" "	" 13		1	Seriously injured.	His vehicle struck by train.
"	Emily Tp., Ont.	" 13		1	Foot badly crushed.	Caught in hay press.
"	Billings' Bridge, Ont.	" 15		1	Loss of hand	Caught in straw cutter.
"	Roland, Man.	" 27	1			Crushed to death in frame work of circular saw.
Farm hand	Ellice Tp., Ont.	" 1		1	Left hand badly cut.	Knife fell on him from hay stack.
"	Maple Hill, Que.	" 5		1	Arm bruised.	At a barn-raising.
"	Douro, Tp., Ont.	" 16		1	Leg broken.	Tree fell on it.
"	Kentville, N.S.	" 15	1			Struck by train while driving sheep across the track.
"	St. Urbain, Que.	" 30		1	Loss of hand	Caught in thresher.
"	Vars, Ont.	" 28	1			Struck by a train.
Thresher	Asphodel, Ont.	" 8		1	Arm broken	Caught in pulley of separator.
"	Bury, Que.	" 4		1	Hand amputated	Caught in threshing machine.
"	Otonabee Tp., Ont.	" 2		1	Loss of finger.	" "
"	Sheffield, Ont.	" 16		1	Hand badly mangled	" "

Fishing and Hunting—							
Fishing	Chebucto, Bay N.S.	"	26	1			Drowned by falling overboard.
Lumbering—							
Saw-mill hand	Windsor, Ont.	Dec.	7		1	Arm badly lacerated	Contact with circular saw.
"	Hampton, N.B.	"	20	1			Collapse of mill shed.
"	"	"	20		2	Severely injured	" "
"	Learned Plain, Que	"	20		1	Injury to head	Struck by stick from saw.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	5		1	Body badly bruised	Struck by board from saw.
Shantyman	Gatineau Point, Que	"	1		1	Head severely injured	Small tree fell on his head.
"	Vankleek Hill, Ont.	"	1		1	Arm broken	Tree fell on him.
"	Buckingham, Que.	"	6		1	Leg broken	" "
"	Stony Lake, Ont.	"	8		1	Seriously injured	" "
"	Campbellton, Ont.	"	11		1	Body bruised	Log rolled on him.
"	St. Victor de Tring, Que.	"	12	1			Struck by a log.
"	" "	"	12		1	Head badly cut	Tree fell on him.
"	" "	"	12		4	Arms and hands cut	By axes while chopping.
"	Rainy Lake, Ont.	"	18	1			Lost in storm, body found frozen in ice.
" teamster	St. Gabriel, Que	"	19		1	Face badly cut	Thrown from vehicle into bushes.
"	Patton, Que.	"	14		1	Serious injury to head	Struck by falling tree.
"	Douro Tp., Ont.	"	16		1	Seriously injured	Tree fell on him.
Pulp mill hand	Buckingham, Que.	"	30		1	Leg broken	Pulley fell on it
Mining—							
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Dec.	1	1			Fall of stone from roof.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	1		1	Eye cut	Coal flew from pick.
"	"	"	2		1	Badly crushed	Fall of coal.
"	"	"	6		1	Arm broken	Handling boxes on tipple.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	6		1	Internal injuries	Crushed between box and pitlar.
"	Rossland, B C	"	15	1			Head crushed by timbers.
"	Nanaimo, B.C	"	14		1	Broken leg	Struck by "clutch."
"	"	"	14		1	Foot crushed	Struck by pick of mining machine.
"	"	"	14		1	Body injured	Crushed between coal cars.
"	"	"	14		1	Arm crushed	Handing boxes on pit head.
"	"	"	16		1	Leg broken	Struck by rope from boxes.
"	Rossland, B.C	"	17	1			Explosion of one ton of dynamite.
"	"	"	17		5	More or less injured	" "
"	Nanaimo, B.C	"	18		1	Leg badly crushed	Caught between car and prop.
"	Rossland, B.C	"	2		1	Ankle bone fractured	By fall of coal.
"	Wellington, B.C	"	6		1	Two ribs fractured	By fall of top coal.
"	Coal Creek, B.C.	"	8		1	Leg broken	Run over by cars.
"	St. Eugene, B.C.	"	10		1	Broken leg	By fall of stone.
Foreman in Quarry	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	11	1			Caught in belt of stone crusher.
Quarryman	Sherkston, Ont	"	4		1	Internal injuries	Fell in quarry.
"	"	"	7		1	Loss of part of hand	While trying to block a car.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
"	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 19		1	Probably fatal injuries.	Fall of stone from derrick.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 19		4	Seriously injured.	Explosion of dynamite.
Building Trades—						
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont	Dec. 4	1			Fell from second storey of building.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 7		1	Shoulder-blade broken.	Fell from scaffold 40 feet.
"	"	" 16		1	Arm badly gashed	Caught in machine.
"	Broughton, N.S.	" 14		1	Cheek badly cut	Fell from scaffold 25 feet.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 22	1			Fell from scaffold 60 feet.
"	Toronto Junction, Ont.	" 27		1	Hurt internally.	Fell from scaffold, 25 feet.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 2	1			Fell from building.
"	"	" 8		1	Body bruised.	Fell from scaffold.
Stonecutter	Rock Island, Que	" 2		1	Foot crushed	Stone fell on it.
Bricklayer	London, Ont	" 20	1			Fell from scaffold.
"	"	" 20		1	Badly injured	"
Building contractor	Ottawa, Ont	" 26		1	Face badly injured.	Explosion of dynamite.
Builders' labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	1			Heavy piece of timber fell on him.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 26		1	Compound fracture of jaw bone.	Caught in an elevator.
Plumber's apprentice	Guelph, Ont.	" 5		1	Loss of right eye.	By splash of molten solder.
Plumber	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 20		1	Face and eyes burned	By splash of molten lead
Metal Trades—						
Structural iron worker	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 1		1	Leg broken and side strained	Fell 24 feet.
" "	SherbQue.	" 21		1	Dangerously hurt	Fell 45 feet from bridge.
" "	Nicolet, Que.	" 26	1			Fell from bridge.
Machinist	Hamilton, Ont	" 6		1	Face and hand badly burned	Splashing of molten metal.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 26	1			Fell from tower platform.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 29	1			Caught in shafting.
"	London, Ont.	" 13		1	Two fingers broken.	While operating lathe.
"	Galt, Ont	" 7		1	Loss of finger.	Caught in gears of crane.
"	Dundas, Ont.	" 1		1	Finger tips crushed.	Caught in a machine.
Sheet metal worker	Brantford, Ont	" 21		1	Wrist badly cut.	Fell on knife.
" "	Toronto, Ont.	" 19		1	Big toe of left foot crushed	Iron plate fell on it.
" "	London, Ont.	" 4		1	First and second fingers crushed	Caught under die.
" "	Fergus, Ont.	" 4	1			Electrocuted by contact with live wire.

"	" "	Dec.	11		2	Back and legs injured	Thrown from tower by cable.
"	" "	"	27		1	Bruises and shock	Fell from tower wagon.
Engineer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	21		1	Body badly scalded	Fell into boiling tank.
Brass worker	London, Ont	"	8		1	Thumb pulled of	Caught in a lathe
Iron worker	Deseronto, Ont	"	15		1	Seriously injured	Explosion of gas from hot blast.
"	Montreal, Que	"	8		1	Leg broken	By fall of heavy piece of iron.
"	Brockville, Ont	"	1		1	Cheek cut and back hurt	Fell off a box.
Moulder	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	7		1	Left hand badly burned	By molten metal.
"	Brockville, Ont	"	14		1	Foot badly burned	" "
Agricultural implement worker	Hamilton, Ont.	"	1		1	Arm lacerated	While grinding a knife.
" "	Toronto, Ont.	"	15		1	Flesh torn from thumb	Contact with boring machine.
" "	Hamilton, Ont.	"	5		1	Head and face injured	Explosion of molten metal.
Woodworking—							
Woodworker	Toronto, Ont.	Dec.	4	1			Fell down elevator shaft, 30 feet.
"	Woodstock, Ont	"	9		1	Head badly cut	Box of goods fell on him.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	12		1	Hand laid open	Contact with a saw.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	12		1	Loss of tips of fingers	Contact with buzz saw.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	13		1	Loss of left hand	Contact with machinery.
"	Quebec, Que	"	1		1	Hand badly cut	Contact with circular saw.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	29		1	Foot crushed	Caught in elevator.
"	Trenton, Ont.	"	16		1	Loss of ends of two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
Basket worker	Owen Sound, Ont.	"	23		1	Leg broken	A beam fell on it.
Carriage worker	Toronto, Ont.	"	19		1	Head cut	Fell off lumber pile.
Printing and allied trades—							
Manufacturer, printer	Toronto, Ont.	Dec.	8	1			Fell with builders' hoist, 30 feet.
Textile trades—							
Cotton factory hand	Hamilton, Ont.	Dec.	30	1			Run over by train.
" "	Kingston, Ont.	"	4		1	Fingers of right hand crushed	Caught between gears.
" "	Cornwall, Ont	"	14		1	Loss of tip of finger	Caught in machinery.
Clothing trades—							
Hat maker	Toronto, Ont.	Dec.	24	1			Fell down elevator shaft.
Food and Tobacco—							
Baker	St. Catharines, Ont.	Dec.	4		1	Face head and breast burned	Explosion of gas.
Baker's assistant	"	"	4		1	Head and face burned	"
Miller	Ridgeway, Ont	"	6		1	Three fingers cut off	Caught in corn shredder.
Butcher	Montreal, Que.	"	4		1	Ribs pierced	Gored by a bull.
"	Hess' Corners, Ont.	"	7		1	Two ribs broken, etc	Runaway accident.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	14		1	Hand mutilated, loss of four fingers	Caught in meat-cutting machine.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	6		1	Leg injured	Bitten by a hog.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	8		1	Leg broken	Fell in an abattoir.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	27	1			Kicked by a horse.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Manager of dairy company	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 8		1	Leg broken	Fell with hoist, 30 feet.
Dairyman	Toronto, Ont.	" 4		1	Thigh broken	Thrown from wagon.
Cereal Co., worker	Peterborough Ont	" 29		1	Loss of second finger	Caught in scoring machine.
Leather trades—						
Tanner	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Dec. 8		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in splitting machine.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 15		1	Right arm crushed	Caught in machinery.
Railways—						
Engineer	Glace Bay, N.S.	Dec. 1	1			Brick wall of engine house fell on him.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 6		1	Internal injuries	Engine jumped track.
"	Ridgeway, Ont	" 8	1			In head-on collision.
"	Waterford, Ont.	" 20		1	Leg broken	In collision with stock train.
"	Carney Station, Ont.	" 27	1			In head-on collision with freight train.
"	Virden, Man.	" 26		1	Head and legs badly injured	Derailing of train.
Conductor	St. Hilaire, Que.	" 8	1			Run over by train.
"	Shedden, Ont.	" 30		1	Severe bodily injuries	In collision with portion of train which broke in two.
Fireman	Cornwall, Ont	" 8		1	Skull fractured	Fell from cab.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 8		1	Jaw broken, etc.	Engine jumped track.
Station Agent	St. Pauls, Ont.	" 28		1	Head and back injured	Car door fell on him.
Car shop hand	Mimico, Ont.	" 1	1			Run over by train.
"	Hochelaga, Que.	" 9	1			"
"	Truro, N.S.	" 13	1			"
"	Moncton, N.B	" 14	1			"
"	Montreal, Que.	" 19		1	Left hand mangled	By steam hammer.
"	"	" 8		1	Body injured	Crushed between two cars.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont.	" 14		1	Internal injuries	Struck by engine.
Switchman	Montreal Junction, Que.	" 30	1			Run over by cars.
Yardman	Montreal, Que.	" 25		1	Leg fractured	Piece of coal fell on it.
"	Lake Megantic, Que.	" 12	1			An iron bucket fell from derrick on him.
"	Moncton, N.B	" 15		1	Severely injured	Fell from station roof.
Yard foreman	Stratford, Ont.	" 27		1	Collar bone broken	Fell from engine.
Night policeman, G.T.R.	London, Ont.	" 15	1			Run over by train.
Round house employee	Niagara, Falls, Ont.	" 21		1	Loss of left arm and right hand	Run over by engine.
Wiper	Toronto, Jct. Ont.	" 3	1			Crushed by engine.
		" 13		1	Head badly cut	By explosion of dynamite.

						Struck on head by caboose.
Brakeman	Portage la Prairie, Man.	"	2	1	Leg broken.	Collision of freights.
"	Oshawa, Ont.	"	5	1	Loss of left hand, etc.	Caught between cars.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	8	1		" "
"	Montreal, Junction, Que.	"	18	1	Leg badly injured.	Run over by a car.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	13	1	Badly crushed.	Caught between cars.
"	Wells River Jct., Que.	"	16	1		Run over by train.
"	Waterloo, Ont.	"	8	1	Fingers crushed.	Caught in draw-bar.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	11	1	Ribs broken.	Fell while coupling cars.
"	London, Ont.	"	20	1	Two ribs fractured	Fell from train.
"	Brockville, Ont.	"	20	1	Probably fatal injuries.	Fell between cars.
"	Wawanesa, Man.	"	19	1	Loss of right leg	Run over by train.
"	Sarnia, Ont.	"	24	1		" "
"	Beavermouth, B.C.	"	22	1		Caught between cars.
"	Shedden, Ont.	"	30	1	Internal injuries	In collision between portion of train which broke in two.
Sectionman	Kearney, Ont.	"	13	1	Collar bone broken, etc	By collision of hand car and engine.
"	Welland, Ont.	"	18	1	Foot injured	Fell from car.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	28	1	Ankle crushed	Heavy iron fell on it.
"	Fort William, Ont.	"	29	1		Run over by engine.
Navigation—						
Master of vessel	Windsor, Ont.	Dec.	19	1	Probably fatal injuries.	Fell into hold.
"	Parrsboro, N.S.	"	27	1		Drowned, vessel foundered.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	28	1	Wrist badly cut.	Caught in cog wheel, while lowering anchor.
Sailor	Lake Superior, Ont.	"	1	1		Drowned, vessel foundered.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	13	1	Hand crushed	Caught in gearing while lowering centre-board.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	12	1	Head badly cut	Fell into hold of steamboat.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	23	11	More or less burned, 4 supposed to be fatally	Cargo of pitch took fire.
"	Les Eboulements, Que.	"	29	1		Drowned, boat swamped.
Crew of "Sakata"	Parrsboro, N.S.	"	27	6		Drowned, vessel foundered in storm.
Stevedore	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	18	1	Leg broken.	Barrel fell on it.
Crew of SS. "Lunenburg"	Off Amherst Island, N.S.	"	4	11		Vessel struck rock and foundered.
General Transport						
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.	Dec.	6	1		Run over by load of lumber.
"	Buckingham, Que.	"	6	1	Leg severely injured.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	26	1		Crushed to death between two vehicles.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	23	1	Leg broken.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	1	1	Foot crushed	Run over by vehicle.
"	Welland, Ont.	"	16	1	Arm broken.	Struck by earth thrown from wagon.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	2	1	Hip bruised	Thrown from vehicle.
"	"	"	13	1	Scalp wound	Fell from vehicle.
Messenger boy	Toronto, Ont.	"	9	1	Internal injuries.	Fell down elevator shaft.
Livery keeper	Palmerston, Ont.	"	18	1		Electrocuted.
Freight handler	Montreal, Que.	"	11	1	Internal injuries	Fell from ladder in shed.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Express driver	Peterborough, Ont	Dec. 20		1	Head and face cut	Run over by vehicle.
Motorman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 13		1	Leg broken	In collision between street car and freight car.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 18		1	Leg broken	In collision between two street cars.
Carter	Quebec, Que	" 25		1	Leg fractured	Upsetting of his sleigh.
Civic Employees—						
Fireman	London, Ont	Dec. 8		1	Legs painfully injured	In break down of chemical engine while going to a fire.
"	"	" 5		1	Face crushed, etc	Fell from fire truck.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 17		1	Body bruises	Thrown from truck going to fire.
City hall employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 12		1	Hand badly burnt	Contact with live wire.
Policeman	Brantford, Ont	" 12		1	Leg broken	Fell from street car.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 28		1	Body bruises	Fell through grating.
Miscellaneous—						
Dye works employees	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 2		4	*Severely burned, two cases probably fatal	Explosion of benzine.
Laundry worker	Buckingham, Que.	Dec. 30		1	Face burnt	Explosion of gasoline.
Physician	Farran's Point, Ont	" 7	1			While visiting patients his horse ran away.
Hostler	Beebe Plain, Que	" 1		1	Wrist broken	Fell from vehicle in runaway.
Commercial traveller	Rapid City, Man.	" 7		1	Badly bruised	Train jumped track.
Paper mill employee	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 11		1	Loss or three fingers	Caught in block cutting machine.
" "	Merritton, Ont.	" 11	1			Caught in belting.
" "	"	" 8		1	Arm fractured	Contact with machinery.
" "	Toronto, Ont.	" 1		1	Eye cut	Fell on moving pulley.
Brick maker	Todmorden, Ont.	" 10		1	Collar bone dislocated	Fell into gravel pit, 60 feet.
Brick yard worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 6		1	Leg severely bruised	When unloading machinery.
Lime manufacturer	Kananaskis, B.C.	" 28	1			Explosion of dynamite.
Lime worker	"	" 28		1	Leg broken, etc	" "
Lockmaster	Thorold, Ont.	" 8	1			Fell head first into lock.
Canal employee	Farran's Point, Ont	" 7		1	Face and hands burnt	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Cement mill worker	Vancouver, B.C.	" 2	1			Struck on head by bolt of a belt.
"	Marlbank, Ont.	" 16		1	Left arm broken	Caught in a belt.
"	Lakefield, Ont.	" 6		1	Leg broken and head hurt	" "
Brush worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 26		1	Head badly hurt	Piece of wood fell on him.
"	"	" 20		1	Loss of two finger tips	Caught in a shaper.

Unskilled Labour							
					1	Body bruised	Fell off roof of building.
	Black Lake, Que.	"	4	1			Drowned.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	5		1	Back severely hurt	Fell from pile of lumber.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	19	1			Heavy stone fell on him.
"	Cranbrook, B.C.	"	21	2			Premature explosion of dynamite.
"	Coaticooke, Que	"	20		1	Shoulder dislocated	Fell while carrying wood.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	8		1	Three ribs broken	Fell from roof while cleaning snow.
"	Nicolet, Que.	"	27	1			Struck by weight of pile driver.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	1		2	Body bruises	Scaffold broke.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	27		1	Leg broken	Fell 25 feet into tank.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	8		1	Scalp wound	Fell from wall.
"	"	"	15		1		Hit over heart by plank.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	13		1	Leg fractured	Fell from a ladder.
"	"	"	21		1	Back injured	Struck by falling rock.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN DECEMBER.

Farmer	Humberstone, Ont	Nov.	28		1	Arm broken	By fall in barn.
Miner	Centre Star Mine, B.C.	"	21		1	Shoulder bruised	Fell down a muck pile.
"	Cobalt, Ont	"	13		1	Right thigh and hand injured	Premature explosion of detonating fuzes.
"	Cumberland, B.C.	"	21		1	Three ribs broken	Fall of coal.
"	Wellington Colliery, B.C	"	13		1	Body and head bruised	Snapping of pulley rope.
"	Yale, B.C.	"	17		1		Struck by piece of pole.
"	Centre Star Mine, B.C.	"	29		1	Shoulder bruised	Struck by falling planks.
Machinist	Desert Lake Mine, Ont	"	15		1	Loss of three fingers	Caught between friction and drum of hoist.
"	Brockville, Ont.	"	28		1	Thumb badly cut	
"	Brockville, Ont.	"	23		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in lathe.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	28		1	Loss of finger end	In jointing machine.
Electrician	Peterborough, Ont	"	28		1	Hand severely burned	Contact with live wire.
Labourer	Point Ann, Ont.	"	29		1	Leg broken	Struck by iron bucket.
Washing machine worker	Ottawa, Ont.	"	28		1	Shoulder blade broken	Caught between wagon and pile of lumber.
Bridge tender	Welland, Ont.	"	24		1	Arm broken	Fell on bridge.
Rubber goods worker	Toronto, Ont.	"	30		1	Fingers crushed	In calendar machine.
Carriage worker	Barrie, Ont.	"	29		1	Loss of finger	Contact with buzz planer.
Cement mill worker	Belleville, Ont.	"	27		1	Leg broken	Struck by cement conveyor.
" "	Deseronto, Ont.	"	30		1	Back injured	Wagon fell on him.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING DECEMBER 1905.

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Construction of building for Marine and Fisheries and Indian Affairs Departments at New Westminster, B.C.; name of contractors R. Buckland & J. C. Smith, New Westminster, B.C.; date of contract, November 30, 1905; amount of contract, $13,812.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than:		
Stonecutters	$0.50 per hour,	8 hours	per day.
Bricklayers	.50 "	8	"
Masons	.50 "	8	"
Builders' labourers	2.50 per day	8	"
Stair builders	.33½ per hour	9	"
Joiners	.33½ "	9	"
Carpenters	.33½ "	9	"
Lathers	3.50 per day of 8 hours.		
Plasterers	.50 per hour,	8 hours	per day.
" labourers	2.75 per day,	8	"
Painters and glaziers	3.50 "	9	"
Plumbers	.50 per hour,	8	"
Steamfitters	.50 "	8	"
Tinsmiths	3.50 per day,	9	"
Blacksmiths	3.50 "	10	"
Ordinary labourers	2.50 "	9	"
Driver, 1 horse and cart	4.00 "	10	"
" and 1 horse	4.00 "	10	"
" 2 horses and wagon	6.00 "	10	"
" and 2 horses	6.00 "	10	"
Timekeeper	75.00 per month,	10 hours	per day.

Construction of a quarantine barn at Halifax, N.S., name of contractors, Freeman Bros., of Halifax, N.S., date of contract, December 21, 1905; amount of contract, $2,550.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of Hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$0.25 per hour.
Painters	2.00 per day.
Bricklayers	.35 per hour.
Masons	.35 "
Stonecutters	.36 "
Plasterers	.33 "
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2.00 per day.
Sheet metal workers	2.00 "
Builders' labourers	.16 per hour.
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25 per day.
" 2 horses and wagon	3.50 "

Heating apparatus for new Custo House at Halifax, N.S.; name of contra tors, Longard Bros, Halifax, N.S.; da of contract, December 26, 1905; amou of contract, $4,798.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day o Hours. Not less than:
Plumbers	2.00.
Steamfitters	$2.00.
Labourers	1.44.

Erection of public wharf at Shippeg N.B.; name of contractor, T.P. Charles Ottawa, Ont,; date of contract, Dece ber 29, 1905; amount of contract, $1 940.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hou Not less than:
Contractors' foreman carpenter	$2.00.
Carpenters	1.50.
Blacksmiths	1.50.
" helpers	1.25.
Ordinary labourers	1.25.
Drivers, with 1 horse and cart	2.00.
" 2 horses and wagon	2.75.

Department of Railways and Canals

Building for station agent at F town, P.E.I.; date of contract, Dec ber 2, 1905; amount of contract $1,3 00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than:
Plumbers	$2.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters	1.50 " 10 "
Labourers	1.25 " 10 "
Masons	2.25 " 10 "
Plasterers	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	1.50 " 10 "
Bricklayers	2.50 " 10 "
Roofers, (shingle or gravel)	1.50 " 10 "
Roofers, (sheet metal)	2.00 " 10 "
Stonecutters	2.50 " 10 "
Painters	1.50 " 10 "

Creosoted pile wharf and addition to freight shed on wharf, Georgetown, P.E.I. date of contract, December 9, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.00.
Carpenters	1.50.
Men on pile driver	1.25.
Wharf builders	1.50.
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00.
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00.

I beams and hand railing for landing wharves above and below St. Ours lock, Que.; date of contract, December 15, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Foreman	$2.25.
Builders' labourers	1.40.
Ordinary Labourers	1.25.
Iron workers	2.00.
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00.
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Construction of a combined lighthouse and keeper's dwelling with outbuildings on Bear Island, at the southern entrance to the Gut of Canso, N.S.; date of contract, October 2, 1905; amount of contract, $1,870.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75.
Painters	1.75.
Masons	2.25.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Builders' labourers	1.34.
Common labourers	1.25.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

THE industrial conditions throughout Canada continued to be almost undisturbed by trade disputes during the month of December. While a certain number of workpeople still remained without work, owing to disputes which began in former months, the establishments which had been involved, claimed to be no longer impeded in their business with the single exception of a quarry company which was only affected for two days at the beginning of the month. None of the new disputes of the month had any appreciable effect on industry, beyond the fact that the wages of a comparatively small number of individuals were stopped for a few days. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick were the only ones in which any disputes occurred.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were five disputes in existence during the month of December affecting various industries in Canada, which lasted not less than twenty-four hours and affected not less than 6 workpeople. Of these four began during the month, and one was in existence before December 1st. The number of disputes was four less than in November, and the same as in December, 1904. There were 8 firms and 343 employees directly affected by the disputes, and 6 employees indirectly affected.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in Canada during the month of December was approximately 786 working

days, compared with 14,570 days lost in the previous month, and 620 days lost during December, 1904.

Causes of New Disputes.—The following were the causes of new disputes of the month:—

For shorter hours	1
Against conditions of employment	2
Against discharge of an employee	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the five disputes that were in existence during the month, definite settlements were reached in four cases, leaving one unsettled at the close of the month. The four disputes which were terminated were settled by negotations between the parties concerned.

Results of disputes.—Of the four disputes that ended during the month, the employers were successful in one case, the employees in three. In one of the latter, however, it was claimed that the employers were successful.

Dispute Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

During the month, the Department received information of a dispute at Joggins Mines, N.S., which began on June 24th and ended on December 2nd. The cause of this dispute, which affected 70 employees of the Atlantic Grindstone, Coal and Railway Company, Limited, was an alleged violation of an agreement on the part of the Company with respect to three classes of workers and the refusal of the Company to grant a demand that the banksmen might stop work as soon as the hoisting of the coal was finished, to grant an increase in the wages of two men, and an increase of five cents per box on half a ton of coal in all chutes cutting a tight well. The result of the dispute was that the men's demands with regard to the agreement were conceded by the Company in two cases, the third case being dropped by the men and their other demands were granted.

NEW DISPUTES.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto.

On December 12, a strike took place at Toronto involving garment workers employed by the Lowndes Company, Limited, wholesale clothing manufacturers. The cause of the dispute was the introduction of a new system of checking off the work by tickets, which the operatives regarded as a modified form of the 'sweating system'. The employers claimed that they had no intention of introducing the 'sweating system', but merely wished to adopt a method of keeping a check on the work of each operative, so that faults or mistakes could be traced to those who were responsible for them. After a consultation with officers of the Garment Workers' Union a settlement was reached and work was resumed on December 14th. The number of work people involved in the dispute was stated by Mr. H. L. Mason for the Company to be 84, of whom 60 were males and 24 were females. Another report places the number at 200, of whom 75 were males and 125 females. Conflicting accounts were also received as to the terms of settlement of this dispute. According to a report received from Mr. H. L. Mason on behalf of the Company, the new ticket system was misunderstood by their employees, but when it was fully explained they agreed to return. consenting to its use. On the other hand, according to the Union, the settlement was as follows: No task system was to be introduced; notices on the wall intimating such a system were to be removed; two men who remained at work during the strike, one a member of the union and the other an applicant for membership whose application had previously been accepted, were to be released; in future disputes the management agreed to consult with a committee of the employees, including the organizer of the Garment Workers' Union: there was to be no discrimination against any employee who went on strike: the firm was to have the absolute right to dismiss any employee for incompetency or other just reason.

Strike of Printers at St. John, N.B.

On Saturday, December 2nd, at a special meeting of the Typographic Union, No. 85, of St. John, N.B., it was decided to notify the employing printers that the eight-hour day would go into effect on January 1, and asking for

eply by Monday, December 11th. The publishers of the daily newspapers granted the demand but the job printers refused, claiming that, as they had increased the wages of their employees by 20 per ent. last August on a nine-hour day greement, they could not afford to grant n eight-hour day at the same wages, which would amount to an increase of ver 40 per cent. from the employers' tandpoint. On December 16th, fourteen nen, employed in four shops, were called ut on strike. On the 21st they were joined by seven others, and at the end of the nonth there were about 26 men on strike. everal conferences were held between he members of the Typographical Union nd the employers, but without any result, and the strike was still in force at the nd of the month.

Strike of Stove Mounters at Hamilton, Ont.

On December 18th a strike of 16 stove nounters, employed by the firm of Messrs. Burrow, Stewart & Milne, took place at Hamilton, Ont. According a to statement furnished by the Secretary of the tove Mounters' Union, the dispute was ue to the employment of a non-union man t the work of making steel bodies for anges, which was alleged to be contrary o the terms of an agreement between ne Company and the Union. On December 20th the non-union man was discharged by the Company and the strikers eturned to work, having been off for two ays.

As a sequel to the dispute, the discharged employee laid an information in ourt against the members of the Union ho had declared the strike, charging nem with conspiracy in depriving him employment. The evidence produced in court showed that the discharged employee was a tinsmith, not a body uilder. The case was adjourned for a eek, and when finally disposed of the ccused were discharged, the police magistrate holding that men have a right to ecline to work with any one.

Strike of Leather Cutters at Quebec.

On December 11 a strike of leather utters, employed at the boot and shoe factory of the James Muir Company, Limited, took place at Quebec. The cause of the dispute was a demand on the part of the men for the adoption of a payment by piece-work system, instead of by the week. There were 17 men directly affected by the dispute, of whom 7 were under twenty-one years of age. Six others, who were not leather cutters, were also thrown out of work. Negotiations were soon begun between the two parties concerned and, on December 18, the Company agreed to the following terms presented by the strikers:—

"We, leather and cotton cutters, are ready to return work on the following conditions:—

1. The price list to be adopted to be the same as that of every other manufacturer of Quebec.
2. The piece work system (to be adopted) for the cutters of the Brotherhood.
3. All the cutters who left their work to be taken back, including the apprentices.
4. Preference to be given to members of the Brotherhood in times of slackness of trade.
5. All the cutters of the said Factory must be treated on the same footing of equality in times of slackness."

Owing to the fact that in a shoe factory the leather cutters are the first men to be employed, and that at the beginning of the strike there was enough leather cut to keep the factory going, no loss was occasioned to the Company by the strike, and none of the other two hundred employees were thrown out of work.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal.

On December 13th, a strike of 30 coat makers employed by the firm of H. Kellert & Sons took place at Montreal. The cause of the dispute was the dismissal of a fellow employee, whom the Company refused to reinstate. After the strikers had been shown by the Company that he had been discharged for sufficient cause, work was resumed on the following day.

Minor Industrial Dispute.

On December 14th, the Longshoremen's Association of St. John, N.B. called off the members of the union who were employed on the steamer Tunisian of the Allan Line. The cause of this strike was the failure of the Company to suspend a foreman who was charged with having acted contrary to the spirit of

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. No. 60.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	RESULT.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTE WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal Miners.....	Joggins Mines N.S.	Alleged violation of an agreement and shorter hours.	1	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	June 24	Dec. 2	Co. conceded all demands except one which was withdrawn by men.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
Printing and Allied Trades —											
Printers.....	St. John, N.B. ..	Demand for 8-hour working day.	4	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing Trades—											
Garment Workers.	Toronto, Ont....	Against introduction of a checking system.	1	.....	75	125	.....	.....	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Agreement signed, new system withdrawn.*
Garment Workers.	Montreal, Que. .	Against discharge of an employee.	1	.....	30	....	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Work resumed, employee found to have been discharged for sufficient cause.
Shoe leather cutters	Quebec, Que.	Demand for piecework system of payment	1	.....	17	.....	6	.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Piecework system granted.

*A report received, written on behalf of the Company, claimed that when the new system was explained to the strikers they agreed to work under it.

trade unionism during the progress of the general strike in November, and whose case was under investigation. About 50 men out of 70 stopped work, but their places were filled on the following day, a large number of non-unionists being available, owing to the shutting down of the saw mills and the close of the fishing season. As a result of this dispute a new union was formed on December 19th by the sympathizers of the foreman, under the name of the St. John Ship Labourers' Society, or the Allan Line Club.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of December, and which have been reported to the department.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

Quebec—

Montreal.—National union of upholsterers.

International union of metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the *Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of July there were issued 467 patents in Canada. Of these 21 related to agriculture, 13 to mining, 12 to railway construction, and 8 to building. There were 69 connected with metal working industries, 43 with electrical industries and 13 with woodworking and furnishing trades. In the printing trade there were 7 inventions, in the textile trade there were 8, and in the clothing industries there were 24. The patents concerning the preparation of food and tobacco numbered 9, those concerning leather working numbered 4, there were 25 of interest to the railway service, and 37 relating to other means of transport. The remaining inventions related to various miscellaneous industries.

The new inventions relating to *agriculture* included, among others, a milking machine, a cream separator, a process of making butter, a cultivator, a seeder, a plough, a harrow, an incubator, a potato digger and two lawn mowers.

The *mining* inventions comprised three concentrators, a process of extracting precious metals from sulphide ores, a process for the treatment of zinc ores, an electric smelting furnace, a drill, a slag bowl for smelters, a coal mine tipple, a coke oven, a panning sluice box, apparatus for saving gold, and a process of treating ores by means of sulphur, carbon and a flux.

The inventions relating to *railway construction* consisted of four rail joints, three ties, two frogs, a rail chair, a rail coupling and a rail brace.

Among the inventions relating to *building* there were two scaffolds, a mould for building blocks, a concrete mixer, a fire brick, a glass-faced brick, a ventilator, awning, and a process of paint manufacture.

In the *metal trades* patents were issued for 7 systems of heating and lighting, besides two metallurgical furnaces, four steam boilers, and a stove, ten governors for fluid motors and engines, three turbines, three valves and three rotary engines. A process of steel manufacture which was patented consists in introducing a convertor charge of solid iron into an open hearth furnace, blowing another charge in a convertor at the same time, melting the first charge by the waste heat from the convertor assisted by the combustion of gas, emptying the convertor, transferring the charge from the open hearth furnace, and continuing the process as before.

Among the *electrical* inventions there were five electrothermic processes, including a method of reducing aluminum, three relating to telegraphy by wire, and one to wireless telegraphy, and two to telephones. There were also two meters, two electric clocks, a block signalling system for railways, and an electric smelting furnace.

The patents in the *woodworking* and *furnishing trades* comprised four articles of furniture, three musical instruments, a machine for reducing wood, a lath ma-

chine, two saw guides, a box, and a process of varnishing.

In the *printing trade* there were patented two linotype machines, a typographic machine, justifying mechanism, a printing-plate holder, transfer press and a machine for printing and winding paper strips.

The inventions affecting *textile industries* comprised 4 looms, a cotton-picking machine, a spinning machine, a spindle hub, and a colouring process. Those of interest to *clothing trades* comprised thirteen articles of wear, six relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes, two sewing machines, a garment measure, a stocking protector, and a washing machine.

The inventions relating to the *preparation of food and tobacco* consisted in three candy machines, a dough-working machine, apparatus for malting, a pasteurizing process, apparatus for holding tobacco and for bunching cigars, and a tobacco pipe.

In the *leather working* trade there were three patents for harness and one for a process for the manufacture of leather from the intestinal skins of the ox or cow.

The patents connected with *railways* included, among others, five cars, two air brakes, two signalling systems, four draft riggings for cars, two wheels, a coupler, driving mechanism, and a smoke jack for round houses.

Among the inventions relating to other means of *transport* there were nine wheels, eight tires, three propellors, an automobile, an elevator, two varying speed gearings for bicycles, and a repairer for rubber tires.

Among the miscellaneous inventions there were thirteen business utilities, including three typewriters, two cash registers, two acetylene gas generators, a process for the manufactture of wood pulp; a process making artificial marble by means of cement tempered in a solution of soda, potash and alum; methods of preparing rubber: and manufacturing linoleum: and machines for making matches, making and packing boxes and cleaning fibre.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during December, 1905.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 800. Price, 50 cents.

According to the Trade Returns issued by the Department of Customs, the exports from Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to $203,316,872, a decrease of over $10,000,000 compared with the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the total imports from $259,211,803 to $261,925,554, and an increase in the customs duties amounting to $1,069,989.78. While there was a decrease in the grand total of imports and exports, amounting to $2,581,749, with the exception of the year 1903-1904, the total trade for the last fiscal year, which reached the sum of $470,151,289, was the greatest on record. The chief decline in exports was in the quantity sent to Great Britain, which in the fiscal year 1903-1905 amounted to $117,591,376, and in 1904-1905 amounted to $101,958,771, a decrease of over $15,600,000. Merchandise was exported to the United States in the last fiscal year to the value of $77,404,071, an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over the previous year. A notable feature of the year was the great increase in trade with China and Japan, the annual exports to these countries having grown from $568,983 in 1903-1904, to $1,520,053, in 1904-1905. In comparison with the previous year there was a decline in the exports to Germany from $1,819,223 to $1,146,654, and in the exports to France from $1,597,928 to $1,511,298. The value of the exports to Newfoundland amounting to $3,473,713 was the highest on record, being greater than in the previous year by nearly $600,000. There was also a large increase in the exports to

the West Indies, the figures for the two years being $3,583,475 and $4,401,115 respectively.

The imports from the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to $162,738,571, an increase of nearly $12,000,000 over the previous year. There were also increased imports from France, Italy, Holland, the West Indies, South America and Switzerland, while the imports from Great Britain decreased from $61,777,574 to $60,342,709, and those from Germany decreased from $8,175,604 to $6,695,414. The other countries showing lessened imports were Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Newfoundland, and China and Japan.

The following table shows the number of sea-going vessels which arrived at, or departed from, Canadian ports during the year, with their size, freight carried, and the number of their crews.

NATIONALITIES.	TOTAL SEA-GOING VESSELS, INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.				
	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Quantity of Freight.		Crew Number.
			Total Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
British	4,614	8,034,652	3,212,852	890,870	246,130
Canadian	11,279	2,269,834	846,637	1,774,518	143,634
Foreign	11,904	5,283,969	1,617,812	1,037,485	245,055
Total	27,797	15,588,455	5,677,301	3,702,873	634,819

The following table shows the amount of navigation on the inland rivers and lakes between Canada and the United States, during the year, excluding ferries; according to the vessels arriving at or departing from Canadian ports:—

	CANADIAN.			UNITED STATES.			TOTAL.		
	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew Number	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew Number	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew Number
rrived	9,397	4,111,759	194,528	11,363	3,858,531	123,922	20,760	7,970,290	318,450
eparted	9,053	4,665,854	167,307	12,380	4,053,221	124,636	21,433	8,719,075	291,943
Total	18,450	8,777,613	361,835	23,743	7,911,752	248,558	42,193	16,689,365	610,393

Forestry in Canada.

Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Quebec, March 9 and 10, 1905. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 124.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Canadian Forestry Association contains a large amount of interesting information relating to the forests of Canada and the work that is being done for their preservation. In the report of the Directors of the Association it is stated that a Forestry and Colonization Commission of Quebec and a Forestry Commission of Prince Edward Island had presented reports to their respective governments, the former of whom advocated the division of the public domain into settle-

ment lands and merchantable timber lands, and the latter recommended that the efforts of private owners for the maintenance of forests should be encouraged in every way, as almost the whole of the island belongs to private persons. The report contains the following addresses, among others that were delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Association: "Forest Fires in British Columbia," by Professor R. W. Brock; "New Brunswick's Forests," by Col. T. G. Loggie; and "Forest Wealth of the Province of Quebec," by J. C. Langelier.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Agricultural Statisties of Ontario.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 48.

The Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for the year 1904 contains a variety of statistics concerning agricultural matters, and, in addition, a general review of the weather conditions during the past decade, extracts from the monthly bulletin issued by the Bureau, and a few comparative statistics relating to the farm crops of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the United States for a series of years. There has been a steady decrease in the number of creameries in operation in the province since 1899, in which year there were in existence 323 creameries, compared with 248 in 1904. There was also a decline in the output of cheese factories, the amount having been 154,879,438 pounds, valued at $12,908,188, compared with 165,306,573 pounds, of the value of $17,203,233 in 1903.

The wages of farm labourers continued to rise, and a decided scarcity of help was noted, although the situation was slightly relieved by the arrival of British immigrants. It was reported that the farmers were having recourse to improved labour-saving machinery, and in some parts of the province farmers' wives and daughters assisted in getting in the crops from the fields. Dairymen, especially, complained of the scarcity of farm help. The cause of this scarcity of labour was attributed to the attractions of city life and the development of the North-West.

The following table gives the average rate of wages paid to farm labourers by the year and by the month, with and without board, for the last ten years, and also the monthly wages of domestic servants on farms.

Farm Labourers.	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Per year in yearly engagements	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
With board	190	183	165	165	155	149	148	144	144	150
Without board	291	274	268	263	248	243	246	236	243	240
Per month for working season:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
With board	21 49	19 44	18 52	17 78	16 57	15 38	15 31	14 29	14 57	15 3
Without board	31 02	28 04	27 51	27 05	25 73	24 93	25 44	24 47	24 11	25 4
Domestic servants per month	8 07	7 84	7 15	6 91	6 65	6 19	6 09	5 97	6 11	6 0

Cobalt-Nickel and Silver Ores of Temiscaming.

Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1905. Part II. The Cobalt-Nickel Arsenides and Silver Deposits of Temiscaming. By Willet G. Miller, Toronto; King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 66.

Part II of the Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1905 is devoted to an account of the mineral region of the Cobalt District, in the region of Lake Temiscaming, which has had so great development during the past year. Although the ore deposit at Cobalt was only discovered in 1903, silver-bearing rock eight or nine miles distant were known to voyageurs one hundred and fifty years ago. Some of the veins near Cobalt station appear to have been noticed first by men engaged on the construction of the Temiscaming railway in the spring

of 1903, but little was heard of the discovery until the arrival of prospectors in October of that year. In the following month the writer of this report visited the district and found that four very rich veins had been located. At the present time over forty veins and stringers, the majority of which can be worked at a profit, have been found. These are distributed over approximately 25 forty-acre lots, and are in the hands of 15 or 20 individuals or companies. It was not until last spring that public interest was aroused, but by June, 1905, the rush to Cobalt was greater than has been seen before in the mining fields of Ontario.

The production for the first quarter year, ending March 31st, 1905, during which shipments were made, amounted to 354.05 tons of ore, valued at $293,552, the ore thus averaging $829 a ton. The average percentage of the metals in the ore was as follows:—

Silver	4.802 per cent.
Cobalt	8.264 "
Nickel	4.739 "
Arsenic	34.606 "

During the second quarter of the year, there were shipped 537 tons of ore, valued at $394,552, an average of $734 a ton. Later returns are not given, but it is stated that the production in the third quarter of the year would be greatly increased.

On the La Rose mine, which had reached the greatest degree of development at the time of the writing of this Report, a shaft had been sunk and about 250 feet of drifting had been done at the 80-foot level, following the vein in both directions. The drifts proved that the vein was as large at that depth as it was anywhere. About $1,000,000 worth of ore was blocked out on this vein. In another mine an open cut, about 50 feet long and 20 feet deep, had produced about $200,000 worth of ore, although the maximum width of the vein was not more than eight inches. None of the veins in this district are large. Some, which have been traced 100 feet or more, average not more than one inch in width. Two others have 14 and 18 inches of ore respectively.

UNITED STATES REPORTS

Industrial Opportunities in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour. Industrial Opportunities not yet utilized in Massachusetts. Part IV of the Annual Report for 1905. Boston: State Printers, 1905. Pages, 152.

Part IV of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1905 contains the results of an investigation with regard to the industrial opportunities not yet utilized in the State. The information is based on returns received from the Boards of Selectmen of the different towns, to whom schedules were sent for the purpose of the inquiry. In respect to each locality the particulars given show the amount of land suitable for manufacturing or business purposes, the available quantity of water power, the quantity of raw materials for canning, and of natural products, the available "help," railroad facilities, kinds of business suitable for the place, nature of the water supply, and lighting, and the advantages of the locality as a summer resort.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Industrial Statistics of France.

Ministère du Commerce de l'Industrie des Postes et des Tèlégraphes. Direction du Travail. Annuaire Statistiques. Vingt-quatrieme Volume—1904. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: 1905. Pages, 585.

The Statistical Year Book of France for 1904 contains statistics relating to the territory and population of France according to the census of 1901, the marriages, divorces, births and deaths during 1903, education, religion, health, justice and crime, industrial and commercial associations, trades and industries, transportation and finance, and various other matters concerning France and the colonies of France. An Appendix contains similar returns for the principal European countries.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Ontario Reports.

Report of the Registrar of Live Stock of the Province of Ontario, 1904. This volume contains reports of the Associations

of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders, the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders, the Canadian Hereford Breeders, the Clydesdale Horse Breeders, the Shire Horse Breeders, the Canadian Horse Breeders, and of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, the Canadian Pony Society, and the Harness, Hunter, and Saddle Horse Society.

Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1904. Part I. (pages 1–704). This volume contains copies of the documents from the years 1763 to 1791 dealing with the beginnings of British settlement in Ontario, of which the United Empire Loyalists were the pioneers.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

QUEBEC CASES.

Paternal Administration of Law.

A young man of 17 years of age was recently brought before the Recorder of Montreal on the charge of absenting himself, while an apprentice, from his work. The accused pleaded that, having got up late that morning, he did not think it worth while beginning a day's work in the middle of the day. The foreman, who made the charge, declared that this was not the youth's first offence in this respect. The Recorder's attention having been attracted by the physical condition of the accused, which gave every indication of extreme weakness and debility, questioned the young man and then decided as follows: "I am of opinion that this young man is not in a physical condition to work. It will be necessary for me to administer the law concerning apprentices in the present case in a paternal manner. I am of opinion that the accused should have a week's holiday to be spent in bed. I accordingly remand the case for a week in order to give him time to get the required rest".

On the expiration of a week the case was again called when the Recorder was informed that the accused had returned to work apparently considerably benefitted by his holiday. (Re Contant, Montreal 4th, December 1905, Weir, Recorder).

Joint Responsibility for Accident.

In August, 1903, the plaintiffs, in a case which was recently tried before Mr. Justice Curran at Montreal, were engaged as stevedores in removing from the Allan Wharf and loading into the steamship "Victorian" a pile of deals belonging to the defendants. On the stevedores' employees commencing to work on one of the lumber piles, 4 deals, forming the roof thereof, fell on one of their men, named Jas. Finn, inflicting injuries from which he died. The widow took an action against the owners and the stevedores and, after a jury trial, obtained judgment against the stevedores for $3,000.00. Action was then taken by the stevedores to recover this amount from the firm for whom the work was done, on the ground that the fall of the deals arose from the faulty construction of the pile.

His Lordship held that the facts went to show that the owners and stevedores were equally to blame and awarded the stevedores, the plaintiffs in the present case, judgment against the owners of the lumber for $1500.00 and costs.

(Mills *et al* vs. Cox *et al*, 14th December 1905, Curran J.).

Administration of Lord's Day Act.

The question of Sunday closing was before the Courts in the Province of Quebec during the month of December, in an action brought by a private citizen to enforce the Civic By-law. It appears that the Police Committee of the City of Montreal, early in November, 1905, requested the Chief of Police to suspend operation

of the By-law against the opening of barber shops on Sunday, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Shortly afterwards two actions were taken by a private individual against two barbers, charging them with a breach of the Civic By-law. The Recorder of Montreal maintained the right of a private citizen to invoke the by-law and condemned the two barbers to a fine of $5.00 each. The following is the text of the judgment:

"The plaintiff charges the defendant with having, on Sunday, the 26th November, 1905, in the City of Montreal, illegally kept open his shop and carried on there his business as a barber, the whole in contravention of by-law No. 74, sec. 2 (passed by the City Council 5th June, 1874) which reads as follows:—

"No barber, hairdresser or other person, shall keep open a barber shop or shall carry on a business therein as such barber or hairdresser within the limits of the city, on Sunday."

The defendant appears and pleads in person. He admits having kept open his shop and practiced his calling of hairdresser and barber on the day mentioned, but pleads that in virtue of a resolution of the Police Committee, passed on the 9th November and duly reported in the daily press, he considers that he was entitled to do so. A certified copy of a Minute and Resolution adopted by the Police Committee has been filed of record and is in the following terms:—

Extract from minutes of a meeting of the Police Committee held 9th November, 1905.

Communication from the superintendent of Police read and submitted concerning barbers and hairdressers who neglect to close their shops on Sunday. The chairman referred to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, from the terms of which it appears that all legislation concerning Sabbath observance should emanate from the Dominion Government, and, as far as he could judge, the only matter on which the city could legislate is the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays: Resolved: To request the superintendent to exercise tolleration on this question.

It will be observed that the resolution of the Police Committee is merely an instruction to the superintendent of police. It does not prevent any competent person from invoking the law against an offender. Art. 306 of the Statute 62 Vic. Cap. 58, declares that the by-laws of the City Council of Montreal shall have full force and effect as public laws in the city and as such shall be judicially observed and enforced by all judges and courts, I therefore, declare in the first place that the resolution of the Police Committee does not suspend and does not pretend to suspend the operation of the by-law and does not deprive plaintiff of his rights as a complainant.

But it is also necessary to consider the judicial decision referred to in the Minute of the Police Committee, in order to ascertain whether our by-law is *ultra vires* of the City Council and whether all Sunday legislation falls exclusively within the powers of the Dominion Parliament. The judgment referred to is reported in 35 Supreme Court Reports, page 581, ("In the matter of the jurisdiction of a Province to legislate respecting abstention from labour on Sunday, February, 1905.") The judgment was upon a special reference by the Governor-General-in-Council to the Supreme Court for hearing and consideration of a draft bill containing prohibitions against Sunday labour or trading, the engaging in sports for prizes or reward, conducting pleasure excursions or the opening of parks for fee, or shooting at a mark or target, on Sundays. One of the questions submitted to the Supreme Court was the following: Has the legislature of a province authority to enact a statute in the terms of the annexed draft bill? The answer given was that the draft bill as a whole was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. The Supreme Court also expressly adopted the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of the Attorney General for Ontario vs. The Hamilton Street Railway Company (H.L. and P.C. 1903, page 524). In the latter case their Lordships held that chapter 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, practically identical with the draft bill considered by the Supreme Court, treated as a whole was *ultra vires* of the Ontario Legislature; and an infraction of that Statute was an offence against the criminal law and that the criminal law, in its widest sense, was reserved by the B.N.A. Act for the exclusive authority of the Dominion Parliament. Upon this decision, the Police Committee have made the deduction that the by-law in question is illegal. Now, deductions from judicial decisions ought only to be made with extreme care. It is not the habi of the Supreme Court nor of the Privy Council to deal with other than specific cases. For example, in the Hamilton Street Railway case, above cited, the Lord Chancellor expressly pronounced speculative opinions on hypothetical questions to be worthless and the Supreme Court has expressly adopted this opinion. To assume that because the Supreme Court and the Privy Council have decided that a certain law or proposed law regarding Sunday observance was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, all municipal by-laws dealing with the same matter are, therefore, of no legal force and effect, would be an excellent example of a non sequitur. A very cursory examination shows that the draft bill submitted to the Supreme Court and the actual law submitted to the Privy Council in the instances above referred to, were very different in scope and method from the by-law before us. The latter is simply in the nature of a police regulation regarding a specific occupation; it requires that barber shops be kept closed on Sundays; it does not go so far as to say that a barber cannot work on Sunday, if so minded, merely that he must not keep his shop open to the public. In any event, the decision of the Supreme Court and of the Privy Council must be interpreted in the light of other decisions of the same tribunal. In the case of Huson and Township of South Norwich, 24 S.C.R., page 106, Chief Justice Taschereau said: "Parliament of Canada has power to legislate on closing of stores and cessation of trade on Sunday, but until it does so, the provinces have, each for itself, the same power." It has been held, over and over again, notably by the Privy Council in the Hodge case (3 Cart. 114), that the Provincial Legislature may make regulations in the nature of police and municipal regulations of a local character without necessarily infringing upon the powers of the Dominion Parliament. It has also been laid down by the Privy Council that, within the limits of its powers, local legislatures are supreme and have the same power as the Imperial or Dominion Parliament would have, under like circumstances, to confide to a municipal institution or a body of its own creation, authority to make by-laws, such authority being termed ancilliary to legislation. In other words, if the provinces may validly pass laws

respecting Sabbath observance it may properly delegate its powers to municipalities like the city of Montreal.

The legislature of the province, I may remark, has already dealt with the matter of Sabbath observance by Art. 3498 *et seq.* of the revised statutes which is also to be found in C.S.L.C., ch. 23, and prohibits the sale of goods on that day except at the church doors of country parishes for pious purposes. The constitutionality of this law has never been directly attacked, and a certain presumption exists in its favour and also as to its power to delegate its authority. Until the Dominion Parliament pronounces itself by special enactment, I am disposed to hold that such a by-law as the one before me is perfectly valid. I may also say that my learned colleague arrives at conclusions identical with these in the City vs. McLaughlin, 8 Rev. de Jur. 74.

The defendant is condemned to pay a fine of $5.00 and costs with one month's imprisonment in default of payment.

(Dimuro vs. Stonenberg, and Dimuro vs. Dubois, December, 1905, Montreal, Weir, Recorder.)

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The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE exceptionally mild weather which prevailed throughout Canada during January had a far-reaching effect upon conditions of employment. The immediate result was to increase activity in many of the outdoor occupations, and in mining, railway construction and the building trades, conditions were more active than at the corresponding period in many years past. The decrease in the consumption of fuel was at once felt by all sections of the community, particularly by the poorer classes. On the other hand, the absence of snow caused some loss of employment in the lumbering industry of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, and in several of the cities a number who usually depend upon snow removal and ice cutting for employment during the winter months had little work. Among railway employees, also, the extra crews usually employed at this season of the year on snow ploughs, double headers, flangers, and in snow shovelling, were to a large extent dispensed with, and some reductions in staff were made; the same circumstances, however, had the effect of largely increasing the earnings of the railway companies. Retail trade, especially in winter dry goods, suffered from the lack of sleighing, and the agricultural and fishing industries had entered upon their season of inactivity. On the whole, however, and apart from features of a seasonal or temporary character, industrial and commercial conditions were considered to have well maintained the activity and prosperity of the closing months of 1905. The general feeling of confidence was reflected in the manufacturing industry, which continued very busy, several branches, including iron working, boot and shoe, and garment making establishments, having increased in activity during the month.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during January:—

Building trades.—Plumbers (32) at Calgary, Alta., had their wages increased from 40 to 45 cts. per hour on Jan. 11.

Printing and allied trades.—At Halifax, N.S., 76 printers, including 10 females, employed in newspaper, book and job offices, had their hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week on January 1, without reduction in wages. At Peterborough, Ont., 90 printers, including 20 females, received a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 on January 1, without de-

crease in wages. At St. Catharines, Ont., printers (49) began working on an 8½ hour schedule on January 1, without reduction in pay, it being agreed that the 8 hour day would come into effect on January 1, 1907. At Guelph, Ont., also, an 8½ hour day went into effect on January 1. At Hamilton, Ont., on January 15, 1906, printers' wages were increased as follows: hand type setters (26) from $12.50 to $14.50 per week, job printers (150) from $12.50 to $14.00 per week, linotype operators (20) from $13.50 to $14.25 per week; machine operators had their bonus also raised to 9 cents per 1,000 ems brevier type and to 8 cents per 1,000 ems smaller type. Printers (23) at Stratford, Ont., signed an agreement with their employees by which the hours of labour were reduced from 9 to 8½ per day commencing January 1, 1906; it was agreed that after January 1, 1907, 8 hours per day would be worked. At London, Ont., job printers on January 28 were granted an 8½ hour day, except in one establishment; all firms continued to work 9 hours per day, the men being paid overtime for the extra half hour.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers (200) at Dundas, Ont., had their hours reduced from 52 to 49 per week, without reduction in wages.

Civic employees.—At Windsor, Ont., a voluntary increase of $40 per year was granted to 7 policemen, and of $50 per year to sergeants. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the salaries of 5 civic employees were increased on January 1, the increases ranging from $25 to $100 per annum. At Chatham, Ont., the pay of volunteer firemen was raised to $2 per month.

Miscellaneous.—At a meeting of the Retail Boot and Shoe Merchants' Association of Montreal, Que., held on January 11, 1906, a resolution was passed to the effect that all stores of members should be closed at 7 P.M. on Thursdays from that date forward until the month of November 1906. At Hull, Que., an early-closing arrangement affecting 50 employees was adopted for January and February, during which months dry-goods merchants and grocers will close at 6 and 7 P.M. respectively. At Sherbrooke, Que., a number of retail merchants agreed to close their places of business on Monday evenings during the months of January and February.*

Salaries of the Collegiate Institute and Technical School staffs at Toronto, Ont., were increased to an aggregate amount of $3,500, the increases being in each case $50 or $100 per annum, and 51 teachers being affected. At Stratford, Ont., Public School teachers were increased from $50 to $100 per annum, the total amount of the increase being $290. At Welland, Ont., (6) teachers had their salaries increased by from $25 to $50 per annum and the janitor of the school building by $25 per annum.

At Ottawa, Ont., it was reported that a number of individual increases had been made in different manufacturing establishments.

Cost of Living.

With the closing of creameries and butter factories, the price of butter and other dairy products declined in Ontario and Quebec. Eggs were also lower in price. Hogs, owing to the prevailing scarcity, were high in price. Advances in the price of silks, cottons, woollens and other dry goods, were announced by certain wholesale houses. Lumber prices were upward both in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia.

The consumption of fuel during January, as a result of the mild weather, was much below that of ordinary years; in Montreal, Que., alone, the decrease in the consumption of coal was estimated at 25,000 tons, the falling off in business among coal dealers being placed at 50 per cent.

Dun's index number of commodity prices, proportionate to consumption in the United States, was $104,464 on the first business day of 1906, as compared with $105,302 on December 1, 1905, and $100,318 on January 1, 1905. On January 1, 1904 the index number was $100,142; on January 1, 1903

*A statement with regard to a movement for the early closing of stores on Saturday nights in Bransford, Ont., is contained in the report of the local correspondent from that city in the present issue.

$100.356; on January 1, 1902, $101,587; on January 1, 1901, $95,668; on January 1, 1900, $95,295; on January 1, 1895, $80,992; and on January 1, 1890 it was $90,197.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during January, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Factory and fish store with contents, at Canso, loss, $18,000.

New Brunswick.—Pulp mill at Chatham, loss, $30,000; Intercolonial Railway dining car at Moncton, loss, $10,000; hat and cap store at St. John.

Quebec.—Hotel at Bromptonville, loss, $10,000; business block at Ethel, loss, $20,000; lubricating oil factory at Hull, loss, $5,000; sash and door factory at Joliette, loss, $8,000; store and stock at Montreal, loss, $5,500; three stores and docks at Montreal, loss, $150,000; Windsor Hotel dining room and kitchen at Montreal, loss, $300,000; grocery store at Montreal, loss, $1,000; biscuit factory at Quebec; butter tub factory at St. Lin des Laurentides, loss, $8,000.

Ontario.—Grand Trunk Railway Station and freight shed with contents at Elmer; fly paper factory at Beachville, loss, $5,000; creamery and ice cream establishment at Black Creek; chemical factory at Cornwall, loss, $18,000; cheese factory at Crosby station, loss, $1,500; saw mill in East Oxford township, loss, $1,000; foundry (partial) at Hamilton, loss, $5,000; cigar factory and stock at Niagara Falls, loss, $1,000; cheese factory at Norwood, loss, $2,000; store at Ottawa, $1,200.

Manitoba.—Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds at Portage la Prairie, loss, $2,000; barn, granary, etc., at Portage Plains, loss, $4,000; warehouse and contents at Treherne, loss, $1,900; departmental store at Winnipeg, loss, $40,000; millinery store at Winnipeg, loss, $5,000.

Saskatchewan.—General store and stock at Indian Head, loss, $25,000.

Alberta.—Business block with contents at High River, loss, $65,000.

Floods resulting from the unusually mild weather caused some damage in Ontario, especially in the valleys of the Grand and Thames rivers. Some anxiety was felt at a number of points as to the supply of ice for the summer of 1906, stocks being low and quotations for the coming season uncertain. Considerable loss of employment among ice cutters resulted, and in some localities, where the harvest was in progress, the thinness of the ice caused inconvenience and increased expense in handling. In British Columbia some damage to railway and mining property was caused by snow slides resulting from the mild weather.

The number of working days lost through trade disputes in January was 2,550, being 1,414 more than in February and 229 less than in January, 1905.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during January in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the Labour Gazette and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Stock-feeding, marketing of grain and produce, and wood cutting and hauling, furnished the chief employment in the agricultural industry during January. Prices for produce were on a lower level than in December and the lack of sleighing in many sections tended to keep farmers from the markets. The mild weather, however, facilitated the work of pruning orchards, and in a few localities in Ontario it was stated that some ploughing had been done.

A pronounced scarcity in the supply of hogs was complained of by several of the large packing companies in Ontario and in western Canada, and was the subject of extended discussion in the press of the country and elsewhere during January. A committee of farmers, officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and others interested in the hog trade, was formed and a conference held with a number of the leading pork packers in the City of Toronto, Ont., for the purpose of discussing the prices paid by the latter, and other

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the the state of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabula in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows : (1

City and District of Correspondent	Agricultural Operations	Fishing	Lumbering (including Sawmilling.)	Mining	Manufacturing	Railway Construction and employment	Building Trades
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney				Active	Very Busy		Quiet
Halifax		Quiet	Dull		Active	Dull	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
Quebec—							
Quebec	Active		Busy		Active		Dull
Three Rivers		Active	Active		Active	Busy	Quie
Sherbrooke	Quiet		Busy	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Quie
St. Hyacinthe	Quiet				Busy		Quie
Montreal	Active				Busy		Activ
Hull			Quiet	Busy	Active		Quie
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Quiet		Quiet		Active		Quie
Kingston	Active	Quiet	Dull		Active		Activ
Belleville	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	(3) Acti
Peterborough			Quiet		Busy	Quiet	Quie
Toronto	Quiet				Very Busy	Busy	Acti
Niagara Falls	Dull				Busy	Active	Du
St. Catharines	Active				Active		Acti
Hamilton	Active				Busy		Acti
Brantford	Quiet				Busy	Active	Du
Guelph	Active				Active	Quiet	Qui
Berlin	Active				Busy		Qui
Stratford	Active				Active		Acti
London	Active				Busy	Busy	Acti
St. Thomas	Quiet				Busy	Busy	Qui
Chatham	Quiet				Active	Quiet	Qui
Windsor	Active				Active	Active	Act
Sault Ste. Marie			Active		Very Busy		Qu
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Active		Busy		Busy	Busy	Act
Brandon					Busy	Busy	D
Alberta—							
Calgary	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active		Qu
British Columbia—							
Nelson			Active	Busy			Qu
New Westminster	Busy	Very Busy	Busy		Active		Qu
Vancouver	Active		Active	Active	Active		Qu
Victoria		Active	Active		Active		Qu
Nanaimo			Active	Active			Qu

1. Stove plate moulders dull. 2. Boilermakers dull. 3. Outside work quiet. 4. Woodw er
8 Patternmakers s

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Statistical Tables, Series G., No. 26.

present issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to has reference only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, ting the information in question the terms employed are divided into two groups the order indicating active, busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

Metal, Engineering, Ship-building	Wood-working	Printing and Allied Trades	Clothing	Food and Tobacco Preparation	Leather	General Transport	Miscellaneous	Unskilled Labour
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Very Dull
Active	(9) Busy	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Dull
(2) Active	.....	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Quiet	(4) Active	Active	(5) Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Dull
Active	(6) Dull	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	.....
Busy	Active	Active	(7) Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Quiet
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dull	.....	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Active	Busy	Quiet	Dull	Quiet	Busy	Busy	.....	Dull
Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active	Busy	Active	Active
Busy	(8) Dull	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Busy	Active	Quiet	(5) Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
(1) Busy	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Very Dull
Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Busy	Active	.....	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Very Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very Busy	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Very Busy	Quiet	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Dull

4 Upholsterers dulll. Shingle weavers dull. 5. Garment workers dull. 6. Electrical workers busy. 7. Shoe workers busy.

questions having a connection with the prevailing scarcity. In a statement relating to the subject issued by the live-stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture during January, and embodying the results of investigations conducted by the branch into the shortage, it was stated that for some time past difficulty had been experienced by Canadian packers in securing a sufficient supply of hogs, the packers claiming that during the summer and autumn months they were able to secure only from 30 to 50 per cent. of the capacity of their factories. Hog raisers, on the other hand, it was stated, claimed that the production was nearer the normal than would appear from the statement of the packers and that the scarcity was due partially to the increase of packing house capacity. With regard to the causes of the shortage producers claimed that prices had not been as uniformly high as they should have been and that a majority of the packers had not encouraged the production of hogs of the bacon type, an average rate being paid for good and bad hogs alike. The packers, on the other hand, claimed that competition among buyers had been keen and high prices paid continuously. In conclusion it was stated that if hog raisers would accord the bacon industry steady support, and confidence was restored between the packer and the farmer, hog-raising could not fail to continue one of the most profitable branches of the agricultural industry.

For some time past the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, has devoted considerable attention to the encouragement of systematic cow testing in the dairying industry of the Dominion. Demonstrations have been made from time to time at different points, and in bulletins issued by the branch and in addresses delivered by its officers the importance of the subject, in relation to the improvement of dairy herds, has been pointed out. In particular, a bulletin dealing with some phases of dairying in Denmark was issued on May 5, 1905, in which a special section was devoted to the operations of cow-testing associations in that country. Later in the year an announcement was published in the Canadian press to the effect that if 20 farmers in any agricultural district would associate for the purpose of keeping a systematic record of the performances of their herds, and would purchase the necessary apparatus, costing about $3.00 per patron, the Department would conduct the testing for a period of one year. As a result of the above action, the first associations of the kind to be organized in Canada were formed during January at Cowansville, Que., and at Brockville, Ont. The chief object which the Department has had in view in promoting the formation of record-testing associations was to emphasize the importance of a complete knowledge on the part of dairy farmers as to the relative value of the individual members of their herds with respect to the quality and quantity of milk produced. This, it has been proved, can be ascertained only by a series of tests extending over a considerable period of time. With this information in hand, the relative value of feed can be accurately determined and the herds weeded of their less profitable members. The gradual improvement of stock by judicious breeding is also rendered possible. The formation of associations was advised by the Department in lieu of individually conducted tests on the ground of the greater interest in the experiments that would thereby be created and the greater value of results obtained from observation of a large number of cows under varying conditions of treatment. Later, also, concerted and co-operative action on the part of dairy farmers in conducting the tests for themselves may be necessary should the Department, owing to increases in the number of the associations, or for other reasons, be unable to carry on this branch of the work.

A special Canadian Pacific Railway seed train left Winnipeg on January 8 the intention being to emphasize among the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba the importance and value of clean seed. A tour of the provinces will be made and lectures delivered

at several points six lecturers being engaged to accompany the train.*

A number of dairymen's and other associations held their annual conventions during January. Among these mention may be made of the following:—The annual convention of the *Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario* was held at Ingersoll, Ont., on January 16-18. Addresses by the Hon. Ministers of Agriculture for Canada and for Ontario and by various experts and officers of the association were delivered. The *Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association* held its 29th annual convention at Peterborough, Ont., January 10-12. Addresses were delivered on cheese making, co-operation, creamery butter-making, bacon production and other kindred topics by different experts. Over 300 delegates were in attendance. The statement was made in the annual address of the president that returns from the industry in 1905 were about $10,000,000 in advance of 1904, amounting to a total production of cheese, butter and bacon amounting to $95,000,000. The annual convention of the *District of Bedford, Que., Dairymen's Association* was held at Cowansville, Que., January 21 and February 1. The *Eastern Townships Dairy Association* held its annual convention at St. Lin, Que., January 23-24 and 25. The annual meeting of the *General Breeders' Association* of the Province of Quebec was held at Montreal, Que., on January 26. The annual meeting of the *New Brunswick Fruit Association* was held at Fredericton, N.B., on January 25. A shortage in the apple crop last year was reported, though good prices prevailed.

Fishing.

Conditions were quiet in the Maritime Provinces, the catch of smelts being below the average; prices, however, continued on the high level which prevailed during 1905, being fully 75 per cent above those of 10 years ago.† The amalgamation of three large fish companies of Nova Scotia under the name of the Atlantic Fish Companies, Limited, was announced, with headquarters at Lunenburg, N. S., branch offices at Halifax, N. S., and Montreal, Que., and agencies in Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B. C. It was stated that a 2,000 ton bait freezer would be e ected by he company at Lunenburg, N. S. Catches of tommy-cod in the St. Lawrence were fair, and renumerative prices were obtained. On the Great Lakes, fishing through the ice was in progress, and considerable quantities of coarse fish were taken in some localities. The outlook for the white fish trade in the region north of Edmonton, Alta., was stated to be very favourable; the fish, which are reported of excellent quality, are taken, for the most part, from the Lesser Slave Lake, being forwarded through Edmonton for distribution. In British Columbia favourable reports were received from the companies engaged in herring fishing, the demand for the product being very active, though the run was not as heavy as had been expected. Catches of halibut in British Columbia waters during the past season were reported very heavy.

Lumbering.

In the province of Ontario considerable loss of employment was caused by the mild weather and lack of snow which prevailed during the second half of the month and which, in a number of the camps, interrupted the work of hauling logs to the skidways. Operations were, in consequence, suspended in several districts and the men sent back from the camps. The loss was particularly felt by small jobbers, in the Georgian Bay section, though a number of large operators in the Ottawa Valley were also forced to curtail operations, with the result that the outlook for the saw-milling season was less favorable at the close than at the opening of the month. A number of tanning establishments have also had their supply of bark left in the woods owing to the break-up of the swamps. Prices of lumber, in consequence, showed a tendency to stiffen.

* See report of the Brandon, Man., correspondent to Labour Gazette in present issue.

† For a statement relating to tendencies in prices and to conditions in the lobster industry during the year, see report of Halifax correspondent in the present issue.

Similar conditions prevailed in the province of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence River; in the northern sections operations continued active. Reports from the Miramichi district, N.B., were that conditions were favourable and prospects for driving better than in a number of years, though some delay had been caused by mild weather; the cut, it was estimated, will be about the same as last year. In Nova Scotia, conditions were dull. The outlook in British Columbia was reported very favourable in view of the large amount of railway construction in progress and the extensive building operations in Western Canada which are expected to follow the heavy agricultural crop of 1905. A scarcity of logs was reported at Vancouver and other points, and, though operations in the woods continued busy, work in some of the camps was impeded by the mild weather and lack of snow. Prices were in consequence firm with an upward tendency, the demand showing a steady increase. Mills were running, for the most part, full time. By a decision of the British Columbia courts, rendered on January 22, certain restrictions on the exportation of logs imposed by the provincial government were held not to affect timber brought out under a hand logger's license; the decision affected the operations of about 500 hand loggers.

Mining.

The year opened under particularly favourable conditions for this industry, the returns for 1905, especially during the closing months of the year, having showed a general increase in production, except in the Yukon. Coal shipments from Nova Scotia showed an advance of 100,000 tons, or about 2½ per cent., compared with 1904, shipments of the Dominion Coal Company and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company being especially satisfactory; the Port Hood, Intercolonial and Inverness Coal Companies, however, showed decreases, owing chiefly to unfavourable weather during the opening months of the year. Trade prospects for 1906 were considered very good, the great activity in the iron and steel trade being considered a guarantee of corresponding activity in coal. In Ontario, the phenomenal activity of silver-mining in the neighborhood of Cobalt, and in British Columbia the increased output in the Boundary district, the increase in silver-lead production and the development of zinc mining were especially noteworthy. These and other features of activity were continued during January and the general expectation was for an active year. The open weather made operations particularly active for the season in Ontario and Quebec, and in British Columbia ore shipments were heavy, especially in the Boundary district. Development work was also on an extensive scale in several districts of British Columbia, and coal mining in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island was active. Very active prospecting and development work were in progress on the west shore of Windy Arm, a branch of Lake Tagish in the Yukon, in view of recent rich discoveries of silver ores in that locality.

Manufacturing.

Conditions continued very active in Ontario and Quebec. Boot and shoe factories in particular showed an increase in activity and garment making establishments were busy. The iron and steel-making industry was busy, and manufacturers of metal products were working in many cases, day and night shifts. Flour mills and establishments for the manufacture of building material were also very active. Canning factories in Ontario had, for the most part, closed down for the season.

The two beet-sugar factories operating in Ontario closed their season's run during January. The factory at Berlin, Ont., was stated to have consumed 48,085 tons of beets and produced 9,487,453 pounds of refined sugar, representing a gain of 7,011,637 pounds over the previous season. The output of the factory at Wallaceburg was estimated at 12,250,000 pounds of sugar, in the manufacture of which 53,000 tons of beets were consumed. The production of the latter factory in 1904 was 7,200,000 pounds. The net wholesale value of the output of the two factories was estimated at $1,775,000.

The following estimate was made of the daily capacity of the blast furnaces operating in Canada during January:—

Coke Furnaces.	Tons.
Dominion Iron & Steel Co., four furnaces, capacity 1,000 tons, two furnaces running, about	500
Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, two furnaces producing about	450
North Sydney, one furnace, producing about	250
Londonderry, N.S., one furnace, producing about	100
Hamilton, one furnace producing about	175
Midland, one furnace producing about	130
Charcoal Furnaces.	
Radnor Forges, Que., one furnace producing	25
Drummondville, Que., one furnace producing	10
Deseronto, Ont., one furnace producing about	35
Total	1,675

Samples of steel manufactured from sulphurous and titannium ores by electrical furnaces were forwarded to the Department of Mines, Ontario, from Deseronto. The ores used were from Hastings County.

Railway Construction and Employment, General Transport, Etc.

Railway employment was active during January, both freight and passenger traffic being heavy and having been greatly facilitated by the mild weather and absence of snow. The net earnings of several of the companies were very large in consequence for the time of year, the expense of running trains having been greatly reduced. The statement of the Intercolonial Railway, for the first 5 months of the fiscal year shows an increase in revenue amounting to $275,578, and a decrease in working expenses of $102,279. The general reduction in expenses, however, involved some loss of time to employees, and a number of brakemen and others were laid off by the Grand Trunk Railway Co., the Michigan Central Railway Co., and other lines, few extra crews being required for snow ploughs, flangers, double headers, etc. The length of trains was also increased both on account of the favourable weather and owing to the gradual introduction of heavier types of locomotives. The additional gangs required for snow shovelling in former years were also largely dispensed with, and the work of repairing rolling stock in the car shops largely reduced.

The mild weather greatly facilitated railway construction operations and the month was more active than the corresponding period in several years previous. In the neighbourhood of 2,000 men were actively engaged in construction work on the Toronto and James Bay Railway and about 1,500 men were at work double tracking the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line from Fort William to Winnipeg. Work on the La Tuque branch of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was actively in progress, and the construction of the sections of the National Transcontinental line for which contracts have already been let was actively continued. Tenders for further contracts in connection with the last, it was stated, would be called for shortly. Surveying parties were also actively at work in several sections of the Dominion. In British Columbia the month was active. In a number of districts, however, as for example, on the Guelph and Goderich branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway operations were suspended, with the exception of bridge building.

With regard to the outlook for 1906 it was stated that the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company included the construction of a new trunk line from Winnipeg to Edmonton, which will be 800 miles in length, and will lie some distance south of the Canadian Northern line and north of the present line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Calgary. Preparations for the construction of a branch of the same railway in the Similkameen district, B. C., were also begun. The company also proposes to construct a high level bridge over the North Saskatchewan River between Edmonton and Strathcona, and additional branches will be constructed in Ontario including a new line from Victoria Harbour, on the Georgian Bay, to Peterborough. It was stated that upwards of $1,350,000 will be spent by the Grand Trunk Railway Company on additional motive power during 1906, orders for 81 locomotives being under discussion. The Canadian Northern Railway, it was

announced, will expend over $2,500,000 on railway equipment during 1906. The orders include 44 new locomotives, 1,000 box cars and 400 flat cars, to be constructed in Canada. The companyw ill also make very extensive additions to its mileage during 1906 both in western Canada and in Ontario and Quebec.

The announcement was also made that the contract for the work of supplying electrical energy for the St. Clair Tunnel had been awarded by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company. Locomotives capable of hauling a passenger train on the grade at a rate of 20 to 25 miles per hour and a freight train of 10,000 tons at a rate of 10 miles per hour will be employed.

It was stated that the sum of $250,000 would be spent in 1906 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on new telegraph lines and extensions and improvements of the present system west of Lake Superior.

The electrifying of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay to the Blanche River, a distance of 151 miles, from power to be obtained from water powers along the route, was recommended by the Board of Commissioners during January. The steel of the Temiscamingue and Ontario Northern Railway is now laid for 40 miles beyond New Liskeard, Ont., and grading finished for 30 miles beyond that point. The question of a subsidy to be granted by the Dominion Government to the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway was under discussion between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

It was stated that upwards of 46,000,000 bushels of grain had been marketed at Canadian Pacific Railway points in western Canada up to the middle of January, compared with less than 22,000,000 up to the corresponding date in 1905. The following statement given by the Chief Grain Commissioner at Winnipeg, Man., shows the routes by which the Canadian grain crops of the past three years found their way to the seaboards from Port Arthur and Fort William elavators:

	1905 Bushels.	1904 Bushels.	1903 Bushels.
Owen Sound	2,535,337	1,824,963	2,009,06
Midland	2,417,468	2,618,051	5,987,24
Depot Harbor	9,067,510	7,109,528	4,193,46
Collingwood	489,788	688,813	629,867
Point Edward	2,251,069	1,568,580	1,324,981
Meaford	596,913	1,615,334	2,687,92
Goderich	2,010,634	3,564,087	3,188,48
Port Colborne	135,213	141,800	
Thorold	171,072		
Kingston	1,003,771	624,537	1,627,69
Montreal	6,623,009	4,592,774	4,188,06
Soo (for orders)		210,000	
Port Huron	1,939,769	615,800	280,27
Buffalo	10,948,784	4,624,038	8,283,41
Erie	755,451		292,52
Chicago		75,000	
Detroit	37,010	40,000	
Totals	40,982,792	29,913,388	34,603,03

It was stated that an agreement ha been arrived at between the Canadia Northern Railway Company and th Quebec Transport Company by whic the latter will handle all grain brough to Quebec for export to Europe, havin secured control of the berths in th Louise dock previously held by the Le land Steamship Company. On th closing day of the month, also, th announcement was made that the ne Canadian Pacicific steamships will mak Quebec their terminus.

The Railway Commission issued a order on January 30 providing th the new regulations governing demu rage charges shall become effective March 1.

During 1905 the Ottawa Electric Ra way Company carried about 10,000,0 passengers, the gross receipts of the ro being $449,000 and net profits $143,00 The record of the receipts and passe gers carried for the past 9 years is as fo lows:—

RECEIPTS.

1897	$223,80
1898	231,80
1899	263,54
1900	315,02
1901	313,17
1902	310,19
1903	348,88
1904	384,93
1905	449,63

PASSENGERS CARRIED.

1897	4,762,082
1898	5 133,938
1899	5,833,829
1900	7,094,656
1901	7,188,781
1902	7,097,232
1903	7,911,718
1904	8,717,205
1905	9,891,811

The Trades.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and other outside employees were for the most part quiet, though the exceptionally open weather permitted building operations to be conducted on a scale of activity very unusual for the season. The extent to which these conditions affected employment may be ascertained from the fact that excavation work was carried on in a few localities in Ontario, an almost unprecedented occurrence at this time of year. Carpenters and joiners on inside work were fairly active, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a good month. Painters, and plasterers, were generally dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, metal polishers, stove mounters, tool sharpeners, and other employees of metal working establishments, had a busy month. Electrical workers and linemen were more active than in December. Shipbuilders were active on repair work at several points. Horseshoers had a very busy month owing to the hard condition of the country roads.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Employees in woodworking establishments had an active month, but carriage and waggon makers reported a falling off in the sale of cutters and sleighs, owing to the lack of snow roads. Pattern makers and car builders were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades had a busy month, activity having increased at Quebec, Que., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., by the opening of the provincial legislatures. Bookbinders had an active month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were somewhat quiet for seasonal causes, but garment workers, hat and glove makers, and boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had an average month. Ice cutters and drivers were very dull at a number of points owing to the mild weather. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a quiet month, production having considerably diminished compared with December.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers, trunk and bag makers, etc., had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers, delivery employees, carters, etc., had a good month. Furriers were dull.

Unskilled labour.—The mild weather gave additional employment in connection with building operations, railway construction, etc., but the absence of snow caused a considerable falling off in the amount of employment available, and the month was, on the whole, quiet.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—Imports into Canada during December, 1905, totalled $21,791,951, compared with $20,694,939 in December 1904. For the six months of the fiscal year ending December 31 the total was $138,327,499, compared with $129,852,714, a year ago. Domestic exports totalled $21,389,647 during December, 1905, compared with $19,130,069 in December 1904. For the six months ending December 31, 1905, total domestic exports were $133,180,729, compared with $113,229,216 a year ago. The chief increases in exports during the six months period have been in agricultural products, animals and their produce, the fisheries and manufactures.

The Canadian commercial agent in Japan reported a decline in imports of Canadian flour, though an improving market for foodstuffs and cattle was reported. In the Scandinavian countries, inquiries for Canadian products were stated to have shown a decline, owing to unsettled political conditions. In Mexico a goon market was stated to have been met by shipments of Canadian corn and other canned goods; Canadian cheese and dried and salted fish were also in demand.

Imperial trade.—Reports of commercial agents to the Department of Trade and

Commerce, Canada, showed good openings for Canadian dairy products, flooring, pit wood and apples in different sections of Great Britain. In South Africa, openings for wire netting, shovels, chairs and boring machinery were reported. Heavy imports of Canadian farming machinery, sewing machines, hardware, organs, carriage springs, carriage wood stock, canoes, hubs and spokes, and fruit were reported. According to official British returns exports of woollens from Great Britain to Canada amounted to 7,692,200 yards and of worsteds, to a total of 11,611,600 yards.

Domestic trade.—Final reports relating to the New Year holiday trade were of a most satisfactory character, the turn over of general merchandise having been unprecedently heavy. Some dullness followed among retailers, and the mild weather which prevailed during the greater portion of the month caused still further decreases in sales. especially of dry goods, the need of woollens, furs, etc., being diminished and the absence of snow roads tending to keep the farmers from the market. The same causes, however, operated to increase the trade in building and structural material, and the trade in hardware and heavy metals was good. Stock-taking was in progress throughout the country districts. Among wholesalers, orders during the closing week of January showed some improvement, though the effect of the decline in retail sales was felt. The outlook for spring trade, however, was considered on the whole favourable, the dullness of trade being held to be due to external causes only, the consuming public being well supplied with money.

The annual statements of a number of Canadian banks were made public during January, and were without exception of a most satisfactory character. The Bank of Toronto reported an increase in bank capital and reserve fund during 1905; the Royal Bank of Canada reported an increase of $4,500,000 in deposits and an addition of $400,000 to the reserve fund; the Bank of Nova Scotia declared a net profit of $478,507.03, out of which $144,040 was transferred to reserve; the Metropolitan Bank declared profits of $120,085, compared with $84,814 in 1904; the Bank of Hamilton carried $135,319 t reserve fund from profits; the Dominio Bank declared a net profit of $490,495.20 and the Canadian Bank of Commerce ha an exceptionally profitable year, the re fund being increased by $1,000,000 an the paid up capital by $1,300,000. large number of new branches and age cies were opened by these and other ban during the year. The expansion of t circulation to a point as near the leg limit as desirable was reported by sever of the banks during the autumn month The following statement of the percen ages of earnings on capital of the sever banks which had published their annu statements for 1905, appeared in the C nadian press during January:

Bank.	Profits P.C. of Capi	
	1905	1904
Nova Scotia	21.60	20 0
New Brunswick	18.96	18 4
Royal	16.36	14.5
Dominion	16.34	15 3
Hamilton	15.42	15.3
Ottawa	14.40	14.3
Toronto	14.48	14 9
Commerce	14 45	12.9
Metropolitan	12.00	8.8
Montreal	11.70	11 -

The returns of Canadian bank clear g houses for 1905 were as follows:—

Montreal	$1,325,303,00 00
Toronto	1,047,490,70 00
Winnipeg	369,868,17 0
Ottawa	120,891,87 0
Halifax	89,251,56 0
Hamilton	68,385,60 0
St. John	52,836,3 0
Vancouver	88,460,3 0
Victoria	36,890,4 0
Quebec	86,794,5 0
London	50,429,5 0
Total	$3,336,602,1 0

Revenue.—The revenue of the Ont i Government for 1905 was estimate $6,000,000, compared with $6,128 last year. There was an increase i nearly every department, amountin the case of Crown Lands to upward $548,000. The amount received on l ber sales was $520,000, compared t $1,664,000 in 1904.

The revenue of the Dominion during January, 1906, amounted to $6,377,651.08, compared with $5,692,261.61 in January, 1905. For the 7 months ended January 31, 1906, the total revenue was $41,254,818.43, compared with $40,822,859.82 during the corresponding period of 1904-05. Expenditure on capital account during January, 1906, was $1,197,028.42 and for the 7 months ended January 31, 1906, $6,751,016.17.

Notes.

A draft scheme for *pensioning* the Public, High and Separate school teachers and Inspectors of Ontario was laid before the Provincial Treasurer on January 20 by a special committee of the Educational Association of Ontario.

A statement of the work carried out by the *Ottawa Improvement Commission* and of the expenditures made since its inception was presented to the Government during January. The total outlay was shown to have been in the neighbourhood of $600,000, the sum of $531,563 having been expended up to the close of the last fiscal year.

It was stated that the National Drug Company would on February 1 take over the control of the wholesale houses which had been amalgamated to form the association. The organization of the Canada Starch Company with a capital stock of $2,500,000, being a merger of three of the largest Canadian competing companies, was announced during January. The Oatmeal Products Millers' Association was dissolved during January as a result, it was stated, of the competition of concerns which remained outside of the combination; the association had been in existence for 3 years.

It was stated that notwithstanding the rapidity of *telephone development* in Manitoba and western Canada during the two past years the work projected by the Bell Telephone Company for the current year was on an increased scale. Several local exchanges, it was stated, would be installed; over 60,000 poles for the season's construction, representing approximately 2,000 miles of new telephone lines, have been already contracted for.

A special report was submitted by the medical health officer of Montreal dealing with the protection of workmen engaged in the *manufacture of white lead* from the danger of saturnine poisoning. A system of regulating the industry was proposed, including such measures as complete ventilation, the wearing of masks, the shortening of hours of labour to 6 per day, the taking of sulphur baths, the separation of dining rooms, etc., from the factory, and the adoption of moist processes of manufacture.

The third session of the eleventh term of the *legislature of Manitoba* was opened at Winnipeg on January 11. In the speech from the Throne mention was made of the magnificent harvest of the past year and the prevailing prosperity, which, it is expected, will attract to the province immigrants and capital in unprecedented volume. Among acts which will be introduced are the following:—To amend the taxation of corporations and taxation of railways acts; to provide for the inspection of companies, and respecting the operation of telephone lines; The speech also referred to the enlargement of the provincial boundaries and the administration of the swamp and school lands of the province.

The second session of the eleventh *Legislature of the Province of Quebec* was opened on January 18. In the Speech from the Throne it was stated that a number of new townships, whose soil is suitable for farming, will shortly be placed a the disposal of the Colonization Department, which will open up means of communication to them. Disputes between the conflicting interests of settlers and timber limit holders were said to have almost entirely ceased. The creation of additional forest reserves was also foreshadowed. Reference was made to the progress of dairying, in which connection a new dairy school will be opened shortly at St. Hyacinthe, Que., A decrease in the public debt was announced. The re-organization of the Departments authorized by the act of last session was stated to have been accomplished with satisfactory results.*

* A special article dealing with the organization of the Department of Public Works and Labour was published in the Labour Gazette for July, 1905, page 62.

The third meeting of the tenth *Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia* was opened at Victoria, B.C., on January 11. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in delivering the Speech from the Throne, congratulated the members on the prosperity which had marked the year just closed and on the favourable prospects for 1906. The stability of the provincial finances, it was stated, had been restored, and the revenue increased satisfactorily, the credit of the province in the London, Eng., money market having been completely re-established, enabling the Government to make larger appropriations for public works. A marked expansion in the lumbering and fruit growing industries was reported. The mining industry was reported as showing signs of great activity, outputs increasing and new mineral areas being opened up. The activity of railway construction during the past year was also referred to.

At a convention held at Edmonton, Alta., in the month of November last attended by representatives from a large number of municipalities situated north of Calgary, it was decided to form *a union of municipalities* similar in form and intention to those in existence for the Dominion and for several of the Provinces. A committee was elected, and on January 5 a circular letter was sent out to the different municipalities, requesting that delegates be appointed to attend a convention at a place to be hereafter agreed upon, for the purpose of organizing a permanent union and appointing the necessary officers. The chief objects of the union were stated to be as follows:—

1. For united effort on the part of all municipalities in arranging for the uniformity of the assessment law.

2. The protection of municipalities from encroachments on their rights by corporations and promoters.

3. For enacting legislation on sound principles and uniformly as far as possible for the benefit of municipalities.

4. Making better arrangements in reference to indigent persons chargeable to municipalities.

The report of the *Transportation Commission* appointed by the Dominion Government in 1903, to investigate into the transportation problem in Canada, was placed in the hands of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works during January. The report will not be issued until the meeting of Parliament, but a résumé of its contents was given to the press on Jan, 15. It was stated that a salient feature of the report was the recommendation that the leading ports of the Dominion (*) should be nationalized and made free of charges except for dry-docks and elevators; that the Intercolonial Railway be extended to the Georgian Bay; that important improvements be made in the harbours of Port Arthur and Fort William and at Toronto and Montreal; and that extensive improvements in elevator capacity be carried out at Midland, Depot Harbour and other points. The question of grain shipment from western Canada to the seaboard is dealt with in detail, and the nature of the competition to Canadian routes offered by United States outlets described, it being held that the facilities required to transport western grain to the seaboard will be sufficient to provide for western traffic. The deepening of the Welland Canal to the standard of the Sault Ste. Marie canal is recommended if the construction of a canal route between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River is not proceeded with. The report also drew attention to the remarkable growth in storage accommodation by grain elevators and warehouses during the past five years. In 1900 they numbered 533 with a total capacity of 18,879,000 bushels, and at the end of 1905 they had increased to 1,026 with capacity for 47,000,000 bushels. In 1901 there were in the west 29 farmers' elevators, with a capacity of 870,000 bushels. On the 1st of January last the number had grown to 45, with a capacity of 1,320,000 bushels. It was stated that previous to the receipt of the report the Government had already taken steps to carry out a number of the suggestions contained therein.

* Including Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Midland, Port Colborne, Depot Harbour, Port Arthur, Fort William, Vancouver, Victoria and the termini of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways on the Pacific.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during January was active, the leading industries being busy. The iron and steel trade continued to improve, and work in the plants was very steady, making a very favourable comparison with January, 1905. The coal trade, while not so active as the iron and steel industry, was steady, and in some districts, was much more active than in January of last year; prospects for a busy summer were bright.

The Dominion Iron Company reported a good demand for all its products with the exception of rails, orders for which were not so large as desired. The rail mill was the only mill working under its capacity. The rod mill, which in December exceeded previous records by 500 tons, did still better work in January. The output for 1905 was steel ingots, 195,500 tons; pig iron, 220,500 tons; wire rods, 47,000 tons; steel rails, 44,000, tons, and coke, 362,150 tons. The plant was said to be in very good condition.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company made 55,000 tons of iron during the year. In July it began the making of steel and since that time has turned out 25,000 tons of very good quality. The blast furnace was in good condition as were also the 3 open hearths and "mixing" furnaces. The coking plant produced 120,000 tons. There were no changes or additions during the year, as the ovens were making sufficient coke for the furnace consumption. All the different departments and branches of this Company's works appear to be well established and in good running order. Very little new construction is contemplated or under way, and, if the demand for the material holds good, the year will be a prosperous one both for the Company, its workmen and the neighboring towns. The coal raised by the Company during the year, 1905, amounted to 558,000 tons, 270,000 tons from No. 1 Colliery and 283,000 tons from No. 3 Colliery, an increase of 82,000 tons over 1904, 111,000 tons over 1903 and 292,000 tons over 1902. It is expected that the output during 1906 will be greatly increased. At the present time it is understood that the Nova Scotia Steel Company has under consideration the opening up of another Colliery in the little Bras d'or District. This colliery is to be electrically equipped and is expected to produce about 300,000 tons per annum. It is also said that this company proposes to re-open the 'Queen Pit' and equip it to produce 100,000 tons per annum; this coal will be nearly all pillar coal, extracted from a large quantity of coal that was left by the 'General Mining Association'; so that it may be expected that the coal output of this Company for 1906 will be close on 700,000 tons. The double shift was still on at the collieries and may be continued. Last year's opening months were very dull.

With the Dominion Coal Company conditions were quiet, but there was rapid progress in the opening up of new work with the expectation of a very busy year. This Company increased its output during the year by 133,457, tons. Inverness Collieries were quiet. Owing to the closing down of Port Hood Mine through the insolvency of the Company, and the want of markets for the Inverness coal, the output from Inverness County showed a decrease of 81,000 tons. Mabou Colliery, which, for a time, was idle, owing to financial difficulties, was started up again and the men paid. Pictou Collieries showed a decreased output for 1905 of 30,000 tons. Cumberland output was the same as for the previous year. The year's output of coal for Nova Scotia was probably 5,350,000, an increase of 100,000 tons over 1904.

The output of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company of Sydney was 20,000 tons of oils, creosote and other by-products, extracted from coal which was coked in the by-product ovens. The Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Tram Company had a fair year.

Sydney Harbour was still open and entirely free from ice. The ferry boats

between North Sydney and Sydney were running. Transportation was active. The Sydney express was discontinued in order that expenses might be cut down.

A census shows the population of Sydney to be over 13,000.

Wholesale trade was active and retail trade considerably improved; compared with the corresponding month of last year, business was about 40 per cent. better.

King's College of Mining which opened in Glace Bay on Nov. 1, is attended by 62 students. The mining course extends over 6 years. Classes have been opened for the benefit of students preparing for the Provincial examinations. These are taught by the mine managers of the different collieries and surveying is taught by the Dominion Coal Company's engineers' Dalhousie University, Halifax, has opened mining schools in Sydney, North Sydney, Stellarton and Springhill. The free mining and engineering schools established by the local government were being opened at nearly every colliery, village or town. These will continue until the examinations are held in the early summer.

The Tariff Commission met in Sydney during January. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company was represented and a continuance of the bounty on pig iron until June 1908 was asked. The Coal Companies of the Island were also represented, and the protection of Canadian coal against the importation of U. S. anthracite dust was advocated. The mine workers, through the P.W.A. presented a resolution, protesting against the reduction or abolition of the coal duties.

A local commission, consisting of officials of the Dominion Coal Company, the Executive officers of the P.W.A. and local committees, made a test of what is considered the safest mine-blasting powders. Four kinds of powder, viz.: Acadia, Bulldog, Bobbinite and Rubberite, were used. The object of the commission was to find out which powder gave off the least flame when blasting coal. Bobbinite and Bulldog were found to be very similar and were chosen in place of loose powder, which was prohibited from further use in the Dominion collieries. All, however, with the exception of Rubberite, which is a high explosive, gave off more or less flame.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades reported a quiet month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades, electrical workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, etc., had active employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers reported quiet conditions, but car builders, pattern makers, coopers, etc., were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, and ice men had an active month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers, saddlers, and trunk and bag makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railway employees, freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, teamsters, etc., had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers were active.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was quiet. The weather for the most part was extremely mild, and while this gave an impetus to certain lines, the absence of snow had a depressing effect on unskilled labour, and caused a falling off in business generally

Work on the new Custom House was being pushed forward rapidly; there were about 60 hands employed, the majority of whom were carpenters. Another government building, the trachoma hospital, was being proceeded with, and is expected to be ready for occupation by October.

General business was quiet, as is usually the case after the holidays. Work along the water-front was dull compared with the corresponding month of last year. There were fewer ships and less freight was landed, but an improvement is expected during the coming month.

In the building trades, the permits issued were in excess of January 1904 or 1905, there being already permits for 3 new structures, 4 for repairs and 1 for a remodelling contract, the last being an extensive piece of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing was generally quiet, with fair prices ruling. During the past year conditions in this industry were fair. The catch was low, but prices were above the normal, as the comparative figures for the following years will show:—

Year.	Price.
1895	$3.50
1900	4.00
1905	6.00

The dog-fish pest not only prevented the fish from striking in upon the shores, but destroyed nets, etc., to a great extent. The extermination of this evil is, therefore, considered all the more necessary. The establishment of bait freezers along the coast lines has been most beneficial and has tended to mitigate an evil much complained of some years ago. A conference was recently held between a committee of the Board of Trade and a number of other persons, the purpose being to establish a fishing company. Among the matters discussed were: the position of Pictou as a fishing and shipping point, and as regards the most profitable fishing grounds; the dog-fish pest, the cost of the necessary plant, including freezer and suitable steamers; the cost of operating and maintaining the service, etc. Nothing definite was determined, but the fact that the above subjects were discussed at length showed a growing interest in this industry, which means much employment and revenue to the Province.

Among the most important branches of the fishing industry during the past year was the lobster fishing, which, though the season was slow in opening, showed great activity towards the close, bringing the catch well up to the standard. The canneries did not produce as large an output as in the previous year, but any shortage in this respect was offset by the extent to which the exporting of the article in the live state was carried on, and the value of the industry to the Dominion and the Province will not be diminished. Prices were exceptionally good. The entire catch of lobsters throughout the world is estimated at about 85,000,000 of which Nova Scotia and the Eastern Provinces take about 65,000,000. In the province of Nova Scotia alone, the catch of live and preserved lobsters is valued at $2,000,000 annually, representing some 35,000,000 fish, while the plant utilized in catching, canning, etc., is valued at about $650,000. The section now open west of Halifax is fully up to the last season and indications point to a successful lobster season for 1906.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was dull, owing to weather conditions.

Manufacturing.—This industry was in a normal condition, considering the season.

Railroad construction and employment.—Employment in this branch decreased.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cuttersand builders' labourers were dull. Carpenters and joiners reported a quiet month, but a better month than the corresponding period last year. Conditions among painters showed an improvement over last month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were quiet, but horseshoers were busy. Boilermakers,

ship caulkers and kindred trades were not active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy, but, though the hours were reduced, the number of hands were fully equal to the demand.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades reported trade dull, the mild weather having a depressing effect on trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, laundry workers, furriers and unskilled labourers, particularly the latter class, were quiet.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market during January showed little change from the previous month, there being the usual dullness in outdoor occupations at this season. The remarkably mild weather as compared with the boisterous weather of the same month last year, made conditions better than for the same month in 1905, when traffic was interrupted by rail and steamer and business suffered severely. Wholesale and retail business was up to the average. Shipments were fairly active, but the importations small. There were no changes in wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported a quiet month, with a fair amount of produce moving.

Fishing.—Smelt fishermen were active, but the catch was not up to the average.

Lumbering.—Dullness prevailed.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in the province were active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was very dull, but railway employees were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a very dull month. Carpenters and joiners were active at inside work. Outside work was very dull. Plumbers and steam fitters were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers and linemen reported an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsters, and carriage and wagon makers had a quiet month. Car builders were actively employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had a quiet month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners reported a quiet month. Saddlers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, &c., were well employed.

Transport.—All railroad employees had an active month. Freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen reported conditions quiet.

Unskilled labour.—It was a very dull month for this class.

ST. JOHN, N.B. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During January the labour market was well employed, the extremely mild weather being beneficial to the building trades. Longshoremen were well employed and the business of the winter port bids fair to eclipse all previous years.

The Mowry Safety Nut Lock Company is contemplating the erection of a large factory for the manufacture of nuts, bolts, etc.; it was estimated to cost $150,000 and $50,000 in yearly wages will be paid. At present this company has 3 lots under rental from the city at $50 per year, and at a meeting of the council on January 26 it was granted 20 lots at $1 per year each. The company was also granted

permission to extend and make land 300 feet out from the railway tracks to the flats of Courtenay Bay, to be 1,500 feet in length. The first plant to be put up will be the nut factory, 200 x 100 feet; then the train of rails, and lastly the rolling mills. This property is also to be exempt from taxation for 10 years.

The annual meeting of the Cornwall and York Cotton Mills Co. was held on January 21. The report showed that the past year had been the best in the history of the company. No dividend was declared, the earnings being used in improvements and in increasing the rest.

The City Board of Works has arranged to have 9,000 yards of dredging done in the harbour at a cost of about $10,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Maritime Nail Works, held January 9, it was announced that new machinery would soon be set up, increasing the capacity of the mills by almost 75 per cent The contractor for building the new wharf at St. John West was compelled to stop work temporarily owing to all the timber on hand being used. The machinery of the North End Woodworking factory has been transferred to Messrs. Murray and Gregory's property at Pleasant Point.

The winter port business opened on November 21, 1905, and the total number of bushels of wheat shipped up to December 31 was 1,092,986, valued at $976,128. The value of shipments from this port to the United States during the quarter ending December 31 amounted to $639,663.32, as follows:—

ullion	$252.25
eef cattle	95.00
otton waste	102.04
nigrants' effects	9,172.56
rewood	637.50
sh	12,916.56
sh oil	2,814.97
rs	717.00
m chicle	28,900.00
des	76,321.06
rses	795.50
k	10,138.70
hs	61,160.03
mber	126,060.84
cellaneous	3,763.30
ng	3,206.50
urned goods	8,475.75
	4,526.08
gles	17,067.82
es	945.50
Tea	2,423.40
Tin plates	1,194.50
Wood pulp	72,431.48
Total	$444,120.28
Product of American logs:—	
Laths	$28,387.88
Lumber	156,234.04
Shingles	10,921.12
Total	$195,543.04
Grand Total	$639,663.32

Bank clearings for the 4 weeks ending January 25 amounted to $4,593,677, and for the corresponding period last year $4,098,151, being $495,526 greater in 1906 than in January 1905, and $473,928 greater than for the 4 weeks ending December 28 of last year. The annual report of the Bank of New Brunswick shows that the total liabilities were $5,711,244.59, total assets $5,711,244.59, profit and loss $108,722.50, and the net profits $94,812.01. The rest account is $825,000. The Fairville Branch of the Bank of New Brunswick was opened January 2.

The first shipment of gypsum from St. John was recently made on the schooner 'Harry', and was consigned to the Rock Plaster Company of New Jersey. The gypsum was taken from the quarries of the Maritime Gypsum Company, about six miles from Amherst, N.S.

The harvesting of ice began January 11 at Lily Lake, and the new plant was found to give satisfaction. About 60 men were employed.

The Tariff Commission held sessions in Newcastle, Fredericton, St. John and Moncton during the month of January. The factory inspector visited several manufacturing establishments in St. John, McAdam, Blissville and Gibson.

A compulsory education act is to be introduced at the next session of New Brunswick legislature.

The weir fisheries in the harbour are yearly sold by public auction, and this year brought $6,058.95, an increase of $867.90 over last year, $2,207.90 over 1904 and $3,647.35 over 1903.

During the past two years the prisoners confined in the county jail have been put to work in Rockwood Park and other portions of the city and county, making

new roads, breaking stone and shovelling snow. At the last meeting of the county council the chairman of the prison Labour Committee made his annual report, which showed that during the winter the average number of prisoners employed was 14. They broke and loaded into carts 706 tons of stone, besides 200 tons broken and left, and during the year worked 681 days. When the work was first started, 19 men belonging to St. John were in the gang for drunkenness, and when the last year's work was finished there was only one; the rest were foreigners.

The city council intend presenting a bill to the legislature at its next session for the purpose of enabling the city of St. John to obtain by expropriation or purchase the property, rights, power and franchises (if any) of the St. John Gas Light Company.

Wholesale and retail dealers reported business somewhat quiet. and attribute this to the scarcity of snow preventing country people from coming to the city.

Tht only trouble during the month was a strike in the *Times* office on January 2*.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The catches of smelt on the Kennebecasis were poor. The lake catches also were below the average.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen around Sussex and vicinity were making unusually heavy cuts. In other sections of the province, operations were poor, owing to the springlike weather, all the snow having disappeared. Reports from Queens County stated that never before was the weather more favourable to the lumbermen. It was reported that $3.60 was the best price offered for laths for spring delivery. They were recently quoted at $4.50, and some of the mills have a large supply on hand.

Mining.—Miners were in demand at the Minto Coal field. The present output of these mines was placed at 7 car loads daily. If all the men for whom employment could be found were available, this output could be brought up to at least 12 carloads per day.

* See statement contained in article dealing with rade disputes of the month elsewhere in present issue.

Railroad construction and employment.—The contractors for the improvements to the Central Railway, had 40 men in their employ, and were progressing steadily with their work. The steel bridge at Norton was in position and attention was being given to the trestle at Washademoak. The trestle at Cumberland Bay will soon be under way, but as two large concrete piers are to be built, work will be deferred on them until the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters, decorators and builders' labourers had a dull month and plumbers and gas and steam fitters were very dull. Carpenters and joiners were actively employed. Stonecutters were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, boilermakers and horseshoers were active. Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers had a busy month, and electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Steam engineers reported conditions quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a busy month. Shingle weavers were very dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers pressmen and bookbinders had an activ month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailor were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Baker confectioners and ice cutters were busy Cigarmakers had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brus makers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employee street railway employees and ship labou ers were well employed. Steamboatme and firemen, teamsters and expressme had a quiet month.

Unskilled labour.—The market for th class of labour was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Big Shiktehawk.—Dyer's grist a shingle mill, about one mile above Br tol, Carleton County, was burned wi

all contents, on December 29. The Loss was estimated at about $2,000, partly covered by insurance.

Blagdon.—A lumber camp and saw mill be opened shortly.

Chatham.—The Miramichi Lumber Company will start in the spring the erection of a rossing mill at a cost of about $50,000, which will give employment to between 50 and 60 men. A serious fire occurred at the Dominion Pulp Mill on January 14, by which several buildings were destroyed, comprising the wood room, acid room and sulphur plant. Loss was $12,290. The owners have decided to begin rebuilding and repairing at once.

Moncton. — The frames were being made for 4 new locomotives to be built in the I.C.R. shops. Fire damaged the dining car Oromocto to the extent of $15,000 on January 4.

Fredericton.—The annual meeting of the Fredericton Boom Company took place January 9. The report of the board of directors showed that the business of the past season had been conducted at a loss of $21,913.66. In 1904, the company did business at a profit of from $2,000 to $3,000. The assets were put down at $43,000. The Farmers and Dairymen's Association was addressed on January 23 by Mr. William Rennie of Toronto and Mr. Donald Inness of Gibique on the subject of seed selection and increase of farm crops. On the following day Professor Robertson addressed the meeting on beef-raising. At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association, held January 25, Mr. W. McIntosh gave a talk on injurious insects, and Professor W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa, spoke on the causes of success and failure in fruit growing. The annual meeting of the stock holders of the People's Bank was held on January 18. Besides paying half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. the directors were able to add $5,000 to the reserve fund, bringing it up to $180,000. At a special meeting of the city council on January 21, the remainder of the sewerage contracts were awarded as follows: iron pipe for $14,497.40; manholes, covers and steps, for $2,041.20; iron castings for $809. Twenty-nine new buildings were erected during the year, 6 being of brick. The total tax collection for the year amounted to $59,114.05; expenditure to $57,457.50. The amount assessed was $60,000. Two freight cars, loaded with Hart Boot and Shoe Co.'s goods, to the value of between $35,000 and $40,000 were shipped to Winnipeg on January 8.

Grand Manan.—A number of the residents have formed a company for the purpose of laying a telephone line from North Head to Seal Cove, connecting with the White Head Telephone line.

St. George.—A newspaper was started here recently. It is called the *News*, and is independent in politics, both federal and provincial.

Woodstock.—The Union Telephone Co. and Central Co. have amalgamated. The general agent for the Massey-Harris Company at Florenceville, recently closed a contract for the company for 100,000 feet, or ten carloads, of birch plank, to be shipped to Brantford, Ont.

QUEBEC, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was only fairly well employed during January, though in the printing trades very active conditions prevailed, overtime being worked in the larger offices. This was the result of the opening of the provincial legislature and the establishment of a new French newspaper on the 16th of the month. Union employees in these trades were working 8 hours per day, except in 5 small job offices.

A strike took place at Levis on January 24, when 50 men employed as snow-shovellers on the Intercolonial Railway struck for a nine-hour day. The men were without organization and returned to work on January 5 on the old schedule. The wages paid to this class are $1.50 per day. A minor disturbance, which

was settled the same day on which it arose, occurred in one of the shoe factories.

The work of strengthening the cross-wall of the Louise embankment was begun by the Harbour Commissioners during January, and a large gang of men were at work drilling holes through the wall at a distance of 11 feet apart. The improvements are being carried out by day labour. Passenger traffic on the railways was heavy during January, especially in the neighbourhood of the lumbering camps and paper mills in the northern districts.

The charity committee of the St. George's Society submitted the following statement of expenditure for the relief of the poor during 1905:—

Paid Shelter Home (Salvation Army) 376 beds and 680 meals, 1056 in all, at 10 cents	$105.00
Provisions	35.00
Fuel	93.45
Transient relief	104.90
23 persons sent to Montreal	23.00
39 Christmas dinners	75.27
Total	$437.22

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A scarcity of water in some localities was relieved by rain storms during the month.

Lumbering.—Exceptionally favourable conditions were reported from the camps, the snowfall having been sufficient for road-making but not too deep to embarass cutting.

Railway construction. — Construction was continued on the La Tuque branch of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, where heavy rock cutting was in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, plumbers and gasfitters, carpenters and joiners, stone cutters and builders' labourers had a dull month. Plasterers had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers and machinists were active, but boiler makers and shipbuilders had a dull month, as had also electrical workers and linemen.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe worker had an active month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and currier were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cut ters and drivers were busy, but the ic crop was being harvested under les favourable conditions than last year. I the early days of the season the ice wa not more than 12 inches thick, and up t the closing of the month it had not at tained a greater thickness than 18 inche Last year at the same period the ice wa from 18 to 26 inches thick. As a resu more labour and heavier cartage charg will be required this season than las Cigar makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and re taurant employees, laundry worker etc., reported an increase in employme as a result of the opening of the provi cial legislature.

Unskilled labour.—This class had a du month.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DI TRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, r ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOU MARKET.

The condition of the labour mark was not satisfactory, compared wi December, and there was a slight i crease in the number of men out of e ployment. The weather may accou for this, as there has been little snow far, whereas in past years large nu bers of men were almost constantly e ployed shovelling snow during Janua There was no exceptional activity any particular trade. Merchants h a fairly successful Christmas and N Year's season, but since the middle the month, trade has been rather d Wholesale trade, generally, was not good as during the corresponding mo of 1905. There were no changes rates of wages or hours of labour; go men commanded the old rates.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The marketing of produce was the chief activity among farmers. Prices were very favourable.

Fishing.—The tommy-cod season was fairly good, being better than that of last year, with remunerative prices.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was fairly successful, but the continual rains and mild weather delayed operations..

Mining.—Little activity prevailed.

Railroad construction and employment.—Owing to the mild weather, several men returned to work on the St. Maurice Valley Railway at this point, at their former rates of wages.

Other industries.—Other industries were rather dull during the latter part of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions were quiet.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades, metal polishers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, etc., reported a dull month. Electrical workers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, and carriage and wagon makers had a dull month, but varnishers, pattern makers and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a fair month and garment workers were dull. Glove makers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and cigar and tobacco workers had fair employment in the latter part of the month. Ice cutters were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, and leather workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, and hotel and restaurant employees were fairly busy. Furriers and laundry workers had an active month.

Transport.—Railroad employees were busy and cab drivers and carters had fair employment. Teamsters and expressmen reported work slackening.

Unskilled labour.—This class had a dull month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been fairly well employed during January, being on the whole more active than is generally the case at this season of the year; this is accounted for by the fact that the winter so far has been very open. The demand for men has been fully up to that of the previous month. The building trades were practically at a standstill, so far as masons and bricklayers were concerned, but carpenters and joiners were active. The machine shops, as well as the various factories, were running to their full capacity. The interior work of the new court house is all but completed, and will be occupied in the course of a month or so.

The declared exports from the consular district of Sherbrooke to the United States for the three months ending 31st of December, 1905, amounted to $415,996.46, showing an increase over the same period in 1904 of $113,482.20. The principal items are as follows:—Sheep, $18,189; asbestos, $219,260; chrome ore, $31,452; copper matte, $6,664; fulminate of Mercury, $11,162.50; hides, $9,944.05; lumber, including clapboards, laths, shingles and rough lumber, $23,519.30; maple sugar, $22,731.78; pulpwood, $20,937,30; pulpwood, ground, $24,570; woollen tweeds, $4,237.35. The customs duty collected on dutiable goods at the port of Sherbrooke for the month ending the 31st of December, 1905, amounted to $15,115.44. For the first six months of the present fiscal year the amount received was $93,892.29.

The Bank of Montreal has leased a property in Sherbrooke for the purpose

of opening a branch. Retail merchants reported business very active after the holidays. Many of the retail stores have come to an agreement whereby they close their places of business on Monday evenings during the months of January and February. There has been no unrest among employees during the month.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, held on 17th of January, the financial report showed that the total receipts for the last fair amounted to $25,382.51, being $1,914.64 less than the receipts of the previous year, and $388.71 less than expenditures. The decline in receipts was accounted for by the unfavourable weather experienced during the fair week. A strong effort is being made by the directors to have the Dominion Exhibition held in Sherbrooke in 1907.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were quiet.

Lumbering.—Up to the end of the month, lumbering operations have been carried on under favourable conditions, but in some places more snow is required for hauling purposes.

Manufacturing.—All branches were active. In the woollen factories there was a demand for good weavers.

Mining.—Statistics from the mining districts of Black Lake, Thetford and Broughton show a remarkable increase for the past year. The shipments of asbestos alone were 37 per cent. higher than in 1904. In round numbers the shipment of all grades of asbestos was 47,000 tons. The shipment of chrome ore from Black Lake showed a large increase the total amount being nine thousand tons, chiefly concentrates.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, were very dull for seasonal causes, but there is plenty of work in prospect. Plumbers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—trades:—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and machinists were busy. A mong the orders ahead, which th Jenckes Machine Co. has, is one for very large crusher for the Granby Minin and Smelting Co., at Grand Forks, B.C

Woodworking and furnishing trades:— Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage an wagon makers, and pattern makers we active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printe and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailo and garment workers were actively em ployed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bake and confectioners were busy, and cig makers very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, de livery employees, restaurant and laund workers were somewhat quiet.

Transport.—All branches were quiet

Unskilled labour.—This class foul little to do.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bromptonville.—The Brompton Pu and Paper Company's mills, which start about two months ago, are increasi their output daily and are finding a go market for their products.

Farnham.—The Canadian Pacific Ra way Company made another reducti of 19 men in the bridge department Saturday last; this reduces the win staff down to about 20 men from a su mer force of about 180 in the busy ti Reductions have also been made in so of the other departments.

Scotstown.—The Great Northern Lu ber Co. is rushed, as it intends to put 10,000,000 feet of spruce logs and ll have about 1,500,000 feet of hardwo logs at the mill here. the cutting of wh will be started shortly.

Cookshire.—The ratepayers recen voted a bonus of $3,000 to the Br k Machine Shop Co.; the by-law was ri ried by a vote of 30 for, and 2 agains

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Fair conditions prevailed in the labour market during January as regards certain branches of industry, but others had a dull month. The foundry and machine shops were very dull; dozens of workmen employed in these establishments were idle on account of lack of work, but it was expected that the following month would be more active. Tanners were very active and an increased output was looked for. Boot and shoe factories were very busy during January, not only working to their full capacity but overtime on every day of the week excepting Saturday; they were, notwithstanding, unable to keep up with orders. The holiday season having terminated, wholesale trade was not so active as in December. Grocers reported a good month and retail merchants reported a fairly active month though not so active as December. The abnormally mild weather which occurred caused a falling off in the fur trade and in this branch the month was very quiet, as it was also with carriage builders whose winter vehicles found little sale. The organ factory was actively employed. Farmers were very busy cutting cordwood; prices were very good, maple selling at from $6.00 to $7.00 per cord, English measure; wild cherry from $5.00 to $5.50 per cord; beech for $5.00 per cord; spruce for $4.00 to $4.50; soft maple for $5.00 per cord and other qualities of wood accordingly. Unskilled labourers were not very busy during the month, many being idle; activity for this class will only begin in February. The Penman Manufacturing Co. had another quiet month, although certain departments were busy; greater activity was looked for in February. The sash and door factories were very active. The firms of Paquet & Godbout and L. T. Morin & Son have advance orders for some time to come. This latter firm has been awarded a contract by the United Counties Railway for a large building at Iberville, Que. for the storing of locomotives and cars. This will give work to hundreds of men for several months; the work will be started at once. Cigar manufacturers had a dull month. The Emporium Cigar Company closed its doors for an indefinite period, and with the Dominion Cigar Company the month was very quiet. The banks reported a good month with easy collections and many transactions. At the offices of the city corporation the returns showed that during December 1905, $2,995.48 in taxes were collected, as compared with $2,972.06 in December last year. In the waterworks department receipts for December were $3,464.27 as against $3,394.59 last year. The receipts in the municipal department showed an increase of $2,650.99 as compared with last year. In 1905 the amount collected was $39,592.06 and in 1904, $36,940.07. The water works receipts for 1905 were $26,194.34 and for 1904, $19,378.90, or an increase in 1905 of $6,815.44. The arrears collected in 1905 amounted to $10,200.41. This betterment was due to the very active conditions of 1905. There have been no changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour and cordial relations continue to exist between employers and employees.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Conditions continued very good, farm produce selling readily at firm prices. Good horses were much sought after. There still continued to be a good demand for live stock and prices ruled high. Farm labourers were fairly well occupied but there was no extra demand.

Manufacturing.—Conditions with manufacturers were very satisfactory, with the exception of the Emporium cigar Company, which closed its doors, and in the metal trades, which had a quiet month. The Duclos, Payen Company, tanners, has a staff of 200 men, with continuous work and more orders than can be filled. The J. A. & M. Coté Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, employed 210 hands and worked overtime, as

did also the Ames, Holden Co., which has a staff of 250 hands, male and females.

The Casavant Organ Co., also worked continuously with a full staff; in brief, all the manufactories of St. Hyacinthe, except those above mentioned, were in full activity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers had a quiet month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers with their helpers, coremakers, machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers had a very dull month. Electrical workers and linemen, as well as jewellers, had a very busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades had an active month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—These trades were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, tanners and curriers and leather workers were very busy. Tobacco workers and cigarmakers were very dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported very busy conditions.

Transport.—All employed in these trades had a very busy month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Victoriaville.—This town possesses several prosperous industries and is making rapid progress. The manufactories of the town are the Victoriaville Furniture Co., Ltd., which manufactures all classes of furniture, employs 100 men, and pays about $900 in wages per week. The Arthabaska Chair Company, Ltd., manufactures all kinds of chairs and furnishes all-year work to 40 people, paying about $350 in wages per week. The Victoriaville foundry employs 35 men and pays about $300 in wages weekly. The Leblanc Bros. Co., the Seney & Co., and E. Audet, sash and door factories, employ a large number of men the year round and have orders ahead for several months. The Arthabaska Lumber Co., employs 100 men and is doing a good trade. The Victoriaville Hides and Skins Co., prepares hides of all varieties for sale to tanners. This company employs 6 men the year round and does business of at least $150,000 per annum.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. T. J. Griffith and Gustave Audet, correspondents, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were fairly active during January, notwithstanding the abnormally mild weather and absence of snow, and up to the end of the month there were fewer instances of destitution than for several years past. Building operations have been continued actively and gave employment to many labourers. Some anxiety was felt in connection with the ice supply, no ice having been cut up to January 15. Ten companies are engaged in this business in Montreal and the city's requirements are about 160,000 tons annually. It was stated that a large plant would be opened by the Dominion Steel Car Company, Limited, at Montreal West, for the manufacture of steel cars for use on Canadian railways. It was expected that the works would be in operation before the end of summer, and that about 50 hands would be employed. The Association of Retail Boot and Shoe Merchants held a meeting on January 11, at which a resolution was passed that the stores should be closed at 7 p.m., on Thursdays from that date forward until the month of November. A strike occurred among the employees of the job office of the Montreal "Gazette" on January 6. Two employees working on the monotype machines left their employment because they were not receiving $16.00 per week in accordance with the union schedule. On their places being filled, the other

employees of the room left work, but returned to work on the 15th of the month. Garment workers were complaining of the fact that certain employers were sending their work out to farmers' wives and others living beyond the city limits.

It was stated that the Grand Trunk Railway Company would expend over $1,000,000 on new locomotives, 81 locomotives having been ordered. Ten 10-wheel passenger engines and 55 Richmond Compound Consolidated engines will be manufactured by the Locomotive and Machine Company at Longue Pointe, Que.,

Rents showed an upward tendency in connection with the annual renewal of leases; houses which previously rented from $7.50 to $9.00 bringing from $8.00 to $10.00 per month.

At the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company conditions were active and night shifts were being employed in the erecting shops. The new dining room was opened to the employees on January 15 and the service, prices and quality of the food supplied have given great satisfaction. The following is a list of the prices charged. :

	Cents.
*Soup	3
*Stew	3
*Roast beef	5
*Roast lamb	5
*Cold ham	5
*Cold beef	5
*Cold mutton	5
Pickled pigs' feet	5
Fish	5
Boiled or mashed potatoes	3
Mashed turnips	3
Corn	3
Peas	3
Boiled onions	3
Pickled beets	5
Pies, all kinds, per cut	3
Puddings, with sauce	3
Cakes	1
Domestic cheese	3
Fruit	2 and 3
Bread and butter	3
Tea, per cup	3
Coffee, per cup	3
Ham sandwiches	5
Beef sandwiches	5
Cheese sandwiches	3
Egg sandwiches	3

* Including bread and butter.
† With milk and sugar.

Lunch books containing 100 tickets are sold for $1.00 and can be obtained on order from the foreman.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions were active for the season, though bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and painters were quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, metal polishers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and jewellers were busy and brass workers and horseshoers very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Car builders were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and electrotypers were active and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were somewhat quiet, but boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had a good month and cigarmakers and tobacco workers a fair month. Ice cutters were becoming active in the closing week of the month.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Furriers were quiet, but barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were busy.

Transport.—Railway employees were well employed and street railway employees, cab drivers etc., were active. Ship labourers and longshoremen were dull.

Unskilled labour.—Quietness prevailed.

The annual general meeting of the *Builders' Exchange of Montreal* was held on January 15. In presenting their eighth annual report, the directors referred to building operations in Montreal during 1905, which were stated to be the largest on record, reaching a total of close upon $6,000,000. An increasing tendency was noted on the part of tenants to prefer flats and apartment houses to separate

dwellings, and the erection of the three largest apartment blocks yet constructed in the city was reported. A number of large public buildings and numerous private residences were also erected. Prospects for the coming year were stated to equal if not surpass those of 1905, last year having been hampered at the outset by a scarcity of bricks and other material and by labour disputes. Better facilities for technical education were advocated.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Contrary to expectation, labour conditions were dull during January, owing to the protracted mild weather, the lack of snow causing a general falling off in the market, as this district owes its chief business to lumbering and winter transportation. A large number of shantymen returned from the bush and increased considerably the number of idle workingmen in the city. These were satisfied to secure any kind of work at 11c, per hour, thus making a sudden and unexpected fall in an exceptionally long and active period of well remunerated labour. For the past three years, common workingmen and mill hands have been paid at $1.35 per day, which was an advance from 10c. to 15c. in the rate which had been paid before. During January, however, wages fell to the low rate of $1. to $1.10 per day. This only affected a certain class of men, but, on the other hand, it is hard to estimate the extent of the losses which the employers suffered. The large firm of McLaren, which covers the Lièvre River district with its camps, and employs generally between 500 and 600 men all winter, is not shantying at all this winter. The great difficulty of hauling logs also caused firms on the Upper Gatineau to send back part of their men. This of course, means a heavy decrease in the business of the purveyors of provisions and supplies in the city. As another result of the lack of snow, transportation of supplies by the Gatineau Route to the height of land for the G.T.P., was stopped altogether, a matter which threatens to interfere with the construction of the road for one whole year.

Retailers of lumber in the city have been notified that prices will be very materially affected by the existing adverse conditions. The Hull Coal and Wood Co., stated that lumber is expected to take a rise of between $3. and $5. per 1,000 feet.

Local dry goods and grocery men were not suffering to any extent by the wave of depression. Coal and wood dealers were perhaps the chief sufferers from the exceptionally soft winter. Local dealers reported business dull. Prices have not changed, however.

Factories were all very busy, except the pork packing warehouse, which the Messrs. Matthews were still trying to keep going full time. Some 30 men, however, were laid off during the month and the balance of the staff, some 100 hands, were put on half time or three-quarter time. The manager of the firm stated that this state of affairs might last for a year. As this firm's trade is mostly export, the unfavourable weather did not affect it, but the large extensions to the warehouses which were to have given extra employment were closed in the meantime.

During the month the factory of lubricating oils was totally destroyed by fire but will be rebuilt shortly. Few men were thrown out of work.

Clerks in dry goods stores and groceries in this city obtained an arrangement in reply to a petition by which all dry goods stores will close every evening at 6 o'clock during the months of January and February. During the same period, grocery stores will close at 7 o'clock. Prior to that, early closing only applied to Tuesdays and Fridays this system will be resumed in March. About 50 employees were affected.

A few carpenters secured work for the winter at the rebuilding of the store house which was recently destroyed by fire at the Cement Works. The latter were still running on about three quarter time, but will soon resume summer activity.

The building trade generally were iiet.

The congregation of the priests of the oly Ghost, in Cantley, has awarded to Pembroke contractor, for the sum of 5,000, the construction of a new mo- stery. The stone will be provided the Hull quarries for $10,000. The der, it was stated, will spend about 00,000 in buildings within the next o or three years on its Cantley pro- rty.

TTAWA ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, re- ted as follows:—

ENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The exceptional mildness and lack of s w created exceptional labour condi- ts in Ottawa. During the greater pt of December and the first half of J uary there was sufficient snow to ke satisfactory sleighing and mercan- ti interests were not in the least dis- t ed by the accompanying high tem- p ature. Towards the close of the m th, however, the greater part of the sr w disappeared and business generally fe the result of the inability of farmers t market their produce. On the whole, h ever, the month gave little cause io complaint, the disadvantages caused by a lack of snow being offset by other co litions. The mid-winter employ- m t of a large number of unemployed, n he way of snow cleaning, was cut off but it had its compensations in the to a of a greatly reduced consumption f el, easier living conditions, and the a ing on to a certain extent of build- ng operations and other outdoor em- l ment. There were no serious cases of stitution reported; the City Charity off r had a considerable number on the rel list, but for the most part they re families in which the woman was the chief bread-winner.

e factories and foundries were all bus the latter particularly so. There was no change in hours of labour or rat of wages, although the latter was rep ted as steadily increasing, especial- ly in the advances in individual cases, the aggregate resulting in largely in creased pay-rolls. Labour in nearly every line bids fair to cost more in 1906.

There has started an agitation in favour of the absorption by Ottawa of the adjoining suburbs, Hintonburg, Ottawa south and Ottawa East.

The Ontario Game Commission held a sitting here during January and heard the evidence of sportsmen of the city and district.

Hon. Senator Edwards held a sale of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle on Jan. 11. Fifty-two head brought $11,050, the highest figure paid being $1,225 for a bull. The prices were below expectations.

Complaint was made that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. was gradually removing the work from the local car shops to Montreal. Grand Trunk officials denied this and stated that all that was done at Montreal was the re-painting of some Canada Atlantic cars in G.T.R. colours.

At the winter assizes, at the second trial of the action, Mr. W. F. Taylor, dairyman, was awarded $1,000 damages for injuries suffered by being struck by a street car on Sussex street. The jury found that the car was going too fast and that the accident could not have been avoided by the plaintiff.

Those interested on the Ontario and Quebec sides of the Chaudiere, in connection with certain proposed improvements and the distribution of water power, reached an understanding and the threatened litigation will likely be withdrawn.

Mr. J. C. Brennan has announced his intention of building a block of stores on Bank street.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, some doubt was expressed as to the possibility of Ottawa becoming an industrial centre, the reasons assigned being the high value of real estate, the lack of cheap labour and the government scheme of improving Ottawa. In reply, it was contended that unlimited water power and abundant shipping facilities were exceptionally favourable to industrial conditions.

An agitation has been begun in the

city council to establish a publicity bureau, with a view to advertising Ottawa as a suitable location for manufacturers.

The International convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen will meet here in June. It is expected that it will bring 300 visitors to the city. The council has been asked for $1,000 to help entertain the convention.

A conference of railway agents and lumbermen was held here to consider certain changes in rates. The railway companies put lumber on a weight schedule, the same as other freight, and the lumbermen raised objections. The proposal was to charge 11 cents per hundred, but as lumber is sold by the foot the lumbermen want the freight charges determined that way. After an expression of views it was referred to the Canadian Freight Agents' Association.

A deputation from Morrisburg saw the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals and asked for the privilege of using surplus water power at the canal at that town for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing establishments.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering. — Lumbering operations were affected by the scarcity of snow, but the reports from the limits were not sufficiently definite to base an estimate as to the extent. A considerable depth of snow is required for getting the logs to the streams. Around the mills the opinion was held that there would be an early start of operations this coming spring.

Railroad construction and employment. —A number of men were engaged in surveying and marking the route for the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway from Hawkesbury through Prescott and Russell counties to Ottawa. It is expected to have the Montreal-Ottawa service on this line in operation within a year. A branch is also to be built through the Upper Ottawa Valley to connect with the Toronto-James Bay line at Sudbury. It is promised that Ottawa will be on the main line when the transcontinental service is completed. During the progress of the Dominion Forestry convention a conference was held between the National Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Temiskaming and Northern Railway Commission, at which a tentative understanding was reached that the Ontario road is to be extended at once to a point on the proposed national road. The extension of the Ontario line would greatly facilitate the carrying in of supplies for the construction of the N.T.R. Subsequently the premier and provincial treasurer of Ontario waited on the Premier of Canada and asked for a sudsidy for the Temiskaming and Northern road, and were promised early consideration.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were quiet, a condition natural for the season, but there was more work than usual, owing to the mild weather.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—The iron trades in all branches represented in Ottawa were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were active. Orders ahead in anticipation of a late building season were above the normal.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades had an active month.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were quiet, the season being the dull between winter and spring trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cutmen were busy. Notwithstanding the mild winter, there is an abundant supply of ice and of the very best quality, owing to the lack of snow. The Ottawa river is frozen from 16 to 24 inches.

Transport.—Owing to the decrease in quantity of freight, the month was a quiet one.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during January. On the 30th, the steamer Rideau Islander was still making trips between Kingston and Cape Vincent. The

rious ferries were also in operation d much work of an unusual character as being carried on. Tenders were varded for changes to be made in the y council chamber. A special com- ittee was considering the necessary ps towards the improvement of St. ke's church. The Hebrew congre- tion has decided to build a synagogue. meeting of the Kingston Yacht Club sociation will be held on February 5 the purpose of increasing the capital ck from $2,000 to $10,000. In the antime the club is calling for tenders the work of removing the present b-house to a new site and for the con- uction of a new building.

The R. and O. Navigation Com- y will, next season, provide accom- dation at Cardinal, and has agreed have its Hamilton line boats stop at starch company's wharf three times a k.

nother New York capitalist has tten the city council regarding a e for the smelter site. If satisfac- a company proposes erecting a t upon the site. The matter was being considered by the finance mittee. The by-law for exemption the locomotive works and for the ex- ion of the O'Kill street sewer were ed at the time of the municipal elec- s. On the by-law for the sewer the e was 1137 for and 435 against. On locomotive works by law the vote 1124 for and 247 against.

uring the month the chief of the department submitted a detailed rt of the value of the stock on hand. total value is $37,767. The report showed that during 1905 there were alls. The loss by fire amounted to $5,980. The insurance on the erty destroyed amounted to $229,050. fire committee decided to recom- to the council that accident and insurance policies for the firemen aken out the extent of $12,000. year ago the city had in its employ is season 125 men and 23 teams; year to date, the greatest number ed only 6. So far it has cost the cil very little to keep the streets and in good condition.

holesale and retail trade was good, considering the time of year. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather afforded much opportunity for work among the farmers of this district.

Fishing.—This industry reported a quiet month.

Lumbering.—Dullness prevailed.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing continued active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—While this is usually a quiet season, several branches of the building trades were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades had a very active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were rather quiet.

Clothing trades.—Clothing trades reported trade dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice cutters, etc., had a quiet month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Transport.—All branches of transportation reported active conditions for the season of the year.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour had rather a dull month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Portsmouth.—There was remarkable activity in real estate transfers. The Penitentiary, Asylum, Fisher's Brewery and Montreal Forwarding Co.'s works are among the more important buildings of this suburb.

Napanee.—During the early part of the month the manager of the Gibbard Manufacturing Company entertained the employees about 70 in number. The employees also presented the manager

with several gifts before his departure on an extended trip.

Perth.—The Wampole factory was running full time, employing many hands. The Mica Works were also very busy.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market during January compared very favourably with the corresponding period in previous years. The weather was extremely mild, allowing much outside work to be done. Ice harvesting, however, was interrupted, although a few firms put in their supply. The usual work of snow-shovelling for the city was dispensed with except for a couple of days. All the local industries were working full time and some overtime. The Baptist congregation decided to build a new church in the spring. Three new kilns were started in the Belleville Cement works and work proceeded night and day. The output is now about 600 barrels per day and gives employment to many men from this city; extensions are gradually being built. The G. T. R. Co. secured five acres of land adjoining the station and will extend its yards in the spring. The corundum mining industry in this county is practically at a standstill; a petition will shortly be presented to the Government asking for a revision of the regulations. Business men reported a good month, not one failure occuring. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were putting down large quantities of butter; prices to householders decreased, owing to the closing of cheese factories, ranging from 20c. to 25c. per pound.

Fishing.—Large quantities of rough fish were taken through the ice and found a ready market.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was active the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all branch of this industry were active.

Mining.—A good month was reporte owing to the open weather.

Railroad construction and employme —Little work was in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, maso stonecutters and builders' labourers h a quiet month, but carpenters and join reported a good month on inside wo Painters and decorators were acti nearly all members working, and plun ers were busy, a number from out f town having a contract here. Gas a steam fitters were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuild trades.—Iron moulders and helpers w active, the different foundries work full time. Machinists, electrical wo ers, linemen, blacksmiths and boi makers had a busy month. Shipwrig were well employed repairing ves laid up for the winter. Horseshoers h a very good month on account of hard roads. Jewellers did an excell holiday trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trad Nearly every branch of these trades ported an active month, all establ ments working full time. Carriage wagon makers were especially busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Prin and pressmen had an active month. "Ontario" added a new type-set machine this month. Bookbinders ported fair employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen ta had an exceptionally busy month. s firms working overtime to fill orders.

Boot and shoe workers were quiet

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ba confectioners, and butchers were ac Ice cutters were very quiet, as were s cigar makers, as is usual after the hol season. Unless some very cold wea and snow enough for sleighing co there is a prospect of an ice fam January is the month in which mos the large firms and ice dealers pro

their supply, but so far the quality has not been good. The absence of sleighing was also a serious drawback and prices next summer may be raised.

Leather trades.—The tannery at Canniffton had a good month, and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active. Clerks and stenographers had a good month, while furriers did not have as good a January as usual owing to the mild weather. Hotel employees were busy but theatre employees had a dull month. Laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railway employment was very active, both in the passenger and freight departments, consequently all employees were busy. Cab drivers carters and draymen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This branch of labour had the most active January in years, as the mild weather enabled them to do much outside work.

PETERBORO, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Inside workers in factories and shops were well employed, but outside work was quiet during January, except in a few instances where a few men were engaged. The mild weather continued during the month and the corporation had several men putting in sections of sewers by day labour. Though there was particular activity in the iron trades, there were sufficient men to meet the demand. The work of preparation for dredging the river-bed was being carried on. During the past year from 200 to 250 men have been employed on new and repair work on the Trent waterway, under the supervision of the Superintendent, who has endeavoured to keep the flow of water regular for the maintenance of power for the many large industries which derive their power from the dams on the waterway. There have been no complaints of lack of power in any of the factories, and all employees have been kept steadily at work. Local transportation was only normally active. Wholesale trade was not as active as in December, but retail trade was fair. Bankers reported a steady business. The Traders Bank has opened a branch in Lakefield and the Bank of Montreal a branch in Fenelon Falls. Wages rate remained unchanged. The printing and allied trades secured by voluntary agreement an 8 hour day at the same rate of wages. The labour market was free from disputes.

The addition to the American Cereal Co.'s plant was nearly completed. It will give about 1 acre more floor space on the five floors. About 40 men were at work on the construction of this building, costing $30,000. The lock works added from one-third to one-half more capacity to their space. A general overhauling was in progress in the factory, which was expected to be in full operation by February. A large wholesale warehouse will be built in the spring. An electric company from Indiana, U.S., was negotiating for the establishment of a Canadian branch in Peterboro. The city council was considering the procuring of the Auburn Power Company's dam, also No. 4 dam from the Government. This, with the power available at the city's dam, would put the city in a position to offer cheap power to industries and be a strong factor in inducing them to locate at this point.

The Colonial Weaving Company is one of two of its kind in Canada. Since its establishment here, some two years ago, it has been continually adding new machines to its plant and is at the present making room for the installation of more. The company manufactures tags of all kinds for boots and clothes, weaving the name of the firm on each piece. Thirty-five hands are given employment. The J. J. Turner Company has been doing a large export trade with Montreal and England in tents and similar goods.

The Central Milling Company was running 24 hours per day. The machine Telephone Company also was busy placing new phones. The company has 500 subscribers at the present time.

It is probable that work on the new armouries will be begun in the spring.

The Council of the County of Peterboro has decided to erect a house of refuge, costing from $25,000 to $30,000, during the coming building season.

It was stated that, if the Trent Canal were completed within the next two years, the American Cereal Company would build a 5,000-barrel per day flour mill. This would mean an annual output of 1,500,000 barrels or 300,000,000 lbs. of flour, requiring 7,500,000 bushels of wheat, which would be shipped into the mill and reshipped in a finished state.

The stocking of ice-houses gave active employment, but the continued mild weather hindered progress very much, and, if it continues, the ice supply will be short for the coming season.

On account of the fine weather and good roads, the markets were well patronized from all parts of the district. Prices were as follows:—

Beef	5c. to 6c.
Pork	10c. to 11c.
Potatoes	90c. to $1.00.
Apples, according to quality	50c. to $1.00.
Butter	23c. to 25c.
Eggs	25c to 30c.
Chickens	60c. to 80c.
Turkeys	$1.50 to $1.75.
Oats	35c. to 36c.
Hay	$9 to $10 per ton.
Hardwood	$6.00 per cord.
Soft wood	$4 to $5 per cord.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Employment consisted chiefly in hauling wood, hay and other produce to market. A few wood choppers were engaged cutting cordwood for farmers in the district.

Lumbering.—Quietness prevailed, and, according to several reports, the industry was greatly impeded in the several shanties and camps for want of snow and frost. It is estimated that the quantity of lumber will be far short of what it was last year.

Manufacturing.—The various factories and manufacturing concerns were busy. The Matthews Pork packing house reported a quiet month on account of the shortage of hogs.

Mining.—While no active work was in progress in this vicinity, mining in Hastings county, Marmora and Bancroft was being carried on act vely.

Railroad construction and employment.—Section work and repairing were the only works in progress. The proposed C.P.R. short route between the Georgian Bay and Peterboro was being surveyed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Plumbers alone reported activity.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, linemen, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were busy. Electrical workers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and jewellers had an active month. Steam engineers, ship workers and bicycle workers reported conditions dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, coopers and gilders were actively employed. Wood carvers and car builders were very dull. Pattern makers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—A busy month was reported.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy. Hat makers and glove makers reported conditions dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice men and cigar makers were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers were busy. Furriers had an active month.

Transport.—All railroad workers were actively employed. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were busy. Steam workers reported a very dull month. Teamsters also had a quiet month.

Unskilled labour.—This class had a dull month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lakefield.—A saw mill which employed from 8 to 10 men all the year, was burnt, but will likely be rebuilt. The loss was estimated at $3,000.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was better employed in January than is usually the case, owing to the extremely mild weather and the absence of snow storms which permitted building and other forms of out door work to be carried on with little intermission. On the other hand the unseasonable weather had a depressing effect upon some lines of business and industry. On the whole, however, conditions were satisfactory, especially as regards skilled labour, which was, as a rule, well employed. Unskilled labourers, owing to causes previously noted, continued in excess of the demand, and the customary forms of temporary employment in snow-shovelling, ice-cutting, etc., which in other seasons, relieve the pressure, have not so far been available. A large number of those engaged during the fall on the farms and in railroad construction are now out of work.

In his inaugural message, delivered on January 8, the Mayor of Toronto said that he was endeavouring to get into closer touch with organized labour, so that in matters affecting their interests the council might have the advantage of their views and suggestions. Steps, he stated, should be taken towards providing cheaper homes for workmen and encourage industries to establish themselves in Toronto. To this end he suggested the reclamation of Asbridge's Bay, containing 400 acres, and the extension of railway sidings into the part reclaimed to provide the means of shipping the output of factories. Among other questions which they would be called upon to deal with, the Mayor referred to the new Union station, the Park and Island system, the proposed Lake Shore Boulevard, the Industrial Exhibition, and the eastward and westward extension of Bloor St. A notice of motion was given that reports be secured as to the advisability of the city obtaining control of the water power of Erindale as a power for a municipal lighting and telephone plant.

The annual report of the Toronto Harbour Board for 1905, showed that the number of vessels arriving in the port during the year was 3,332, a decrease of 66 as compared with 1904, but the increase in the quantity of freight carried showed that vessels of larger capacity were being employed. The tonnage of arrivals in 1905 was 1,405,854 as against 1,412,459 in 1904.

The president of the Toronto Railway Co. met the City *Controlers* on the 17th, and agreed to construct the following new lines in the spring : A loop line over York St. bridge to boats; line on Rocuesvalles Ave., from Queen to Boustead St., extension of Dupont St.; line west to Bathurst St., and thence to Christie St.; extension of Gerrard St. line from Pape Ave., to Leslie St.; extension of Parliament St. line to Howard St.; and extension of Dovercourt Road line to Van Horne St.

The building permits issued during 1905 numbered 2,604, representing a value of $10,347,910, as compared with 1,725 permits covering a value of $5,896,-120 in 1904. In the permits issued during 1905 over 2400 houses were represented, more than one half of which cost less than $2,000 each .

The city Board of Control has awarded the contract for the Process of Manufactures Exhibition building in Exhibition Park to Mr. C.R.S. Dinnick for $81,053.

The Canada Chemical Manufacturing Co. has decided to erect at Tweed, Hastings Co., a plant to cost $1 000,000 for the production of sulphuric acid and nitric acid and by-products from the sulphur-bearing ores of the Marmora Mining region.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—January was a quiet month for the farmers, operations being mainly confined to the care of stock. Some contracts with recent immigrants were entered into and an active demand for farm help may be anticipated early in the spring. The Provincial Government will make special efforts to secure farm help in Britain and to bring out girls willing to go into domestic service

on farms. The Salvation Army, which is co-operating with the government, reported a large number of applications from farm labourers for work on Canadian farms.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing industry in most lines, especially in the iron and steel industries, continued active, many establishments working at night. The amount of railroad construction projected for the coming season has given a great stimulus to the demand. The mild season had a depressing effect on some departments, more especially the clothing and kindred trades. Otherwise the situation was generally encouraging and employment plentiful for skilled labour. The Canada Foundry Co. obtained a contract for the installation of iron and steel work and machinery in connection with the blast furnaces to be erected by the Atikokan Iron Co. at Port Arthur, amounting to about $200,000. The company has a full force of men at work with prospects of a busy season.

Railroad construction and employment.— The new Grand Trunk Railway yards at Mimico, with 14 miles of track and a round house with a capacity of 28 locomotives, were opened for traffic on January 7. About 300 employees will be required to remove to the neighborhood, which will necessitate a considerable amount of house-build ng. If the reported intention of the Company to remove also their machine shops to the same locality is carried out. there will be a further large addition to the population. Construction work on the James Bay railway in the Don valley was nearing completion. Grading was practically finished, except for a short section. The rails have been laid from Beaverton South to a point 10 miles north of Queen St. Toronto. Bridge-building at points where the road crosses the Don was progressing. The road has been graded between Beaverton and Washago, and between the latter point and Parry Sound 2,000 men were at work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—As a large number of contracts remained unfinished and some new ones were being undertaken, employment in most of the building trades was more general than is usual at this season. A large proportion of bricklayers, stone-masons, plasterers, lathers, carpenters, painters, etc. were temporarily laid off. The Bricklayers' Union has asked the Board of Control for the appointment of at least two more scaffolding inspectors, asserting that numerous accidents result from improperly constructed scaffolds. Plumbers and steam fitters were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Activity continued to prevail in most of these departments. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron moulders, machinists, electrical workers and structural steel workers were well employed, though many of the establishments shut down early in the month for a short time for stock-taking and repairs. Brass workers were busy. Jewellers and silversmiths had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— Carriage makers, coopers, furniture and upholstery workers, pattern makers, etc. had steady work. Piano workers were fairly active. Some complaint was made as to the making of wash-boards, tubs, pails, etc., at the Central Prison.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade quiet and a good many out of work, more especially recent arrivals. Bookbinders had a busy month. Other classes were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were well employed. Garment workers found trade dull. Hat, cap and neckwear workers and boot and shoe workers had an average month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The trades were generally steadily employed. Confectioners were not so busy.

Leather trades.—The leather trades have had steady employment for some time.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, etc., had a fair month. Laundry workers found trade quiet.

Transport—Railroad and street railway employees, teamsters, expressmen and all connected with land transportation, were generally fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—A large number of unskilled labourers, more especially immigrants, were out of work, and the resources of the charitable societies were taxed in providing for them.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

January was a quiet month in industrial circles in this city, but would have been much quieter had the weather been colder. In a number of trades there were idle men, the number having increased since December. Conditions were the same as usually prevailed here in winter previous to 1901, when the power development boom started. On account of the unusually mild season sewer work was continued uninterruptedly. The International Acheson Graphite Company's new factory commenced running on the 10th. The Vining Bros. Manufacturing Company started a small shop for making concrete block machines on the 16th.

Trade was generally quiet and railway traffic very light for most of the month. Wholesale and retail houses reported business quiet. Two business failures occurred. One was a small concern and the other will pay all claims in full.

Some city officials had their salaries reduced by the council. In Welland the salaries of school teachers were increased. The journeymen carpenterss' cale of wages and hours, which expires on May 1, will be continued for another year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations were at a standstill.

Fishing.—Very little fishing was done.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was generally dull. The chain factory was shut down for ten days for stock-taking, as business was quiet. The Ontario Silver Company was improving its plant and most of the factory departments were shut down for varying periods, this being the dull season in that line. The foundry and machine shops, however, were busy. The neckwear and suspender factories had little work for the greater part of the month, but the former took on a few more hands towards the close. Several small sawmills were running in the district during the winter months.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was little railroad construction in progress, but railway employment was steady, though traffic was light during most of the month. The movement of freight increased about the 20th.

Other industries.—All the power companies continued to make good progress with their development plants. The Electrical Development Company was building its power house and completing its wheelpit equipment. A large temporary wooden building was erected over the pit at great cost so that unfavourable weather would not interfere with the work. The Ontario Power Company had three 10,000 horse power units running and was installing the fourth.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were dull. Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed, but a number of carpenters were idle. Planing mills were running only part of the time. Painters had little employment and plumbers and gas and steamfitters found work considerably slackened. Stonecutters were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, coremakers and foundry labourers were all busy, but machinists and steam engineers found work quiet. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Linemen were chiefly engaged in building power transmission lines.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Quiet conditions prevailed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and cigar makers were active. Ice men had a dull month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery drivers, and hotel and restaurant employees found employment quiet. A large gang of rock drillers and helpers went from the city to Northern Ontario early in the month.

Transport.—Railroad men of all classes were active. Street railway employees were all working. Cab drivers, teamsters and carters were quiet.

Unskilled labour.—There was little demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Humberstone.—The small shoe factory which has been shut down for some time, recommenced operations.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—The new gas engine works started running during the month with 30 orders on hand.

Port Colborne.—A new railway bridge was being built across the Welland canal here. Very little work was being carried on in connection with the harbour works.

Sherkston. — The Empire Limestone Company has 550 men working, and is sending 30,000 tons of crushed stone per month to Buffalo. In winter this is all transported by rail.

Welland.—The Gallivan Building Company which is erecting the cordage factory had 325 men on its pay-roll. There was a demand for carpenters early in the month. Public school teachers had their salaries increased. A new planing mill has been erected and was nearly ready for business at the close of the month.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active during January, supply and demand being more equally balanced than during the corresponding month of last year. Work on sewer and sidewalk construction had ceased for the season. While the open weather that has prevailed was not favourable for the cutting and harvesting of ice, it was the means of extending the season of employment on buildings and outside work generally.

Although many houses have been built during the past season and some are still in course of erection, there is a noticeable scarcity of houses of a moderate rental. Many men who find employment in the city are unable to procure houses for their families.

The new Jenckes Machine Works were nearing completion. The boiler shop is 110 by 300 feet and built of concrete and steel; the foundry is 100 by 250 feet and built of the same material. Both are fire proof and built to allow of extension. The third is a well equipped office building, 50 x 70 feet, built of concrete and brick. Although the buildings were not completed, some machinery was installed and 100 hands were employed filling urgent orders. Nine car loads of 4-feet boiler plate pipes have been shipped to the Copper Cliff Power Company. An order from the Kamanistiquia Power Co., of Fort William, Ont., will require from 25 to 30 cars to carry it. In the spring other buildings will be erected. One is a machine shop 110 x 300 feet, built of concrete and steel. The works have good shipping facilities, with railway sidings on the grounds.

The plans of the Toronto & Welland Power Co. have been approved by the Railway Commission and provide for lines from Niagara, by way of Dundas, Milton and Brampton, to Toronto, and from Harrisburg to Guelph, Galt to St. Mary's via Stratford and Berlin, Hamilton to Pt. Dover and Ingersoll. Steel towers and standard cables will be used for transmission.

The Buffalo, Niagara & Toronto Railway Co., intend starting building operations in the spring. The proposed line runs from Niagara-on-the-Lake to Buffalo, through St. David's and Bridgeburg, with a line to St. Catherines and Welland. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is also taking steps for the building of a new line to run from Woodstock to Niagara Falls, via Brantford, Hamilton, Grimsby and St. Catherines

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather enabled farmers and fruit growers to get their pruning done early.

Manufacturing.—Factories were active and employment fair. The Packard Electric Works took on 20 additional hands during the month and trade was improving. The canneries closed down for the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades were active, with prospects good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers and platers, brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, and carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month. The printers entered on an 8½ hour day schedule on January 1, at the same pay as previously.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were at their usual quiet season. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers, and tobacco workers had fair employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, carters, expressmen, etc., had fair employment.

Unskilled labour.—The market for unskilled labour was quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—The labour market was active, with labour generally well employed. The Thorold Natural Gas Company, Toronto, capitalized at $40,000, has been granted letters of incorporation and has been busy piping the street to supply Thorold with natural gas.

Merritton.—The market was active and conditions favourable. Labour was generally well employed.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The market for labour was quiet. Employment in the rubber factory was reported fair,.

HAMILTON, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was not generally as well employed as in December, many skilled and unskilled workers being idle, especially the latter. The weather being so mild, the civic authorities had begun sewer construction, giving employment only to married ratepayers.

The Eagle Knitting Company has decided to erect a large factory in the east end, the present one being too small. The Canadian Westinghouse Company was reported to have received large orders for machinery for the Vancouver Power Company and for the Hamilton Heating Company of Hamilton. At the civic elections, two permanent improvement by-laws were carried, one for hospital improvements and one for sewers. The Frost Wire Fence Company held a convention of its agents, 200 in number, during the month.

The carpenters and bricklayers have made demands for increased pay, while the printers have secured a raise. Nearly every trade union in the city has contributed a sum of money to the Hamilton Sanitarium for consumptives, situated on the mountain. The amounts ranging from $5 to $100.

The scarcity of houses to rent is not as great as last season.

Many civic officials have asked increases in salary, policemen, firemen, ward foreman, magistrate and others. These

were all referred to a special committee.

Caledonia, near Hamilton, is securing natural gas at 25c. per 1,000 feet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was a great shortage of hogs for the packers. During the latter part of the month hogs sold on the market at $7 per 100 lbs. Dressed pork was $9 to $9.35 per 100 lbs. Beef was plentiful as well as other meats. Prices were as follows:—

Best beef	6c to 6½c per lb
Second quality	5c to 5½c per lb
Third quality	4c to 5c per lb
Lamb	10½c to 12c
Mutton	6c to 8c
Veal	8c to 9½c

Other commodities sold as follows:—

Potatoes, per bag	85c to $1.00
Onions, per bushel	65c to 75c.
Onions, per basket	25c.
Beets, carrots and parsnips (per basket)	15c.
Yellow turnips, per bushel	25c. to 30c.
Cabbage, per dozen	30c. to 50c.
Cabbages, each	5c. to 8c.
Artichokes, per basket	25c.
Celery, per dozen	25c. to 60c.
Oyster plant, per bunch	5c.
Lettuce, per dozen	40c.
Parsley, per dozen	40c.
Eggs, per dozen	25c. to 35c.
Butter, per lb	22c. to 25c.

Manufacturing.—At the beginning of the month, the Copeland, Chatterson Company advertised in Hamilton for bindery girls for the Brampton factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—While there was more or less building going on all winter, especially since the weather has been so mild, working men in the building trades were not as well employed as in previous months, with perhaps the exception of some inside workers, such as plumbers, painters, &c. Bricklayers and carpenters were fairly well employed. Painters, paperhangers and plumbers had a busy month, but builders' labourers were slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were very slack and many shops closed down, but this is usual at this season. Coremakers, stovemounters and jewellers also were slack. Engineers metal polishers, sheet, metal workers and horseshoers had an active month, and electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and boilermakers had fair employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers, polishers, pattern makers and coopers had a fair month. Carriage and wagon workers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, &c. were active. Job men, ad. men and machine operators all received an increase in wages. Lithographers reported a dull month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a slack month. Garment workers were very busy and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a fair month.. Butchers were active Cigar makers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and clerks had fair employment. Broom makers, delivery drivers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers reported an active month.

Transport.—All steam railway workers were fairly well employed. There was little work for ship labourers, and longshoremen, and, on account of the mild weather and absence of ice, many men usually employed at this time of the year were idle. Teamsters, cabmen and expressmen had a fair month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Employment was generally active, the building trades reporting a fair month. Work on the new Bertram foundries was progressing. Employees of the axe factory, glove factory and clothing factory were well employed. Two hundred clothing workers at the Grafton Company's factory received a reduction in the work week of from 52 hours to 49 hours, with no corresponding reduction in wages.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J.C. Watt, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of a few unskilled workmen, labour was fairly well employed during January. The iron trades, except at the stove works, were busy and prospects favourable. The Matthews Packing Co., was unable to secure a sufficient supply of hogs and was forced to run under capacity. Merchants reported trade dull during the first half of the month but much better towards the close.

The Ministerial Alliance of Brantford has started a movement for the early closing of stores on Saturday nights, A committee was appointed to interview retail merchants doing business in the centre of the city, asking them (1) if they were favourable to an early closing movement; and (2) what hour for closing they would, suggest. Three objected decidedly to the idea of early closing, 8 thought business should cease at 8 o'clock, 18 at 12 at 9-30, 14 at 10, 4 at 10-30, 7 at 11 and 1 at 11-30 o'clock. The committee regard the hours worked on Saturday as being 'excessive and unnecessary and not in keeping with the spirit of the age'. They recommend 'that every lawful means be used to inaugurate and continue by discussion, education and moral suasion and mutual agreement, a movement in this city leading to the shortening of hours of labour in retail stores.' A strong resolution endorsing the movement was passed by the Trades and Labour Council.

The water works department shows surplus earnings for 1905 of $27,345.36, as compared with $25,766.38 last year. The number of consumers increased by 20 and 670,000,000 gallons were pumped, an increase of 36,000,000 gallons over last year.

The Verity Plough Co. Relief Association held its annual meeting on Jan. 23. The secretary presented the following report:—

Sick benefits paid during 1905	$813.92
Two death claims	60.00
Visiting officer's salary	32.52
Balance on hand	447.76

The total number of claims paid amounted to 1650. Every employee is a member. Those earning $1.00 per day or less, pay 20c. per month, and receive when sick or disabled $1.15 per week. Those earning over $1.00 per day, pay 50c. per month and are entitled to receive $3.00 per week.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Except at the stove works, active conditions prevailed. Three of the large factories were very busy, overtime being worked. Some difficulty was experienced in getting steel from the mills. The Waterous Engine Works Company had another firm making castings for it, its foundry not being large enough to supply the demand. The plough factories were working overtime. The Massey-Harris Company is employing at present about 700 men; The Cockshutt Plough Co., about 400; The Verity Plough Co., 400, The Waterous Engine Works, 500 and the Adams Wagon Co., about 100. Prospects for a busy season in all these factories are bright.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. has filed plans for a new line from Woodstock to Niagara Falls, via Brantford and Hamilton. No announcements with regard to the time at which the road will be started, has as yet been made.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were dull, bricklayers, masons, lathers, and plasterers being idle, although some found odd jobs. Carpenters and joiners were actively employed; many of those working outside in the summer are now working in the factories. House painters and paperhangers were dull, but those employed in factories in the majority of cases were busy. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders on stove plate work found trade dull, but in nearly all the other factories, and especially at the Malleable Iron works, moulders were busy. Coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, buffers,

polishers, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, and horseshoers were active. Stove mounters had a dull month. Blacksmiths were busy and in some cases very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had an average month and trade on the whole was satisfactory. Butchers found trade somewhat quiet. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a busy month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active. Furriers reported a quiet month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers and street railway employees were actively employed. Teamsters, draymen and expressmen had a steady month.

Unskilled labour.—A few unskilled labourers were unemployed and will probably remain so for a short time. This however, is usual at this season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—A scarcity of houses exists and the Board of Trade and other citizens will put forth efforts to remedy matters this year. The mills and factories were running steadily and few men were idle.

Woodstock.—A number of labourers from England were out of employment. Some were employed on civic work, and others were being supported by the local churches.

There are good prospects of another industry locating here to manufacture screens, bag holders and clothes props; local capitalists control the patents.

Dunnville.—A citizens' meeting was held to discuss the gas question. A plan for municipal ownership with gas at 10c. per 1,000 ft. (instead of 25c. as is charge now) is meeting with much suppor The owner of a well has offered to suppl gas at 10c. per 1,000 feet.

GUELPH, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, r ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during Janua showed considerable variation in d ferent trades and also as compared wi the previous month. The mildness of t weather, especially in the latter part the month, seriously affected some lin especially the carriage and stove wor and the dry goods trade. Facto workers, except in noted lines, had active month, but there were consid able numbers of unemployed men w usually do outdoor work. The lack snow and ice affected some branches employment, but also made possi other work, though not enough to balan the slackness. The short special cour at the O.A. College during the mo were largely attended and filled the boa ing houses.

Retail trade was dull, especially in d goods lines.

The Guelph Co-operative Associat declared a dividend of 5 per cent on t capital stock and a dividend on purcha in 1905 to shareholders of 8 per cent. a to non-shareholders of 4 per cent.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Agriculture.—Farmers in the distr stall-feed large numbers of cattle a also raise many hogs, which work f nishes considerable employment at t season of the year.

*Railroad construction and employm —*Work on the Guelph to Goderich tension of the C.P.R. was at a stand during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

Building trades.—The building tra had little work during the month, a though the digging of a foundation fo

house was noted as very unusual. Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers and stone cutters had a very dull month, with a few odd jobs. Carpenters, painters, plasterers and plumbers also had a quiet month, employment chiefly consisting of the finishing of last season's work and repairs.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades had an active month on sewing machines, hardware, piano plates, &c., but work on stove plates was very dull, owing to the mild weather. Iron moulders were actively employed in three shops. A quiet month was reported from two stove shops and a very dull month from another. Machinists and helpers had a good month. Tube mill employees were well employed, being on two shifts.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had, on the whole, a good month, although in some lines the weather was against the sale of their goods. Piano workers and organ workers were busy, especially so for January. Woodworkers reported an active month. Upholsterers had a dull month but better than is usual for January. Carriage workers were active, but the season for cutters is over, with small sales and in large stocks. All present work is spring goods.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a busy month. Under an agreement previously noted, a shortening of hours took place in this trade on January 1. The original agreement called for 9 hours a day on this date, but under an arrangement made between the I.T.U. and the Ontario Press Association, 8½ hours will be worked until July 1, 1907, when the 8 hour day comes into effect. On January 13, a strike occurred, owing to the posting of notices by employers of an 8½ hour work day on Saturday, which the men claimed was a violation of the agreement in that for some years Saturday had always been an 8 hour day and one of the terms of the arrangement was that it should remain so. The employers claimed that 8½ hours for 6 days in the week was the arrangement. The men were ordered to return to work and did so on January 16, pending action by the International Typographical Union.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a quiet month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and cigarmakers were well employed. Ice cutters in the early part of the month were busy and filled a number of ice houses, but the open weather destroyed the crop, leaving some houses without their supply.

Miscellaneous.— Barbers, hotel employees and delivery employees had a busy month, caused by a large attendance at the O. A. College. Textile workers were actively employed, but Brussels weavers reported employment dull.

Unskilled labour.—There was little demand for this class of labour and a very dull month was reported. About 40 applications were received for one vacant position worth $8 per week. There were also a considerable number of Italians waiting for the opening of spring for sewer and railroad construction, &c.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Negotiations were under way for the establishment of a factory to manufacture a patent platform gear for heavy wagons, &c.

BERLIN, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during January was more favourable than during the previous month and fully up to what usually prevails at this season of the year. The demand for and supply of labour was fairly well balanced, but there were men available for additional employment. Among the new industries about to locate here are two, or possibly three furniture factories, a rubber factory and a soap factory. During the month, the Bank of Toronto opened a branch in the Walper block.

On January 19, a conference of county and township councillors, to consider the

telephone situation, took place in Berlin. A petition was drawn up, to be endorsed by all town councils and boards of trade, urgin the Ontario Government to take the question of the establishment of a provincial telephone system into immediate consideration.

The board of trade decided to ask other boards to co-operate in seeking amendments to the Municipal Act giving municipalities power to fix hours of voting on by-laws, so that workingmen will have an opportunity to cast their votes without losing time, and also to allow officers of joint-stock companies the right to vote on the companys' property.

On January 4, the fourth annual complimentary concert of the firm of Williams Green & Rome Co., and the members of the travelling staff was given to the employees. On the afternoon of January 5, the fourth annual public meeting of the employees was held.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet and railroad transportation normal. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the labour market was free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Dullness prevailed in the agricultural industry.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing in many branches was very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The weather prevented outdoor work generally, and bricklayers, stonemasons, builders' labourers, &c. had little work. Carpenters, however, were better employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers and electrical workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Normal conditions of employment prevailed, with demand and supply fairly well balanced.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Among journeymen tailors, trade was dull, but garment workers were all working full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butche and meat cutters had a busy mont Cigar makers were fully employed.

Leather trades.—Employees were wor ing full time with orders ahead.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a fa month. Broom makers were worki overtime and there was a demand f additional labour. There was a tenden toward an over supply of rubber worke for the work on hand. Shirt and coll workers were working full time wi orders ahead, and the demand for labo was fully absorbing the supply.

Unskilled labour.—There was lit demand for this class.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRIC

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, Correspondent, ported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOU MARKET.

The general condition of the labo market during January was not as vourable as in December. Owing to t exceptionally open weather, there w no work in the cutting and storing of i Excavation for the erection of hous was commenced, giving employment labourers. Wholesale and retail m chants reported business quiet, especia among dry goods and gents' furnishe who were selling their winter goods reduced prices. The public school bo granted increase in salaries to the tea ers of from $15 to $100, making a to increase of $290 for 1906. Typograp ical Union No. 139, signed an agreem with their employers, which chang their hours of labour from 9 to 8½ day, commencing January 1, 1906 a to continue to 1907 when they will w 8 hours per day. Four employers a 23 hands were affected.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were b feeding cattle and marketing produ for which they received the follow prices:—

Wheat, per bushel	77c.
Barley, per bushel	37c. to 40c.
Oats, per bushel	32c.
Peas, per bushel	65c.
Flour, per cwt	$2.40.
Eggs, per dozen	23c.
Butter, per lb	23c.
Honey, per quart	35c.
Potatoes, per bag	$1.00.
Apples, per bag	65c. to 85c.
Live hogs, per cwt	$6.80.
Beef, per cwt	$5.50 to $7.
Chickens per pair	60c. to 75c.
Hardwood, per cord	$7.00.
Hay, per ton	$6 to $7.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing stablishments were active. The cloth- ng factories were very busy.

Railroad construction and employment. –Track repairing was the only work arried on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in the uilding trades were quiet. Plumbers nd gas fitters had an active month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding ades.—Iron moulders, boilermakers and elpers were busy. A gang of linemen as engaged in the city during the month, utting in new poles and wires for the elephone company. Blacksmiths and orseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers nd polishers were active. Carriage and agon makers reported a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers ere busy, especially ad. setters and job ands owing to an increase in advertising.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors nd garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, onfectioners, butchers and cigar makers ere active.

Leather trades.—These trades reported ade active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and elivery employees were busy. Hotel nd laundry workers were in demand.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, en- neers, firemen and trainmen reported ork quiet. Cab drivers, draymen and amsters were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour ad a dull month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Clinton.—The Knitting Factory commenced work in its new and larger building.

St. Mary's.—Merchants reported a good business. The Maxwell foundry was running and during the month shipped 450 lawn mowers to London, England.

Palmerston.—The water works by-law, which was voted on, was carried by a majority of 68. The total vote polled was 212. The by-law calls for the installation of a complete water works system for fire and domestic use, with an expenditure of $35,000.

Mitchell.—The woolen mill and knitting factory were running steadily and reported business good. A number of cattle and hogs were shipped from here. The price of hogs was $6.80 per cwt.

LONDON, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF LONDON DURING 1905.

The growth of manufacturing enterprises during the latter part of 1904 and 1905, although not marked by the establishment of many new industries, shows considerable expansions among already established industries. Extensions of plant were made by 27 manufacturing establishments. There were 2 shoe factories, 2 cap factories and a glove and mitt factory started within a few months. The value of new residences for workingmen ranging from $1,500 to $400 each, amounted to $1,000,000.

The assessments departments, summing up the real estate transfers during 1905, show that there were 201 more transactions last year than in 1904, there being, in 1905, 1,172 transactions against 971 in 1904. These totalled $1,526,405 compared with $1,342,716 the year previous. The following are the figures for the entire year, and also the totals for 1904:—

Month.	Transfers.	Assessed for.	Sold for	Difference.
January	519	$57,116	$76,867	$19,751
February	51	37,556	63,313	25,751
March	105	74,439	100,253	25 814
April	132	173,563	236,903	63,340
May	132	112,007	149,878	37,871
June	109	81,642	117,206	35,564
July	99	103,929	141,126	37,202
August	91	82,192	110,035	27,843
September	103	108,108	143,290	35,182
October	133	154,753	203,320	48,567
November	91	100,936	130,854	29,918
December	67	30,825	54,360	14,535
Totals	1,172	$1,126,061	$1,529,405	$401,344
1904	971	1,081,725	1,342,716	260,991

The city auditor has compiled the following figures, showing the financial position of the city:—

Population	41,742.
Assessment per head	$467.67
Debt, per head	21.49
Total debentures now outstanding	$2,629,854.56
Sinking fund accumulations about	400,000.00
Net general debt of London, about	$2,230,000.00
Amount to be paid on debt in 1906	170,000.00
Debt charges on present assessment of $21,120,000, equal to about	9 mills on $1.
Total amount of local improvement debentures now current	557,125.46
Debt charges on local improvements to be paid in 1906	33,900.00
Number of local improvement items in which special rates are now being collected, over	30,000.00

As a railroad centre, London has 4 trunk lines enteringt he city, the G.T.R. C.P.R., M.C.R. and Père Marquette Ry., also 3 branch lines of the G.T.R. The G.T.R. during the past year double-tracked its line from London to Sarnia, a distance of 63 miles, and contemplates spending about $1,000,000 in the city during the year in new stations, freight sheds, elevating tracks, &c. The London and Port Stanley branch of the Père Marquette is owned by the city and leased to the Père Marquette Co., and netted the city through percentage of earnings and lease $18,175 in 1905.

During 1905 branches of the Dominion and Sovereign banks were established and a sub-branch of the Bank of British North America was opened in the Market square, and sub-branches of the Bank of Toronto and Sovereign Bank were opened in London East. The Imperial Bank has purchased property and will fit up a branch and the Bank of Nova Scotia has leased premises for the same purpose. The Bank of Commerce is erecting a building and the Sovereign Bank is to build in East London.

Clearings for the year, as shown by a statement issued, amounted to $50,429,511. The clearings for December totalled $4,735,884. During the week ending Dec. 20, the clearings were $961,762, against $594,563 for the same week of 1904.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING JANUARY.

General labour conditions during January were quiet, although the exceptionally fine weather and absence of snow made it the best winter month for building purposes ever known in the city, building operations being continued with the loss of only a very few days. A few building permits were taken out in January, which is an unusual occurrence.

Bank clearings for the first week of January totalled $1,378,999, being $203,673 in excess of the same week last year. Wholesale trade was very active, with a large amount of spring goods going out. Almost all lines of dry goods have increased in price from 5 to 15 per cent wholesale during the past 2 months.

The job printers, on January 8, made a demand for an 8½ hour day, and, after going out on strike for 1 day, with one exception, all employers acceded to the demand. All firms are working 9 hours per day at present, the union men receiving overtime pay for the extra hours, and the others being paid as formerly.

An accident occurred on January 2 at the Richmond street crossing of the G.T.R., a freight train crashing into a street car, killing the conductor instantly and seriously injuring the motorman and one passenger who was on the rear platform.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The local market was not as well patronized by the farmers this winter as usual, owing to the absence of snow for sleighing and the rough con-

dition of the frozen roads. Eggs were cheaper this January than for some years, the prices ranging from 22c. to 28c. In the early part of the month, pork took a drop to $8.25 per hundred, but the following week went up again to $8.75 and $9.00 per cwt. Apples and potatoes were selling for 90c. per bag, chickens at 65c. to 90c. per pair; turkeys from 14c. to 15c. and geese at 10½c. per lb. Retail prices of pork increased during the month and the present prices are : roast, 15c. per lb.; tenderloins, 20c. per lb.; and bacon 20c. per lb.

Railroad construction and employment: —Negotiations have been opened between the G.T.R. Co. and the city, looking towards extensive improvements to be carried on by the Company in this city, at a cost estimated at $1,000,000, and to include a new passenger depot, new freight sheds and the elevation of its tracks throughout the city. The Company has already acquired a strip of land adjoining its track and extending across the city, making its property about 100 feet wider.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had much more work during January than usual, as a number of buildings were under way, owing to the mild weather. A considerable number however were without work. Carpenters and joiners reported trade active, with nearly all hands working. Lathers and plasterers are not doing much, as most of the work on hand was factory work. Painters had an active month, with very few men idle. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy and stonecutters and builders' labourers had about half of their number working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported trade active in the jobbing branches. On stoves, the apprentices were doing the greatest part of the work. Iron workers were busy with a quantity of work ahead. Electrical workers and linemen reported a quiet month and metal polishers and stove mounters found trade dull, and a number of hands who were laid off left the city. Sheet metal workers were busy in all branches of their trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.— Woodworkers were busy, with a large number of orders ahead. Carriage and wagon makers reported large orders for the North-west to be filled for the spring trade and all hands were working. Car builders were busy on repair work, also putting ladders on the sides of all freight cars passing through the city, this being caused by an order from the Railway Commission to protect the lives of brakemen and yardmen. Coopers reported an active month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had an active month. The difficulty which arose between the masters and men at the beginning of the month was settled and all hands were working again. Pressmen reported trade quiet, one shop which employed a night shift, having laid them off for a time.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported conditions dull, the winter slack season being on. Garment workers had a busy month, spring goods being made up. Boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The large number of townships throughout Western Ontario carrying local option by-laws on January 1 had a depressing effect on the cigar trade and conditions were quite, a number being idle. Ice cutters generally have a large part of their summer supply harvested at this time, but owing to the mild weather no ice has yet been cut, and, if conditions do not change, an ice famine may take place next summer. The Board of Health gave permission for the cutting of ice on several places where it was forbidden last year.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were busy. A number of new vats have been put in; also an outfit for stamping out soles.

Miscellaneous.—Conditions were active. Laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—The G.T.R. received, during the past few weeks, 8 mogul engines for use in Western Ontario, and, although business has not fallen off, these

engines draw larger trains, causing several train crews to be reduced to spare men. Seven more engines are yet to be delivered

Unskilled labour.—A large number of this class were out of employment, although more were working than usual at this season.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market, during January continued active, the mild weather resulting in all classes of labour being well employed. City planing mills reported the month an active one. The building trades, with the exception of bricklayers, masons and painters, were actively engaged at inside work. The various industries reported the month as being a normal one, with no special demand for labour. Business with local merchants has been quiet since the Christmas holidays. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and the relations between employers and employees continued cordial.

Stone for the erection of the Roman Catholic church arrived, and it is expected that work will be commenced early in the spring. A new flour mill will also be erected. The prospects for an active summer in the building trades for 1906 are favourable.

The railroads had a busy month; the favourable weather, however, had the effect of lengthening the trains and reducing the number of crews engaged in the transportation of freight.

The city council has extended the time agreed for the completion of the tracks of the South Western Traction Co. until June 15, It is expected, however, that cars will be running into this city from London by April 1. A force of 200 men was employed in the neighborhood of Port Stanley and the work on that section of the road was being rapidly pushed forward.

The question of abolishing the office of city tax collector was considered by the city council, but it was decided to reappoint the collector at the same salary. It was thought that one of the city banks could handle the collections and thus effect a saving of the tax collector's salary. The decision arrived at was that the city had no power to make this arrangement.

The success of the steam-heating apparatus, whereby the city hall and public library are being heated by exhaust steam from the Electric Light Co. is assured. Splendid results were obtained and the saving effected has been considerable. The Canadian Iron Foundry installed a similar system of heating.

The Board of Water Commissioners met on December 29. The annual statement showed the waterworks to be in a most prosperous condition. The water rates are the lowest in Canada and, notwithstanding this fact, the surplus earnings for the year were above $20,000. In consideration of the fact that the figures include a large expenditure for new equipment, such as pumps, filters and an addition to the present plant, the citizens are well satisfied.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Weather conditions were not favorable to the farmers and, as a result, they were not largely represented at the markets.

Manufacturing. — All establishments were running full time, with no particular rush of orders. The Canadian Iron Foundry Co. reported the month a good one. In the different railway shops conditions were normal.

Railroad construction and employment. —The Western Traction Co. was actively engaged in pushing its lines into the city from the north, and work on the trestle near the city limits has been carried on for some weeks. To the south, near Port Stanley, 200 men were working on track construction. It is stated that cars will, in all probability, be running by April 1.

Thirty men, consisting of labourers, helpers and a few skilled mechanics were laid off by the Michigan Central on January 29. The men were employed in the mechanical department. The reason

assigned for the lay-off is that, owing to the mild weather, there has not been the usual demand made on the department to keep the power in good condition, and as a result the company was enabled to get well caught up with the work. There is not much prospect of the men being reinstated before spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, cement workers and painters had a very dull month. Carpenters, joiners and gas and steamfitters were quiet. Plumbers reported employment active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers, machinists and electrical workers reported an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The different branches had a quiet month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported the month a quiet one.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, cigarmakers and bakers were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was reported well employed.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was rather quiet in most branches during January as compared with the previous month. The building trade was quiet, comparatively few men being employed. The new business college was well advanced, the brick and stone work being nearly completed. There was no special activity in any particular trade, seasonal conditions having their effect. Transportation, however, in through traffic was fairly active, but local traffic was rather dull. The sale of the assets of the Chatham Loan & Savings Co., to the Reliance Loan & Savings Co., of Ont., has been effected and now awaits the assent of the Lieut. Governor in Council to complete the transaction.

The total exports from Chatham for the quarter ending December, 1905, according to the report of the American Consul, was $71,635.74 made up as follows:—sugar beets, $33,004; clover seed, $18,550.14; hides, $457.96; flour, $1,272.30; lambs, $1,140.00; poultry, $1,000; bran, $455; scrap iron, $162; cordage machinery, $51.41; household effects, $9,727.41. The item of returned American goods was made up of two items, viz., machinery of the defunct Chatham Cordage Plant, valued at $80,700, and the tools of the American District Steam Co., valued at $1,027. The cordage machinery originally came from the United States and was sent back when the plant closed down. During the two years before its suspension this plant sent binder twine to the United States valued at $66,227,50 The American District Steam Heating Company installed the plant of the Ceatham Steam Heating Company and when it completed its work sent its tools home.

The assessment returns give the city a population of 9,629; the value of real estate $3,956,613; business assessment, $466,095; and income assessment $105,005.

The sectionmen on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway had their wages increased on the 1st of January. Foremen get an increase of 10 per cent, and the men 5 per cent. The City Council, at its meeting on the 22nd instant, raised the pay of the call firemen $2 per month. No other changes in rates of wages have been reported this month and there was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The care of stock was about all that required the attention of farmers.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in some of the factories were somewhat quiet, although most of them were running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—Only repair work was being done by the railroads.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and

plasterres, painters and paperhangers found trade dull. Plumbers and steam fitters were active, and stone cutters and builders' labourers reported trade quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and steam fitters, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were actively employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, etc., were active. Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were actively employed.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers reported trade quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade rather quiet. Clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—All persons engaged in railway transportation business were busily employed. Cab drivers and hackmen were busy, but draymen and teamsters found trade somewhat dull.

Unskilled labour.—There was little employment for unskilled labourers.

WINDSOR, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the mild weather labour was fairly well employed during January. A number of houses were still under construction. Employment in the factories was brisk in almost all lines, and there was a large gang of unskilled labourers working on tunnel construction work. The United States Steel Co. had representatives here a short time ago and renewed the options on land it held in Sandwich on the river front. Soundings have been taken along the shore in front of the property under option, with the intention of building a $10,000,000 steel plant, though nothing definite is settled. The Dominion Bank has leased premises with a view of opening up a branch here as soon as possible. Wholesalers and retailers reported the best Christmas trade in their experience, the volume of business done being very much above expectations. The police commissioners have granted a raise of pay to the policemen. Common constables will now receive $700 per year, an increase of $40 per year; sergeants will receive an increase of $50 or $800 per year instead of $750 as formerly. These increases affect 9 men. There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this section of the country have had an average crop and their produce fetched high prices on the market. A large number of farmers in the southern part of the county have gone into the raising of tobacco and are getting from 7 to 10 cents per pound for it.

In the northern part of the county corn and garden produce are chiefly raised. Several built large hot houses and find it a paying investment, as garden produce here fetches a high price and finds an additional market in the city of Detroit.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The year 1905 has been the best year the city has ever experienced in the buildings trade. There were 70 permits issued during the year; several of them were for the erection of terraces, and a large amount of repair work was done, costing in the neighborhood of $250,000.00 or $300,000.00. Indications point to a good season next year. Owing to the open winter there were very few men idle in the city, though some of the trades are only working eight hours per day. There were a few plumbers' helpers laid off, but plumbers were all working. Painters, with a few exceptions were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the iron trades were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported all members of the craft working, although trade is a little quiet.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, some of them working overtime.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel employees and laundry workers reported having been well employed.

Transport.—All engaged in railway transportation and street railway employees and expressmen were fully employed. Teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour was quiet.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT. AND

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment in the works of the Lake Superior Corporation was active during January, a sufficient number of orders in advance having been received to ensure these conditions for some time. In the lumbering camps also conditions were active. The continued mild weather, however, considerably delayed the harvesting of the ice crop, and in the building, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, and other skilled trades, the month was a quiet one. Trade, wholesale and retail, was quiet.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was better employed during January than in December, and, compared with last year, the condition from the labourers' standpoint was very much better. There were of course the usual number seeking light employment in the city who were unwilling to accept such employment as was available. Industrial activity continued and a new bag factory was announced. The city of Winnipeg has sent out the assistant city engineer to make a survey of Point du Bois, on Lake Winnipeg river, where it is proposed to develop hydro-electric power and transmit to the city. The main object of the project is to supply cheaper power for industrial purposes. There was no special activity in any particular trade, January and February being usually the quietest months of the year. Business activity continued, but in the retail trade there were a number of failures. In one instance, the cause was severe competition, and another large retailt establishment decided to close for the same reason. The smaller failures were largely among those who started without sufficient capital or without the necessary experience. No changes in wages of material importance were reported. An important delegation of men, representing the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees, had a meeting with the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., with a view to a general advance of wages on the lines of that Company between the lakes and the Pacific Coast. During the month the majority of the printers brought into Winnipeg to take the place of members of the typographical union who went on strike some time ago to enforce an agreement for the adoption of the 8-hour day, left their employ and became members of the said Union. The employers stated that they were able to get enough men to keep their plants moving. The clerks and workmen n connection with the stores department of the C.P.R. went out on strike. In December, the clerks were given notice that the audit department would, in the course of a few months, be moved to Montreal. Out of sympathy with the clerks, or auditors, the whole of the staff of the department ceased work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Up to the present time there have been delivered to railway

points over 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is considered probable that the estimate of 85,000,000 bushels will be exceeded.

Lumbering. — Lumbering and the taking out of cordwood were very active in the timber areas adjacent to Winnipeg. The employment agents stated that they could not fill all orders fo choppers, who were being paid $1.00 per cord. Lumber prices have stimulated lumbering through out the West and there was, in consequence, a very marked strengthening in the demand for experienced men.

Railway construction and employment.— Considerable interest was aroused regarding the contracts for the construction of large sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is now almost certain that the present year will be a record one in the volume of construction work. The C.P.R. Co. during the coming season will extend its line westward from Saskatoon. This line, it was stated, will be built to meet the line running east from Wetaskiwin and will become the direct line to Edmonton. The Pheasant Hills branch may also be built through Saskatoon. Work on the Yorkton branch will be cont nued beyond Shebo, the road running in the direction of the region of the Quill Lakes. The Teulon branch will be extended in the direction of Icelandic river, and the Winnipeg Beach train will be run along the lake shore to Gimli.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Fine open weather has prevailed during the winter months so far, and a certain amount of outdoor work was steadily proceeding. In every branch of the building trades there was relatively more work being carried on in Decembe and January than in any previous year. The prospects for the trades during the coming season are bright. Last year, the most optimistic estimates were more than realized, but, in spite of this fact, the number of men who immigrated to Winnipeg was quite equal, and in some cases, more than equal, to the demand. This year the building permits are being issued in larger volume than in 1905, and it is very probable that the Canadian Northern Railway Co. will this year erect new repair shops at a cost of approximately $750,000. and also a new depot to cost a still greater amount. Another large structure decided upon is a Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Boniface, to cost $250,000. Many other very important commercial buildings were already being commenced.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades had a quiet month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Quietness prevailed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades reported conditions quiet.

Clothing trades.—These trades were active.

Tobacco and food preparation.—An active month was reported.

Leather trades.—The leather trades found trade active.

Miscellaneous. — The miscellaneous trades had, on the whole, a busy month.

Transport.—Those engaged in transportation were actively employed.

BRANDON, MAN. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during January in the labour market, both skilled and unskilled were dull. In a few cases carpenters and plasterers were still working on inside jobs, but there were no special evidence of activity in any trade with the exception of the transport service on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways. Retail and wholesale trade was very active especially during the holiday season. The cash trade seemed to be much larger than usual and daily sales in the retail stores greatly increased. The same report was received from other sections of the west, and it reflects the general prosperity. The merchants of the province were never in better condition than at present, and, with the opening of the

spring trade, they expect to largely increase their sales. The good business conditions prevailing are largely due to the splendid crops and the increased population of Brandon and the provinces. The mechanics employed in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's shops at Brandon were working nine hours a day in place of ten hours formerly. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The special cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company devoted to the dissemination of information relating to 'good seed and clean farms,' started from Brandon on Monday, January 8th, 1906, on its mission through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Three cars composed the train, two first class coaches for lecturing and demonstration purposes, and the third for living accommodation. The lecture cars are fitted up practically alike so that the same programme may be carried out in each at the different stopping places. There will be room in each car for about one hundred persons. The fitting has been carried out with the object of demonstrating or illustrating the lectures, showing the advantages of using high class seed and the benefits that accrue from the application of approved methods for the prevention of smut. A very interesting illustration shows the proportion of good seed and of shrunken seed in various standard qualities. The good and poor seed in each lot are shown in glass tubes; together with this illustration will be shown wheat of three weeks' growth from selected and unselected seed, both having been planted in rich black loom, and also in sand. All the varieties of grains grown at the Experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head are shown. Pressed and mounted specimens of all noxious weeds that thrive throughout Western Canada are displayed where they may be freely examined by visitors. In conjunction are shown collections of the seeds that have caused so serious a loss to the crops of 1905. The following compose the staff of lecturers on the train: Mr. S. A. Bedford, Experimental Farm, Brandon; Mr. Angus McKay, Indian Head; Mr. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont., Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa, Ont.; The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Sask., Mr. T. N. Wilting and others.

Railroad construction.—Two survey parties of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's field force returned to Edmonton on Saturday evening, after having spent the summer in the North. A Grand Trunk Pacific Railway survey party is at present engaged in taking levels on an entrance into the city. The line surveyed will be a preliminary one, constructed for the purpose of providing information to be used in connection with the proposed spur from the company's main line to the city.

Other industries.—The flour mills were running with double staffs. Planing mills and sash and door factories reported business very good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and builders' labourers were slack. There were a few carpenters and plasterers working, but stone cutters were idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers, employment was fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers found employment somewhat slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and boot and shoemakers reported employment fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice handlers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were all well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, leather workers, saddlers and curriers were somewhat slack.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, laundry workers and furriers were all busily employed.

Transport.—Men engaged in the transport service of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern were fairly busy. Passenger traffic on both of these railways continued heavy. Freight-handlers, teamsters and draymen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was a surplus of unskilled labour in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A meeting of the executive committee of the union of Manitoba Municipalities was called to take place in Winnipeg, on January 9, 1906, for the discussion of matters to be brought before the legislature at the approaching session.

At *Yorkton* on the 1st of January not more than 50 per cent. of the crop had been moved; there is 250,000 bushels of grain in the elevators awaiting shipment, and large quantities are in store in places other than elevators. In some districts tributary to Yorkton it was stated that not more than 10 per cent. of the crop had been marketed.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For the season of the year labour was generally well employed during January. Cold and stormy weather caused a stoppage of building operations and other outdoor work during the last two weeks of the month. A large oatmeal mill is to be erected here this year which will give employment to a number of men and create a demand for oats and other grains. January is generally the quietest month in the year and stocking is the rule. This year was no exception. The retail stores were fairly busy; the cold helped the clothing stores to dispose of their winter goods. The railways were not so busy as last month. There was one strike here during the past month which lasted four days. The plumbers claimed that the employers were not living up to an agreement previously entered into. A strike ensued, resulting in favour of the men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers were busy marketing produce. There was a feeling of dissatisfaction at the prices obtained. This feeling is finding expression in the formation of *Farmers' associations.* At Okotoks farmers comtemplate building a flour mill and consuming their own produce, also handling lumber and other commodities which can be taken in exchange for oats, flour, bales of hay, etc., by the mining and lumber companies in East Kootenay.

Fishing.—Large quantities of whitefish are being caught in the Northern districts and shipped east.

Lumbering.—The lumber companies were busy.

Manufacturing.—The different manufacturing establishments were working full time.

Mining.—Coal-mining was very busy. A new company is making preparations for starting operations in the Knee Hill district, expecting a railway there in the near future. Prices of coal in Calgary, notwithstanding its proximity to the coal mines, are as follows:—

Soft coal from Lethbridge	$5.75 per ton
Soft coal from near Edmonton	$5.75 per ton
Soft coal various points near Lethbridge	$5.75 per ton

About three years ago the same coal was sold here for $5 per ton and the cost of mining has not increased in the meantime. Semi-anthracite coal from Banff Head is dearer, and costs as follows:—

Furnace coal	$7 per ton
Stove coal	$7 per ton
Nut coal	$6 per ton

There is a very good coal, mined about 60 miles north-west of here, which, for want of railway facilities, is hauled in by wagon and retails at $7 and even $8 per ton. The Western Oil and Coal Co. has under consideration the construction of a pipe line from its oil wells near the international boundary to the town of Macleod, a distance of about 40 miles, establishing storage tanks and a refinery at that place and making it its distributing point.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades generally were quiet. There was a fair amount of work in sight, but weather conditions prevented its being done. This applies to bricklayers, masons, stone cutters, builders' labourers, carpenters, lathers and plasterers. Plumbers were not quite so busy as might be expected.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal trades conditions were active among moulders. machinists and steam engineers. Electric workers and linemen found employment quiet. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy, and some very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking establishments were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were satisfactorily employed, with boot and shoe workers busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers nd confectioners were busy, with butchers and meat cutters only fairly so. cemen were busily employed storing upplies for the coming season. Cigar akers were actively employed.

Leather trades.—Employees in these ades found satisfactory employment.

Miscellaneous trades.—Barbers, clerks, enographers, delivery employees, hotel nd restaurant employees, theatre employees, and laundry workers were all isy.

Transport.—All engaged in the transort business were fairly well employed uring the month; the same statement pplies to draymen and teamsters.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is not very well employed, but conditions were about as active as at this seaon in any past year.

NELSON, B.C. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during January was active while the prospects for general prosperity were brighter than at the beginning of any year for the past four years.

There has been no changes in either the hours of labour or rates of wages during the month, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At the general meeting of the Yale Kootenay Ice Co., Ltd., held at Nelson, B.C., the regular dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. Although considerable money had been expended in improvements during the year. It was decided that all the available ground on the company's farm at Mirror Lake, be utilized for growing garden produce to defray the cost of further improvements and the further planting of fruit trees.

Mining.—Mining generally was in a prosperous condition. The St. Eugene Silver-lead mine, at Moyie, B.C. was the first to pay a dividend this year, $70,000 being, on January 8th, distributed among the shareholders, making a total of considerably over half a million paid to date in dividends. It has now fully recovered from the inconvenience and loss caused by fire last fall and has a full force in its employ of about 320 men.

The Ymir Gold Mining Co., sustained a loss by fire on the 4th instant, its general store building and stock having been totally destroyed. The loss was about $12,000, partially covered by insurance.

The cook and bunk house at the Queen Mine, situated near Salmo, B.C., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 10th instant; the clothing and effects of the workmen, about 17 in number, and the cook-house outfit and supplies were a total loss. No serious delay in the work at the mine occurred as another adjacent building was secured and occupied.

The McMillan and Robinson group of iron claims have been bonded to St. Paul and Cleveland capitalists for $75,000. The group consists of seven claims, with three well defined veins from nine o twelve feet in width, the iron being high grade specular hematite and free from phosphorus and titanium. The new

owners will begin active operations about the first of June, 1906; their plans include the construction of a mono-rail line from the mines to Crawford Bay on Kootenay Lake. It is estimated that $150,000 will be expended next summer in development and in providing transportation from the mines to Crawford Bay, where the manufacture of steel will be commenced as soon as possible. These works will furnish employment to a large number of men and will add to the permanent prosperity of the Kootenay district, and of Nelson, the latter being the natural supply point for these mines and works.

An increase in Great Northern Railway rates on the Kaslo and Slocan branch from Sandon and intermediate points to Kaslo of $1.50 per ton on ore, recently went into effect. The "Lucky Jim" zinc property, the largest producing zinc mine in Canada, is situated on this branch and is some distance from any other transportation facilities. The Frank zinc smelter, the first zinc smelter to be operated in Canada, which gives employment to a large number of men, and the zinc reduction works at Kaslo, employing about twelve men are also affected. The through rates are not affected by the local increase, and thus American capital and labour receive the profits for transportation and treatment of raw Canadian products. An appeal has been made to the Great Northern freight department, but no relief had been granted up to the closing week of the month. An appeal will be made to the Railway Commission for redress.

Smelting.—The smelters at both Trail and Nelson were well supplied with ore and in a prosperous condition, while requisite improvements are being made at the latter plant, and a new furnace "The Blanchard," the first of its kind in use in British Columbia, was blown in at the Pilot Bay smelter on the 12th instant, and is giving increased employment at Ainsworth, the pioneer silver-lead camp of the district.

Lumbering.—The fifth annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association was held in Nelson on the 8th instant. The meeting was an unusually successful one both in attendance and in the harmonious conclusions arrived at by the many delegates present. Some twenty-five incorporated companies were represented at the meeting, their total capitalization amounting in the aggregate to over two millions of dollars. Officers were elected for the year and a great deal of routine work rushed through, the chief business of the meeting being the discussion of prices, railway rates and the market outlook. The changes in the price list agreed upon, according to the secretary, were of minor importance, but the stock now at the mills and yards in the territories being small, an advance on all prices may be made in March.

Railroad construction and employment.—The burning out on the 8th instant of the armatures on the street cars in the city of Nelson caused a suspension of the service until new armatures could be secured from the east.

Other industries.—The city of Nelson has one hundred and five (105) men employed on the construction of the new electric plant and the expectation is that by the 1st of July, 1906, the citizens will be using their own light from the new plant.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING 1905.

Activity in the building and other trades in this city and district during 1905 greatly exceeded that of 1904; consequently the number of men employed in 1905 was in excess of the preceding year. The lumber trade was also in excess of that of last year, all the older mills and a number of new ones being steadily engaged manufacturing lumber and shingles to supply the local, Manitoba and North-west Markets. The latter markets are increasing every

year and are very satisfactory ones for the lumber men for the reason that returns therefrom are very prompt. The Fraser river saw mills, situated about 2 miles from New Westminster, which were recently put in operation, are at present busily engaged loading the ship "Weatherfield" with lumber for Australia, 61 men (all white, except about 10 Hindoos) being on the pay roll. It is expected that in a short time this number will be largely increased, as at present only one side of the mill, which is one of the largest on the coast, is fitted up, and the management has been compelled to run the mill twelve and a half hours per day in order to carry out its agreement with the ship's agent. Another ship is expected in shortly, so that the outlook for this mill is very encouraging. Transportation between this city and these mills is badly needed as a large number of men employed there reside in this city. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's branch between this city and Westminster Junction connects this industry with the city, but the train schedule does not correspond with the working hours of the men, consequently it is of little use to the mill employees. The matter has been taken up by the Board of Trade and the city council of this city with a view of having the B. C., Electric Railway Company build a line to the mill or make arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to operate the line to the junction by electricity. The matter is now under consideration and no doubt some satisfactory arrangement will be made in the near future.

Among new industries established during 1905 may be mentioned the Fraser River tannery at South Westminster, which began operations on the sixth of January this year. The hides for this industry are received from all parts of the district, and from parts along the Canadian Pacific Railway as far east as the prairie. Heretofore the bulk of this raw material has been going to the big tanneries of San Francisco, but producers are already realizing the advantage of shipping hides to the local factory. The Windsor Canning Company of this city is another new and very important industry which has recently started operations here. The curing and salting of herring is also a very important new industry, the herring are brought from Nanaimo, near which place they abound, on scows of fifty tons capacity, to the factory on Lulu Island in this city where they go through the different processes necessary for curing, etc., a large export trade is being worked up with China and Japan and the demand is already greater than the supply. Orders have also been received from Montreal and other points east, so that the business is already on a satisfactory basis.

The customs returns for the port of New Westminster for the twelve months ending December 30, 1905, were as follows:—

Imports dutiable	$545,594.00
Imports free	333,802.00
Total	$879,396.00
Duty collected	$170,911.56
Other revenue	318.30
Total	$171,229.86
Exports, domestic	$3,841,148.00
Exports, foreign	44,186.00
Total	$3,885,334.00

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING JANUARY.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of January was exceptionally good for the season of the year and showed no falling off in this respect from the previous month; generally speaking, however, the supply of labour was equal to the demand.

Transportation companies reported business active, large shipments of machinery being received during the month at the B. C., Electric Railway Company's works. Orders have just been received which will keep them going steadily all the year. Sixteen passenger cars are to be built and distributed as follows:—Eight double truck cars of the modified Narragansett type for the Westminster branch, two large cars for the Victoria branch, four 20-foot single truck cars and two double truck. In addition to these, several

freight cars will be added to the rolling stock. All the passenger cars will be handsomely furnished in mahogany, rosewood and maple.

Retail merchants reported the past christmas and new year trade the best in several years past and the business for the month of January better than the corresponding month last year.

The Reeves' Convention, which has been in session in this city for some days, adjourned on the 9th instant after deciding to affiliate with the new union of B. C., municipalities. The Reeves' Association has been in existence for about seven years, during which time it has rendered good service to the districts, representing the province at large, its members meeting together annually and discussing the wants of the different communities and bringing those wants before the proper parties.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Considerable activity prevailed in the sale of farming lands to parties in Manitoba and the North-west who are attracted by the climate of British Columbia. During the week ending January 16th the lowest temperature recorded in New Westminster was 28 degrees above zero, or 4 degrees below freezing point.

Fishing.—Condition on the Fraser River were very dull, after one of the most successful seasons for both canners and fishermen in the history of the industry.

Lumbering.—This industry was exceptionally active, with all mills working full time and the prospects for the coming season of the brightest.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All employed in these trades were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were actively employed, but other tradesmen found employment scarce.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—With the exception of car builders and shingle weavers all engaged in these trades were only partially employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were actively employed, but bookbinders were not so well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were actively employed; with boot and shoe makers, work was not so abundant.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were actively employed, but cigar makers were slack.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Miscellaneous trades.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and laundry workers were comparatively quiet.

Transport.—There was a dearth of employment in all branches with the exception of the street car service.

Unskilled labour.—There was little or no employment for this class.

VANCOUVER, B.C. AND DISTRICT

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during 1905 was very active, there being a greater demand for workmen than at any previous period in the history of Vancouver. This was accounted for in part by the fact that the population increased at a rapid rate.

Clearing house returns for 1905 showed an approximate increase of 20 per cent, the amount being $88,460,391 in 1905 compared with $74,029,902 in 1904. The amount for December of last year was $8,594,703 compared with $6,300,64[illegible] in the same month of 1904.

The shipping trade was very satisfactory. The outlook for 1906 is favourable. The steamer Duneric is now on route from the United Kingdom and will go into service as an ore carrier between Ladysmith and Prince of Wales Island. Her handling appliances were specially designed for quick despatch and she has a capacity of 5,000 tons of ore.

The weather during January was very unfavourable and outdoor trades, such

as the building trades, practically suspended work. The month, in this connection compared unfavourably with the same period of last year.

Real estate prices continued to increase.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade during 1905 was fairly good. Early in the year, however, a large number of mills shut down, owing to lack of orders. Later, trade conditions, both locally and in the foreign markets, improved. About 70 per cent. of the trade of British Columbia mills came from the new provinces. Manitoba and the Territories. The building boom at Winnipeg did not increase operations in the mills to any great extent, as a large percentage of the lumber used there was American product. The outlook for the coming season is very bright and authorities estimated that the billion foot mark will be reached. This estimate is based on the fact that extensive railroad construction will be carried on. Prices have risen from $1 to $1.50 per 1,000 feet. Logs delivered at the mills range from $5.50 to $9 per 1,000 feet. If the weather continues wet prices will rise still higher. New logging plants were being installed at a number of plants to meet the demand.

Mining.—The manager of the Alaska Smelting & Refining Co., stated that 360 tons of ore per day were now being smelted at Hadley, Prince of Wales Island, and that prospects were good. The matte goes 50 per cent. copper.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters reported trade dull owing to the wet weather. Plumbers were very busy. Builders' labourers were very quiet and only about half a dozen stonecutters were employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers and coremakers had a fair month. Machinists and engineers reported a quiet month. Electrical workers had a quiet month with a surplus of men. The electrical workers had no report to give concerning the difference between the telephone operators' auxiliary and the telephone company. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had fair employment, with good prospects. Upholsterers also had a fair month. Coopers and car builders were busy, the latter on electric tram cars. Shingle weavers stated that the demand for men was only fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were well employed with no men idle.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade only fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very active, but there was no demand for extra men. Cigar makers reported trade conditions good and prospects fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. There was no demand for clerks and stenographers, but hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, with the exception of bartenders, reported a good demand.

Transport.—The transportation companies, both land and sea, reported traffic good. Employees also reported plenty of work among all classes except stevedores of whom there were a number of men idle.

VICTORIA, B.C. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment throughout January was fair, being much better than for the corresponding month of last year. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Tourist hotel provided employment for a large number of mechanics. About 25 per cent. of the structural work was completed and about 75 per cent. of the iron work was in place. The contract calls for the completion of the work by February, 1907. All the material used in the construction of this building, with the exception of the structural

iron and face pressed brick, was procured within a very short distance of Victoria. The shipbuilding industry was unusually active throughout the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The halibut fisheries were attracting much attention and a company was formed during the month to enter into the business with the object of securing control of the local markets. One hundred and forty-two tons of whale oil, valued at $17,000, were brought in from the Sechart whaling station early in the month and shipped to Glasgow. Large shipments of fertilizer and whale oil were also forwarded to San Francisco. The whaling company, finding difficulty in securing a sufficient number of barrels to meet its requirements, has decided to establish a cooperage in this city. About 80 men were employed at the station.

Lumbering.—Local mills were running full time. The Nanaimo Lumber Company has started a logging camp at Elk Bay, a point on the northern part of the Island. The camp will bring out fir logs exclusively, of which there was a scarcity reported. Loggers again petitioned the provincial government for an amendment to the law which will permit the export of logs.

Mining.—While there was no marked activity in any particular locality, development work on a large scale was in progress in many districts. The Crofton smelter, after a two-years' shut down, was again in operation.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Employment was not as general as during the previous month, yet conditions were favourable for the season of the year. Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers reported trade fair for the season, but a large number of carpenters put in about half-time. The month was dull with painters and plumbers. Stonecutters were fully employed, but with builders' labourers work was scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—General activity prevailed in nearly all branches of the metal trades. Iron moulders were fully employed; machinists and engineers reported trade good and electrical workers and linemen had a fair month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were well employed. Shipwrights and caulkers were very busy. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers had good employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers had fair employment. Carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were in demand throughout the month. Pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers reported conditions fair.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers had fair employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported fair conditions and good employment. A large number of extra clerks and delivery employees engaged for the holiday trade were on the unemployed list. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen had fair employment. Street railway men were fully employed. Cab drivers and hackmen reported a slackness in trade. Teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—At this season of the year there has always been a large surplus of this class of labour on the market and the same conditions prevail this year, but not to so great an extent as last year.

NANAIMO, B.C. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month in this district

has been quiet, with some branches dull, and no exceptional activity in any. Among business men trade was reported fair, after the holiday rush. There have been no changes reported either in hours of labour or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Among fishermen work was active, but the run of herring has been less steady than was expected; the companies, however, are expecting to make a good profit out of the season's work as the demand for cured fish was in excess of the supply, which is still increasing.

Lumbering.—The local saw mill was working steadily; important improvement s about to be made to its machinery so as to increase its capacity and enable he proprietors to be in a position to ncrease their foreign trade. There has not been much employment in the lumber camps owing to the bad weather which has prevailed, but as there is a very great demand for logs; an improvement is expected in the near future as several new camps are contemplated, nd a new saw mill is about to be built. There are plenty of men to meet present emands.

Mining.—The coal mines in this city ere working steadily and increasing heir output as fast as new workings ould be opened out. There are not any miners idle about although a large number of strangers have come to the city.

There was very little activity in the quartz mines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was not much activity in these trades except among carpenters working for the coal company, which has been making extensive improvements to plant. Plumbers reported active employment but builders' labourers found conditions dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and carriage makers reported trade quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade somewhat quiet.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were experiencing a lull in trade

Transport.—Teamsters and hackmen found indifferent employment.

Unskilled labour.—There has been scarcely any work for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The coal mines in the district, not including those located in the city, have been working steadily during the month. On the west coast of the Island, at the Whale fishing station, the coal company reported favourably and will shortly increase the capacity of the mine.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1905.

N the tables published herewith a detailed statistical return is presented ating to labour organization in Canada ring the year 1905. The tables are sed on information collected by the partment of Labour during the year, d show by industries and trades the bour organizations which were formed d dissolved during 1905, with details led relating to locality, date of organition, and other particulars.

A number of smaller tables are included he article for the purpose of analysing l further explaining the information s forth in the more detailed returns.

n collecting this information the daily ss and the trade journals of the differ central labour organizations were le constant use of, details having been obtained or verified by correspondence direct with the secretaries of unions, the organizers of the central bodies, and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information. The correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in the several cities of the Dominion were also referred to for particulars relating to the organization or dissolution of labour organizations in their respective districts.(*)

*Instances may have occurred of labour organizations in particular localities having been formed or dissolved without the fact being reported to the Department. In the case of dissolved unions, moreover, it was found in some instances difficult to obtain exact information with regard to the causes leading to the surrender of the charters. The extent of the organization and dissolution of unions in the several trades and provinces, however, is indicated with considerable accuracy in the tables.

The General Result.

The total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1905, according to the information received by the Department, was 103, and of organizations dissolved 101, leaving a net increase during the year of 2 in the number of unions in existence. Compared with the record during 1904, the returns show a falling off in activity of organization, the number of unions formed in that year being 148 and of unions dissolved 104, or a net gain of 44. During 1903 the net increase in the number of organizations was 221.

The Movement by Industries and Trades in 1905.

The following is a brief analysis, according to industries and trades of the different data classified in the tables.

Fishing.—An important event of the year was the organization of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, as a result of legislation enacted during the 1905 session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, providing means for the incorporation of local branches of the union and the holding of annual meetings composed of delegates therefrom. The first annual convention of the union, for organization and other purposes, was held at Halifax in September. Up to December 31 four stations in affiliation with the union had been organized, viz.: at Wood's Harbour, Little Harbour, Clarke's Harbour and Port Joli, N.S.(*)

Mining.—Three lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association were organized in Nova Scotia during the month of January. At Fairview, B.C., local No. 134 of the Western Federation of Miners was reported in January to have dissolved, owing to a falling-off in mining activity in the district.

Building trades.—The largest number of organizations formed was among carpenters and joiners, numbering 9, of which 7 were in affiliation with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; the same organization reported 2 local unions dissolved. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 5 organizations were formed and 1 dissolved. There was 1 union of painters formed and 2 dissolved, all being in affiliation with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. The United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam fitters reported 1 union formed and 1 dissolved.

Among stonecutters, 4 branches of the Journeymen Stonecutters Association of North America were formed, all in the Province of Quebec, one of them following on the dissolution of a union in the same branch of trade. The organization of branches of the Structural Iron Workers' International Union and the International Hod Carriers and Builders Labourers' Union, and the dissolution of a Builders Labourers' Union and of a Bridge Workers' Union, the latter in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour were also reported. The Building Trades Council of Vancouver dissolved in November.

Metal trades.—The list of unions formed included 3 locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 2 locals of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America and 1 local of each of the following: the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, the International Association of Steam Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, the Brass Moulders, Coremakers and Furnace Tenders' Union of North America, and the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers. Of the dissolved organizations were, 4 locals of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, 3 locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 2 locals of the In-

* A special article dealing with the origin and purpose of the movement for the organization of fishermen's unions in Nova Scotia, and of the conditions and circumstances which led to the passing of the legislation referred to, was published in the October, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 410. The article also contained a report of the proceedings of the annual convention held at Halifax, and of the progress of organization made up to that time. In addition, detailed information with regard to the several stations was presented. It may be stated, on information subsequently received, that station No. 4 at Port Joli, in the County of Queen's, Nova Scotia, was organized with 41 charter members, a few days prior to the holding of the convention at Halifax, with W. F. Wolfe, president, and Joshua McAdams, secretary-treasurer

national Association of Machinists, and one local of each of the following: the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. A National Union of Mounters of Firearms was dissolved at Quebec.

Woodworking and furnishing trades:—Four unions were organized, namely, a Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, a Coopers' International Union, an Interior Cabinet Finishers' Union, and a National Union of Upholsterers at Montreal. Among the dissolved unions were, 4 branches of the Carriage and Wagon Makers International Union, all in Ontario, an International Carriage Workers' Union at Montreal, a Cabinet Makers' Union, a Shingle Weavers' Union and a branch of the Amalgamation Woodworkers' International Union.

Printing and allied trades.—The International Typographical Union organized 5 branches in Canada during 1905, 5 being in localities west of Lake Superior. One branch of the Union, organized at Berlin Ont., in 1900, was reported dissolved. Other organizations formed were, a branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, a Newspaper Carriers' Union, and a Mailers Union. An allied Printing Trades Council was formed at London, Ont., and a Photo-engravers' International Union at Hamilton, Ont., was dissolved.

Clothing trades.—Four branches of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and 2 of the United Garment Workers of America were organized, and 1 of each of these organizations dissolved during 1905. In addition, a Shoemakers' Protective Association was formed, and a branch of the Canadian Federation of Garment Workers dissolved at Montreal, the members joining a local union of the United Garment Workers of America.

Leather trades.—A branch each of the Tanners and Curriers' International Union and of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers was organized, and 2 branches of the latter dissolved.

Food and Tobacco preparation.—The list of organizations formed included a Bakers' National Union, a branch of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union, 2 branches of the International Brewery Workers' Union of North America, an International Cigar Makers' Union, an International Bartenders' Union and a branch of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance. The unions dissolved were, 2 Bakers' Unions, a Hebrew Bakers' Union, a branch of the Bartenders' International League, and a Tobacco Workers' Union.

The railway service.—Five local unions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, respectively, were organized. In addition, a local of the International Order of Railway Conductors, a branch of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and a Freight Handlers' Union were formed. The number of unions dissolved totalled 48, of which 34 were branches of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, 5 were branches of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 6 were branches of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of America and 2 were branches of the Brotherhood of Freight and Baggagemen.

General transport.—Two branches, of the International Union of Longshoremen and a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were organized, and 2 locals of the International Team Drivers' Union and Delivery Men's Union dissolved.

Miscellaneous.—Two new branches, respectively, of the Journeymen Barbers International Union and of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America were organized, with a branch of the American Federation of Musicians and a Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union. A Mechanics' National Union at Hawkesbury, Ont., ceased to exist.

Unskilled labour.—Four organizations were formed and 2 dissolved, the latter being branches of the Labourers' Protective Union and the Federal Labour Union, respectively.

Trades and labour councils.—Two trades and labour councils were formed, namely at Amherst, N.S., and Medicine Hat,

Sask., and 1 at Smith's Falls, Ont., dissolved.

During the month of June, 1905, the building, metal, wood-working, printing, and clothing sections of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council were abolished as part of the District Council, but as the change was primarily a matter of internal organization, no reference has been made to it in the tables of organizations formed and dissolved during 1905*.

Aggregate Results by Industries and Groups of Trades, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

The following table will show in detail the progress of labour organizations in Canada during 1905, by industries and groups of trades, compared with the years 1904 and 1903:—

* A special article dealing with the reorganization of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, by which the building and other local councils became affiliated as sections of the District Council was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for Feb., 1904, Vol. IV, p. 793.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1903, 1904, AND 1905.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	1903		1904		1905	
	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved.
Agriculture	13	1	—	1	—	—
Fishing	1	—	—	—	5	—
Mining	13	2	14	4	3	1
Building	48	4	35	25	22	13
Metal	42	6	25	12	11	13
Woodworking	14	2	1	13	54	8
Printing	7	4	9	1	12	2
Clothing	5	2	20	3	7	4
Leather	3	2	1	—	2	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation	9	2	2	11	7	4
General Transport	61	8	21	18	18	50
Miscellaneous	32	11	14	14	6	1
General Labour	20	10	5	7	4	2
Trades and Labour Councils	8	—	5	—	2	1
	275	54	148	104	103	105

It will be seen from the table that, in most of the industries and trades, the net result has been an increase in the number of organizations in existence during the year. In the fishing and mining industries, the gain amounted to 5 and 2 organizations, respectively; in the building trades the gain was 9, in the printing trades 10, in the clothing trades 3, in the food and tobacco preparation trades 3, in the miscellaneous trades 5, and in general labour 2. There was also an increase of 1 in the number of trades and labour councils. On the other hand, the metal trades showed a net decrease of 2 and the woodworkers trades a loss of 4, the leather trades remaining unchanged with 2 unions formed and 2 dissolved. The large number of unions dissolved in the railway service, however, and especially among maintenance-of-way employees (34), caused a net loss under the heading of general transport amounting to 32.

Compared with 1904, organization was more active under the heading of fishing, woodworking, printing, leather, and food and tobacco preparation, and less active in the mining industry and in the building, metal, general transport, miscellaneous and general labour branches. The number of dissolved unions in 1905 was greater than in 1904 in the metal, printing, clothing, leather and general transport branches, and less in the remaining trades and industries.

From the standpoint of net results, the increase in the number of labour organizations in the mining industry was 2 in 1905, compared with 10 in 1904.

the building trades the increase was 9, compared with 10 in 1904; in the metal trades there was a decrease of 2 compared with an increase of 23, and in the woodworking trades a decrease of 4 compared with a decrease of 12. In the printing trades the increase in 1905 was 10, compared with 8 in 1904; in the clothing trades the increase was 3, compared with 17. The leather trades were stationary in 1905 and showed a gain of 1 in 1904. The food and tobacco preparation trades showed a gain of 3 compared with a loss of 9 in 1904. Under the heading of general transport a decrease of 32 was shown in 1905, compared with an increase of 3 in 1904. Miscellaneous trade unions were unchanged in number during 1904, but showed a gain of 5 in 1905. Unskilled labour unions increased by 2 in 1905 and decreased by 2 in 1904. Trade and Labour councils increased by 5 in number during 1904, and by 1 in 1905.

Record by months of Labour Organizations formed, 1903, 1904, 1905.

The Department secured information with regard to date of formation in the case of 94 labour organizations formed during 1905, compared with 113 during 1904, and 243 during 1903. The distribution of these organizations by months in each of these years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING, BY MONTHS, NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1903, 1904, AND 1905.

Month.	Number of Organizations Formed.		
	1903	1904	1905
anuary	25	13	18
ebruary	17	15	2
arch	39	10	9
oril	43	10	8
ay	25	14	13
ne	22	10	7
ly	21	7	7
ugust	11	11	6
ptember	9	7	7
tober	17	5	6
vember	9	9	7
cember	5	2	3

It will be seen that the month of January with a record of 18 new organizations, May with 13, and March with 9, were the most active months in the labour organization movement during 1905, April with 8, and June, July, September and November with 7 each, following in order. Compared with 1903, every month of the year showed a very marked decline in the number of organizations formed. Compared with 1904, however, the months of January, October and December were more active, and July and September presented the same record in each year, namely, 7. The remaining months showed declines which offset the above gains by a total of 20 organizations.

As in the two preceding years, there was a considerable decline in the activity of organization during the closing months of the year, approximately two-thirds of the new unions of the year being formed in the first 6 months, a proportion almost identical with that shown by the returns of the first 6 months of 1904 and 1903.

Record by Provinces, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

In the accompanying small table the number of unions formed and dissolved during the years 1904 and 1905 are set forth by provinces. It will be seen that the chief activity of the past year was in Ontario, both in the formation and dissolution of unions, the number of the latter exceeding that of the former by 17, the other provinces showing a net decrease in the aggregate number of organizations in existence during 1905 were, British Columbia, in which the number of dissolved unions was 8 and that of unions formed 4, and New Brunswick, in which the number of dissolved unions was 6 and of unions formed 5. The chief gain of the year was in Alberta, from which a record of 9 organizations formed and none dissolved was received. In Nova Scotia a net gain of of 8 organizations took place, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan each a net gain of 4 occurred, The aggregate number of organizations in existence remained unchanged in Quebec, 18 organizations having been formed and 18 dissolved during 1905.

Compared with 1904 the number of

organizations which went out of existence was about the same, namely, 101, as compared with 104, but there was a decrease of 40 in the number of organizations formed. To this decrease Quebec contributed 19, Ontario 18, Manitoba 3 and British Columbia 6, offset by gains of 3, 2 and 1 in the case of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively.

By net results the movement during 1905 was more active than in the preceding year in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but considerably less active in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1903, 1904 AND 1905.

Province.	1903		1904		1905	
	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed	Unions Dissolved
Nova Scotia	26	2	10	5	13	5
Prince Edward Island	—	2	—	—	—	1
New Brunswick	22	2	3	4	5	6
Quebec	62	11	38	15	18	18
Ontario	125	28	62	65	40	57
Manitoba	10	—	12	3	9	5
Alberta }	7	—	13	4	9	1
Saskatchewan }					5	
British Columbia	23	9	10	8	4	8
Total	275	54	148	104	103	101

Operations of Central Organizations during 1905.

The following table, based on the detailed return presented herewith of labour organizations formed and dissolved during 1905, shows the number of charters issued by certain central international labour organizations during 1905. A record also of the charters withdrawn by or returned to these organizations during the year is also given, only such unions being included in the table as the Department has secured full information concerning, and no record being made of affiliations with either of the Trades and Labour Congresses of Canada.

* Statements relating to the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada during 1904-05 appeared in the October, 1905, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at pages 432 and 439 respectively.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHARTERS ISSUED AND WITHDRAWN IN CANADA DURING 1905 BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Organization.	Number of Charters issued in Canada.	Number of charters withdrawn or returned in Canada
Mining—		
Western Federation of Miners	—	1
Building Trades—		
Bricklayers and Masons International Union	3	—
International Association of Plasterers	2	—
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	7	2
Inter. Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	1	2
United Assoc. of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers	1	3

Name of Organization.	Number of Charters issued in Canada.	Number of charters withdrawn or returned in Canada.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Assoc. of North America	4	—
Structural Ironworkers' Inter. Union	1	—
Inter. Hod Carriers and Builders Labourers' Union of America	2	—
Metal Trades—		
Iron Moulders Union of North America	2	1
Inter. Bro. of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders	—	4
Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers	3	3
Inter. Assoc. of Machinists	—	2
Inter. Assoc. of Steam Engineers	1	—
Amal. Society of Engineers	1	—
Inter. Bro. of Stationary Firemen	—	1
Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths	—	1
Inter. Bro. of Journeymen Horseshoers	1	—
Stove Mounters' Union	1	—
Brass Moulders' Union of N. America	1	—
Woodworking Trades—		
Amal. Woodworkers' Inter. Union	1	—
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Inter. Union	1	4
Coopers' Inter. Union	1	—
Printing Trades—		
Inter. Typographical Union	8	1
Inter. Bro. of Bookbinders	1	—
Photo-Engravers Inter. Union	—	1
Clothing Trades—		
Journeymen Tailors' Union of N. America	4	1
United Garment Workers of America	1	1
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America	—	1
Leather Trades—		
United Bro. of Leather Workers on Horse Goods	1	2
Tanners and Curriers Inter. Union	1	—
Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—		
Inter. Bakers and Confectioners' Union	1	2
Inter. Brewery Workers' Union of North America	2	—
Cigar Makers' Inter. Union	1	—
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance	1	—
Bartenders' Inter. League	—	1
Line Railway Service—		
Inter. Bro. of Railway Conductors	1	—
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers	5	—
Bro. of Railway Trainmen	2	—
Bro. of Railway Freight and Baggagemen of America	—	2
Bro. of Railway Carmen	1	5
Bro. of Railway Clerks	—	6
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees	5	34
General Transport—		
Inter. Team Drivers' Union	—	2
Inter. Union of Longshoremen	2	—
Amal. Society of Street and Electric Ry. Employees	1	—
Miscellaneous Trades—		
Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union	2	—
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	2	—
General Labour—		
American Federation of Labour	—	3
American Labour Union	1	—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Name and Class of Organization	Locality	Date of Organization
Fishing—		
(2) Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia	Port Joli, N.S.,(head quarters]	September.
(3) Station No. 1, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.	Wood's Harbour, N.S.	August.
(3) Station No. 2, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.	Little Harbour, N.S.	July.
(3) Station No. 3, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.	Clark's Harbour, N.S.	July 12.
(4) Station No. 4, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia.	Port Joli, N.S.	September 2.
Mining—		
(5) Pretoria Lodge, P. W. A., No. 79	Sydney Mines, N.S.	January.
Bellona Lodge, P.W.A., No. 76.	Broughton, N.S.	January 16.
Mabou Lodge, P.W.A., No. 75.	Mabou, N.S.	January 11.
The Building Trades— (1)		
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of Ontario, No. 29	North Bay, Ont	July 15.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of Ontario, No. 30.	Belleville, Ont.	October.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of Alberta, No. 3.	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 10.
International Association of Plasterers	Windsor, Ont.	November 15
International Association of Plasterers, No. 324.	Calgary, Alta.	April 17.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Stellarton, N.S.	October.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1356.	Lachine, Que.	May.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Buckingham, Que.	October 3.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270 (Hebrew)	Montreal, Que.	January.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 93.	Ottawa, Ont.	January.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Brandon, Man.	May 6.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Niagara Falls, Ont.	May 26.
(6) Ship Carpenters, No. 178 (U. B. of C. and J.)	Montreal, Que.	January.
(7) Carpenters Helpers.	Toronto, Ont.	July 25.
Inter. Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 358	Niagara Falls, Ont.	April 18.
United Assn. of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers of the United States and Canada, No. 496.	Calgary, Ont.	January 7.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.	Sherbrooke, Que.	April 20.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.	St. Dominique de Bagot, Que.	May 16.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.	Quebec, Que.	April 14.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.	Joliette, Que.	May 12.
Structural Iron Workers' Inter. Union, No. 87	New Liverpool, Que.	May 28.
Inter. Hod Carriers and Builders Labourers' Union of America, No. 202	Calgary, Alta.	March 15.
The Metal and Engineering Trades—		
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Inter. Alliance, No. 254.	Calgary, Alta.	March 1.
Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 463	Montreal, Que.	
Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 339.	Fort William, Ont.	September 2
Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Calgary, Alta.	January 20.

(1) In addition to the list given herewith a charter was issued by the Granite Cutter's International Union to Federal Labour Union No. 16 of Toronto, the charter of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada having been returned by that body on Nov. 20, 1905.

(2) Organized as a result of Legislation passed by the N.S. Legislature in 1905. A review of this legislation and of the origin and progress of the movement for the formation of Fishermen's Unions in Nova Scotia was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, p. 410.

(3) For statement relating to organization, membership, officers, etc., of this union see LABOUR GAZETTE for Oct., 1905, p. 414.

(4) Organized with 41 charter members; W. F. Wolfe, President, and Joshua McAdams, Secy.-Treas.

(5) An offshoot of Drummond Lodge, P.W.A., formed so as to enable certain members to transact their business separately.

(6) Formerly affiliated with the K. of L. as Harbour Carpenters Assembly No. 2311, organized June 22, 1900.

(7) Affiliated with the International Builders Labourers' Union.

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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1905.—Continued.

Name and Class of Organization	Locality	Date of Organization.
International Association of Steam Engineers, No. 298	Fort William, Ont	April.
Amal. Society of Engineers	Calgary, Alta	January, 28.
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 435	Sorel, Que.	April 29.
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 429	St. Thomas, Ont.	July 15.
Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 78	Carleton Place, Ont.	April.
Brass Moulders, Core Makers and Furnace Tenders' Union of North America, No. 13	London, Ont	August 26.
Inter. Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 83	Winnipeg, Man.	September.
he Woodworking and Furnishing Trades—		
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Inter. Union, No. 96	St. Catherines, Ont.	
Coopers' International Union	Hamilton, Ont.	June 3.
L'Union Nationale des Bourreurs (upholsterers) No. 1	Montreal, Que	December 18.
Interior Cabinet Finishers, No. 286	Toronto, Ont	November 21.
he Printing and Allied Trades—		
Allied Printing Trades Council	London, Ont	
International Typographical Union, No. 664	Fredericton, N.B.	October.
International Typographical Union, No. 666	Moncton, N.B.	October.
International Typographical Union, No. 539	Port Arthur, Ont.	January.
International Typographical Union, No. 417	Fort William, Ont.	June 10.
International Typographical Union, No. 647	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	March.
International Typographical Union, No. 627	Moosejaw, Sask.	December 7.
International Typographical Union, No. 657	Regina, Sask.	September.
International Typographical Union, No. 656	Brandon, Man	August 18.
Inter. Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 160	Winnipeg, Man.	April 14.
Newspaper Carriers Union, No. 6	Stratford, Ont	May 24.
Mailer's Union, No. 27	Winnipeg, Man.	May.
e Clothing Trades—		
ourneymen Tailors' Union of America	North Bay, Ont	May 3.
ourneymen Tailors' Union of America	Brandon, Man	June 1.
ourneymen Tailors' Union of America	Calgary, Alta.	June 9.
ourneymen Tailors' Union of America	Fernie, B.C.	July 15.
Jnited Garment Workers of America (Pressers)	Montreal, Que.	November.
Garment Workers' Union (A. L. U.)	Victoria, B.C.	May 1.
Hamilton Shoemakers' Protective Association	Hamilton, Ont.	August 1.
T. Leather Trades—		
) Tanners and Curriers' Inter. Union, No. 109	Montreal, Que.	November 26.
nited Bro. of Leather Workers, No. 151	Gananoque, Ont	November 20.
T. Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—		
) Bakers' National Union, No. 2	Montreal, Que	March 18.
read Salesmen's Union (Inter. Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 267)	Toronto, Ont.	July 4
ternational Brewery Workers' Union of North America	Berlin, Ont.	November.
ternational Brewery Workers' Union of North America, No. 312	Hamilton, Ont.	November 1.
garmakers' International Union, No. 461	Edmonton, Alta	
oks and Waiters' Union (Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance)	Winnipeg, Man.	August 3.
tional Bartenders' Union	Montreal, Que.	March 5
Railway Service—		
er. Order of Railway Conductors, Div. No. 464	Brandon, Man.	January 11.
). of Locomotive Engineers, No. 663	Sydney, N.S.	

1) This union was originally organized in May, 1903, but subsequently dissolved.
2) Formerly known as the "Independent Society of Bakers," originally organized in Feb., 1902.

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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1905.—Continued.

Name and Class of Organization	Locality	Date of Organization.
The Railway Service—		
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 258	Montreal, Que.	June 4.
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 679	Bridgeburg, Ont.	
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 667	Brandon, Man.	
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 579	Eholt, B.C.	
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, Lodge No. 723	Kentville, N.B.	January 19.
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, , Lodge No. 613	Victoria, B.C.	July 9.
Bro. of Railway Carmen, No. 306	Sydney, N.S.	January 31.
(1) Freight Handlers' Union, (I.C.R.)	St. John, N.B.	January 23.
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 313	La Valle, Ont	October 4.
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 419	Toronto, Ont.	January.
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 495	Victoria Harbour, Ont.	February 11.
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 250	Sintaluta, Sask.	May.
Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 133	Lipton, Sask.	May 4.
General Transport—		
Amal. Society of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America, No. 406	Peterborough, Ont.	May 1.
Inter. Union of Longshoremen, No. 669	Goderich, Ont.	
Inter. Union of Longshoremen, No. 692 (Quarry stone handlers)	Shislers Point, Ont.	
Miscellaneous Trades—		
Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 230	Calgary, Alta.	March 21.
Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union	Barrie, Ont.	September.
American Federation of Musicians, No. 406	Montreal, Que.	March 7.
(2) Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 102	Hamilton, Ont.	June 24.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 113	Halifax, N.S.	May 1.
Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union	Calgary, Ont	March.
Unskilled Labour—		
Labourers' Union	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	January.
Construction Workers	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	January.
(3) Allan Line Club Ship Labourers.	St. John, N.B.	December.
International Labourers' Union	Galt, Ont.	January 20.
Trades and Labour Councils—		
Trades and Labour Council	Amherst, N.S.	February.
Trades and Labour Council	Medicine Hat, Sask.	August 19.

(1) A similar organization dissolved in Feb., 1904.

(2) A union of the same order (No. 92) was previously in existence, but dissolved in June, 1904, owing a number of the members having left the locality.

(3) Formed by dissatisfied members of the Inter. Longshoremen's Assoc. after a strike for an increase in wa

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Particulars Relating to Dissolutions.
Mining—			
Western Federation of Miners, No. 134	Fairview, B.C.		Reported in Jan., 1905, that union had dissolved owing to slackness of mining operations in the district.
The Building Trades—			
Building Trades Council	Vancouver, B.C.	March, 1901.	Dissolved in Nov., 1905, owing to discontinuance of card system.
Bricklayers and Masons' National Union	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 12, 1903	Reported by secretary of National Congress as dissolved, Nov. 20, 1905.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1681	Sherbrooke, Que.	Ju. 26, 1903.	Reported dissolved Dec. 21, 1905.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1204	Brandon, Man.	Jy, 1902.	Reported dissolved Feb. 28, 1905.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, No. 145	Hamilton, Ont.	Sept., 1902.	Reported dissolved Jan. 1, 1905, owing to lack of interest of members.
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 123	Rossland, B.C.	Aug. 23, 1899	Dissolved between May and Aug., 1905.
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 789	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1902	Dissolved by mutual consent, and Union No. 358 organized in its place.
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 400	Quebec, Que.	Mar., 1903.	
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 405	Sherbrooke, Que.	May 16, 1903.	
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitetrs, No. 30	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Nov. 30, 1902.	
Stonecutters' Union	Quebec, Que.	Feb. 26, 1890	Dissolved a short time previous to organization of a branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Assoc'n. of N. America.
Bridge Workers' Union (A. F. of L.)	Walkerville, Ont.	Apr., 1903	Owing to lack of interest among members and alleged lack of support of other local unions it was resolved at a meeting held Mar. 15, 1905, to dissolve and divide funds, amounting to $300. among members
Builders 'Labourers' Union	Winnipeg, Man.	July 2, 1902	Reported as dissolved in April, 1905.
The Metal and Engineering Trades—			
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 409	Woodstock, N.B.	Dec., 1902.	Dissolved June 24, 1905, owing to failure of members to pay their dues.
Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 373	Sorel, Que.	1903	Dissolved in March, 1905, owing to decrease in membership.
Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 417	North Bay, Ont		Dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers Assistants, No. 161	Toronto, Ont.	May 24, 1900.	Dissolved in August, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers Assistants, No. 49	Vancouver, B.C	Oct. 25, 1902	Reported dissolved in January, 1905.
Inter. Association of Machinists, No. 129	Guelph, Ont.	Oct. 28, 1902	Charter surrendered Nov. 5, 1905, owing to removal of members and lack of interest.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1905.—*Continued.*

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Particulars Relating to Dissolutions.
Inter. Asociation of Machinists, No. 376	Smiths' Falls, Ont	Ju. 16, 1902.	Dissolved in Apr., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Inter. Bro. of Stationary Firemen, No. 24	Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 7, 1902.	Reported dissolved in Sept., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 423	Moncton, N.B.	Oct. 16, 1903	Dissolved in Apr., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 397	Quebec, Que.	Apr., 1903.	Dissolved in Jan., 1905, owing to decrease in membership.
Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 182 (mixed men)	Montreal, Que	May 14, 1901	Reported dissolved in Sept., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 85	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Apr. 11, 1902	Dissolved, most of the members having left the locality
Union Nationale des Monteurs d'Armes a'feu	Quebec, Que.	Oct. 29, 1903.	Reported dissolved Nov. 20, 1905.
The Woodworking Trades—			
Amal. Woodworkers' Inter. Union, No. 148	Oshawa, Ont	Feb. 19, 1902.	Dissolved in Feb., 1905.
Shingle Weavers (F.L.U. of A.F. of L., No. 8390)	Vancouver, B.C.	*Apr., 1900.	Reported dissolved in Sept., 1905.
Cabinet Makers' Union, No. 1084	Montreal, Que.	Apr. 21, 1903	Reported in Dec., 1905, as having been out of exisetnce for some time.
National Carriage Workers' Union, No. 10	Montreal, Que.	Feb., 1903	
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Inter. Union, No 99	Oshawa, Ont.	May 9.	
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Inter. Union, No. 96	St. Catharines, Ont.	Feb. 15.	Reported dissolved in Feb., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Inter. Union, No. 108	Woodstock, Ont	Jy. 15, 1902	
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Inter. Union, No. 133	Chatham, Ont	Dec. 16, 1902	
The Printing and Allied Trades—			
Inter. Typographical Union, No. 366	Berlin, Ont.	Apr. 2, 1900	Reported dissolved in Nov., 1905.
Photo-Engravers' Inter. Union	Hamilton, Ont.	Jy. 12, 1904	Membership found insufficient to maintain union. Certain members became jurisdiction members of the Toronto Engravers Union.
The Clothing Trades—			
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 352	Smiths' Falls, Ont	Sept., 1902.	Dissolved in Mar., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
United Garment Workers of America, No. 207	Victoria, B.C.	Sept. 5, 1902.	Dissolved in April, 1905, taking a charter from the A.L.U. in May 1, 1904.
Canadian Federation of Garment Workers, No. 1	Montreal, Que.	May 21, 1904	Formerly a K. of L. Assembly. On break up of that organization members received a charter from the National Trades Congress of Canada. This charter was returned in Nov., 1905, and members joined the local union of the United Garment Workers of America.
[illegible] Makers of North America, No. 42	London, Ont.	Oct. 8, 1904	

The Leather Trades—			
United Bro. of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 73	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 9, 1903	Dissolved in Apr., 1905.
	Hamilton, Ont.	May 6, 1901	
The Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—			
Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 328	St. John, N.B.	Ju. 13, 1903	Reported dissolved in Jan., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Hebrew Bakers' Union, No. 48	Montreal, Que	1903	Reported in Oct., 1905, as out of existence for some time.
Bartenders' International League, No. 245	Montreal, Que.	Apr. 19, 1900	Reported dissolved in Sept., 1905.
Tobacco Workers' Union	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Feb., 1902	Withdrew from International union in Sept. 1902; reported dissolved in Jan., 1905.
The Railway Service—			
Brotherhood of Railway Freght and Baggagemen of America, No. 66	Montreal, Que.	Feb., 1903	Dissolved in May, 1905.
Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggagemen of America, No. 23	Prescott, Ont	1903	
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 302	Amherst, N.S.	Jan. 30, 1905	Last meeting held in July, 1905. Union dissolved owing to lack of interest of members.
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 327	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 20, 1903	Dissolved in April, 1905, owing to lack of interest.*
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 231	Perth, Ont.	Jan. 14, 1903	Dissolved in Jan., 1905, through lack of interest.
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 288	London, Ont	Dec., 1902	Has not formally disbanded but has been inactive for some time.
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 303	St. Thomas, Ont	1902	
Bro. of Railway Clerks of America, No. 44	Halifax, N.S.		Dissolved about June, 1905.
Bro. of Railway Clerks of America, No. 72	Sydney, N.S.	Feb., 1903	
Bro. of Railway Clerks of America,	Moncton, N.B.	Feb., 7, 1903	Reported dissolved in Oct., 1905, through lack of interest.
Bro. of Railway Clerks of America, No. 139	Ottawa, Ont.	Apr., 1903	Dissolved May 30, 1905, owing to inability of order to organize Ry. Clerks throughout Canada as promised when charter was granted.
Bro. of Railway Clerks of America, N. 65	Fort William, Ont.		
Bro. of Railway Clerks of America, No. 177	Regina, Sask		
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 209	Sydney, N.S.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 156	New Glasgow, N.S.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 106	Moncton, N.B.	Dec., 1902	Reported dissolved in Ju., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 177	Mouth of Keswick, N.B		Reported dissolved in Ju., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 293	St. Evariste, Que.	1902	Reported dissolved in Ju., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 292	Pointe Claie, Que.	Oct., 1902	Reported dissolved in Ju., 1905.
Inter .Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 203	Aubrey, Que.	May, 1902	Reported dissolved in Ju., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 137	Apple Hill, Ont.		Reported dissolved in Ju., 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 129	Gananoque, Ont.	Jan. 24, 1902	Reported dissolved in Jan., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 244	Allandale, Ont	Apr. 6, 1902	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 200	Streetsville, Ont.	Oct., 1901	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 172	Stouffville, Ont.	Ju. 15, 1902	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 87	Toronto, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 260	Guelph, Ont		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 278	Stratford, Ont	Sept. 5, 1902	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 279	Clinton, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.

*Re-organized in 1903.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1905.—*Continued.*

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.	Particulars Relating to Dissolutions.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 283	Wingham, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 258	Harrisburg, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 287	Dunnville, Ont.	Oct. 24, 1900	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 199	Chatham, Ont		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 281	Strathroy, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 268	Glencoe, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 240	Orrville, Ont		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 244	North Bay, Ont	Aug , 1904	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 215	Algoma Mills, Ont	Oct. 26, 1901	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 247	Fort William, Ont		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 132	Vermilion Bay, Ont.	Apr. 16, 1900	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 134	Kashabowie, Ont.		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 239	Missanabie, Ont.	Feb. 5, 1902	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 253	South Indian, Ont.	1901	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 213	Leonard, Ont.	1902	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 225	Nipigon, Ont		Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 119	Elm Creek, Man.	Jan. 5, 1903	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 182	Souris, Man.	Feb., 1900.	Reported dissolved in June, 1905.
General Transport—			
International Team Drivers' Union, No. 668	Hamilton, Ont.	Aug. 21, 1903	Reported dissolved Apr., 1905.
International Team Drivers' Union, No. 410	Brantford, Ont.	Apr., 1903.	Reported dissolved Feb., 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Winnipeg Deliverymen's Union	Winnipeg, Man.	1898	Reported dissolved Apr., 1905.
Miscellaneous Trades.—			
Mechanics' National Union	Hawkesbury, Ont.	Mar. 18, 1903	Reported dissolved some time previous in Nov., 1905.
Unskilled Labour—			
Labourers' Protective Union, No. 8663	Kingston, Ont.	Sept. 19, 1900	Dissolved in Nov., 1905, the majority of the members joining the local Hod Carriers' Inter. Union.
Federal Labour Union, No. 860	Peterborough, Ont.	June, 1901.	Dissolved about May, 1905, owing to lack of interest.
Trades and Labour Council—			
	Smith's Falls, Ont	Jy. 1, 1902.	Reported dissolved in Jan. 1905.

CANADIAN FORESTRY CONVENTION.

THE Canadian Forestry Convention, which met on the invitation of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was held at Ottawa, on January 10th, 11th and 12th. Owing to the enormous magnitude and economic value of the forests of the Dominion, the importance of the subjects discussed, the large number of eminent authorities who took part in the proceedings, and the influence which the work of the Convention is expected to have on the preservation and development of the forests of Canada, the Convention was one of exceptionally great industrial importance to the country.

Opening Meeting.

The Convention was formally opened on the morning of January 10th by His Excellency the Governor General, who spoke in part as follows:

'It is my privilege to open this forestry convention, which has assembled in response to the invitation of the Prime Minister to consider, and before it is too late, questions of the highest importance to the future well-being of the Dominion. I do not propose to anticipate with more than a very few remarks of my own the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen who have been requested to place the results of their experience and their counsels at the disposal of those who form the opinion and make the Dominion.

'I have, myself, seen in India, in Asia Minor, in Greece and in Italy extensive tracts of territory once inhabited by a strenuous, prosperous, numerous population, and now reduced to the misery of a barren desolation by the unregulated deforestation of their lands by a blind and selfish generation which had no regard for posterity and no eyes for anything but their own immediate requirements.

'It is the object of this convention to call the attention of the people of the Dominion on the warning which these and other countries hold out to us as to the practices we should carefully avoid, if we are in earnest in our hope that our beloved Canada may fulfil the high destiny which will be fulfilled if this generation is gifted with sufficient foresight and self-control to husband the resources so abundantly lavished upon it by Providence.'

His Excellency was followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who proposed certain subjects for the consideration of the Convention. He said that it was to be regretted that the watersheds were being denuded of timber, and, if it happened that in any part of Canada the watersheds had passed out of public control, they should be repurchased and reforestation carried on as in France, Germany and other European countries. Other matters which the convention should consider were the reproduction of forests where lumber merchants had stripped the limits, the guarding of the forests from fire, and a policy of tree-planting.

Mr. R. L. Borden promised the co-operation of himself and his colleagues in regard to forest preservation. Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., described briefly the conditions prevailing in the Northwest and the efforts to renew and preserve the timber which were being made under Government supervision.

The Nation and the Forest.

An address was delivered by Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, President of the Canadian Forestry Association, in which he described the origin and growth of the movement in Canada for forest protection, and the work which had been accomplished on these lines by the Federal and Provincial Governments. He said that the Association was formed on March 8th, 1900, having been organized through the initiative of Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry. The objects of the Association are as follows:

'The preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply; the exploration of the public domain and the reservation for timber production of lands unsuited for agriculture; the promotion of judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands; re-afforestation where advisable; tree-planting in the plains and on streets and highways, and the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.'

In 1900 the membership of the Association was 369 ; to-day it is not far from 1,000.

With reference to the forestry work of the Federal and Provincial governments, the speaker said:

'The policy of setting aside Forest Reserves has been vigorously followed by the Dominion Government and 3,449,600 acres of timber land have been set aside in Manitoba, 5,612,800 in the Northwest Territories and 624,480 in British Columbia, making a total area of Dominion Timber Reserves of 9,686,880 acres.

'The Province of Ontario has, within the last few years taken up the subject of practical forestry in a very thorough and efficient manner. Among the many conservative features that have been introduced, I wish especially to allude to her fire ranging service and her wise policy of setting aside large tracts of forest land as perpetual forest reserves.

'In 1882, the first year in which the Ontario Fire Protection Service was put in operation, 37 men were employed in the service, at a cost of $7,911, half of which was afterwards refunded ot the Government by the licencees. In 1904, 318 fire rangers were constantly on duty in the forest, exclusive of those employed in the Forest Reserves and in the Algonquin Park. During the present year an additional staff of 20 fire rangers were employed along the line of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which was under construction.

'The fire-ranging service of Ontario, for 1904, entailed the expenditure of $82,589.48, $42,989.48 of which was paid by the Department of Crown Lands and the balance by the licencees. Apart from the cost of fire-ranging, the Department spent $33,391 on forest ranging, $10,199 on its Forest Reserves, and $10,176 on its Parks. Ontario has now over 9,000,000 acres in Forest Reserves.

'Quebec has also adopted the policy of creating forest reserves. In June, 1895, the Laurentides National Park was created, comprising nearly 1,700,000 acres. During the past year the Gaspesian Forest Reserve of 1,500,000 acres was set aside, and 422,000 acres added to the Laurentides National Park. Quebec has now 3,622,000 acres in forest reserves and intends shortly to add extensively to the reserves already made.

'In 1885, the Legislature of New Brunswick passed a Fire Act, but so far the Province has no organized staff of fire rangers to see to its execution. The Surveyor-General has power to employ aid during the dry season, but the expenditure for fire protection so far has been small, little over $2,000 per annum. New Brunswick is, however, waking up to the necessity of adopting more energetic measures, for the protection of her Crown Timber Lands. An Act was passed on the 14th April last, providing for the prevention of fires in connection with the surveys and construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and other railways passing through forest lands in New Brunswick.

'The area of Crown Timber Lands in Nova Scotia is small, not exceeding 1,516,631 acres but the Government is alive to the necessity of protecting what it has. Nova Scotia has had a Fire Act on its Statute Books since 1883, but it has accomplished nothing in the past as no effective machinery had been provided for putting it into execution until 1904. An Act was then passed providing for the appointment of Rangers and sub-Rangers in the different municipalities. The act has been put in operation in several counties and has proved most effective. Re-afforestation and the setting apart of tracts of lands at the head of navigable rivers, is also receiving serious consideration.

'British Columbia, with its unparalleled forest wealth has so far done very little towards protecting its forests. The Province has a 'Bush Fire Act,' but the difficulties of enforcing it in a country but sparsely settled are great. An effort, however, should be made, and no doubt will be soon made to enforce its provisions, at least in the vicinity of railways, settlements and where lumbering operations are being conducted.'

In the afternoon session, Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, gave an address on 'Dominion Forestry' in the course of which he said:

'According to the census returns for 1901, the total land area under the control of the Dominion Government

,656,200 square miles. Of this the bare rairie probably occupies 160,000,000 cres, or 250,000 square miles. The bar- en lands of the far north, I have else- here estimated at four times that of ie prairie, or 640,000,000 acres, or ,000,000 square miles. These two would ake 1,250,000 square miles of treeless nd, and, substracting this from the total nd area under federal control, will give s 1,406,200 square miles which are more less wooded. The total land area wned by the provinces aggregates only 53,618 square miles, so that the Domin- n timbered land, according to this esti- ate, exceeds the total land area both mbered and cleared up of all the old ovinces by 442,582 square miles.

'But it may be truly said that on a ry large proportion of this the forest owth is of little value for commercial rposes. Let us make all due allowance r this and estimate that only one-fifth this land contains timber fit for such rposes. One-fifth of 1,406,200 gives 1,240 square miles.

'Suppose that the latter area contains ly 2,000 feet board measure to the acre, 1,280,000 feet to the square mile, over inches to the stump, and we have left er all these reductions 359,987,200,000 t of mature timber, which, at the low e of royalty to the government of 00 per thousand, would be $359,987,200 ich sum represents but a small part its value to the community, and does t include the smaller growing timber ich should be regarded as the agricul- ist does his growing crop. It is true t much of this timber is not at present ailable, but it is a portion of the nation's eritance, and the government as a trus- of the state, is in duty bound to con- ve it, whether it is used by those now ing or reserved for future generations."

n an address on 'Forest Reserves,' Thomas Southworth, Director of estry for Ontario, stated that, aside gether from Algonquin Park, the st reserves in Ontario, that is, the tory withdrawn from settlement un- the provisions of the Forest Reserves , amounts to 16,395 square miles, or 493,000 acres.

'It would be rash,' he added, 'to es- ate the revenue that could be derived from the present reserves within the next few years if it was needed or desired—$75,000,000 is a low estimate of the value of the merchantable timber now standing on the present reserves, but as the idea of a forest reserve is to secure perpetual revenue and timber supplies, we will consider this question from the standpoint of the future and without regard to the present crop of mature timber.

'I am convinced that, under proper forestry management, the whole of this pine growing territory should produce at least a gross annual revenue of 75 cents per acre. This amount per acre applied to the proposed reserves of 4,000,000 acres would mean a gross revenue from the provincial permanent forests of $30,000,000 per year.'

Dr. Robert Bell, Acting-Director of the Geological Survey, spoke briefly on 'Forest Fires,' mentioning the various causes and the great rapidity with which these fires spread.

The Forest and the Water Supply.

Mr. C. H. Keefer, C.E., gave an address on 'The Effects of the Conservation of the Forests on Water Powers,' in which he referred to the loss by floods in streams which, he believed, were traceable to the denudation of the forests. He said that the effects of the woods on the streams is more marked in mountainous districts, where the woods are effective in checking the flow and run off. The forests also diminish evaporation and combat the action of the wind and are capable of retaining 44 per cent. of the rainfall which otherwise would be wasted.

The evening session was opened by the Honourable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. In his speech he referred to the future electrical energy development by water power which so largely depends upon forest conservation. The irrigation now being undertaken in our West needs a regular flow of water, which cannot be obtained from sparsely covered mountains.

Mr. William Pearce. D.L.S., read a paper on 'Forestry and Irrigation,' prepared by Mr. J. S. Dennis, Director of Irrigation for the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which statistics were given,

showing the extent to which irrigation is now being carried on in the West.

It was stated that at present there were 613 miles of irrigation ditches, supplying water to 733,000 acres, built at a cost of $3,500,000. When the Canadian Pacific works were completed they would amount to 1,000 miles more of irrigation ditches, supplying 1,500,000 acres at a cost of $5,000,000.

Mr. C. B. Smith, C.E., Chairman of the Temiscaming Railway Commission, delivered an address on 'Water Powers,' in which he expressed the opinion that electricity would supercede steam for the operation of railroads in the central part of Canada, where coal was not available but where there was an abundant water supply. Such a change would put an end to one great cause of forest fires, which are often due to sparks from locomotives. He maintained that it would be wise for the Ontario government to preserve the forest on the plateau, in central Ontario, where a number of important streams have their sources, and to replant the areas already cut or burned.

Forestry in Relation to Agriculture.

The morning session of the Convention on January 11th was devoted to the subject of Forestry in Relation to Agriculture. Addresses were delivered by Dr. William Saunders, C.M.G., Director of the Experimental Farm ; Rev. A.E. Burke, Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry of Canada, and Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer in Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Dr. Saunders said that some attention had been given to experimental forestry on the farms since their inception. From 1888 to 1893 trees belonging to 21 species were planted on different kinds of soil. In 1890, 131,000 young trees were sent to the North-west, and in 1891 200,000 were sent out. Since 1893 arrangements have been made to supply settlers in the West with trees from the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head. Since 1889 about 2,000,000 trees and 10½ tons of tree seeds have been distributed to settlers.

An address was delivered by Rev. A. E.Burke, of Alberton, P.E.I., on 'Farm Forestry for the Eastern Provinces,' in which he said:

'In Maritime Canada there is still much to be done. The three Atlantic provinces, smaller than the others as they are, and, therefore divided and weakened in the effort which the time sso imperatively demand in the way of forestry, can scarcely be said to have given this question the attention which it deserves. Apart from Prince Edward Island, agriculture has not been the exclusive occupation of their people.

'Nova Scotia is a large mineral province and the development of these riches has occupied her attention almost entirely. Out of 13,000,000 of acres, scarcely 1,000,000 is given up exclusively to agriculture, and except in the alluvia stretches which form her rich fodder fields, the land has not been in any locality so completely denuded as to threaten the failure or adversely affect, either the growing capacity of her cultivated fields.

'New Brunswick is a well wooded province of 17,000,000 acres, only a very small portion of which is given over to agriculture. A great portion of the land still remain under the Crown. Some 10,000,000 of acres are granted lands, it is true, but even these are practically under forest of some kind. Certainly less than 5,000,000 of acres are devoted to crop production, and, so far as we know no organized system of farm forestry has yet been demanded or evolved. Of the 7,500,000 under the Crown, possibly 6,250,000 are under timber license, and the remainder burnt or barren areas. In the farming sections the errors of other places are apparent. The wood has been cleared away, and in many cases whole portions of country bared of trees, to the great disadvantage of successful agriculture. Professor Johnston, F.R.S. E., who examined the province carefully reports that its soil is capable of producing food for 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people; capable of growing all the common crops on which man and beast depend; and possessing a climate suitable for the growing of crops in quantity and quality not inferior to the average soil of England.

'The third and most generally fertile province of Maritime Canada, termed by its admirers 'the Garden of the Gulf' and 'the Million Acre Farm,' (Prince Edward Island,) has already suffered and is suffering very considerably every year from the deprivation of its forest. The lands for the most part have passed from the Crown—only about 14,000 out of the 1,280,000 acres are still in its possession, and these lands have been stripped of everything worth taking long ago.

'Forest protection is necessary to the farm lands so that water can penetrate the soil and be available for crop production. The forest, as well as watering, tempering, and protecting the farm, supplies it with much useful and valuable material. Once established the wood-lot properly handled will reproduce itself and supply in reasonable proportions not only the fuel, but much of the timber and lumber required in the up-keep and extension of farm construction. The poorest portion of the farm, that unfit for tillage, may thus be made to bring in the best returns. On a well regulated farm of 100 acres, twenty-five per cent. should be left in forest. In harvesting the openings should not be made so large at any time in this wood-lot as not to be easily reseeded from the adjacent trees.'

Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for Canada, gave a minute description of the methods of reforestation in the West, and explained the relations between the settlers and Government nurseries. Trees and cuttings were sent out as follows: 1901, 3,000; 1902, 468,000; 1903, 920,000; 1904, 1,800,000; 1905, 2,000,000; ready for next spring, 2,100,000; total,7,347,700. This would plant 2,700 acres and in plantations from ½ to 15 acres. The Department of Forestry contemplates planting of the western forest reserve. He spoke of the absence of natural growth of trees and bush along the railway line, from Regina to the foothills of the Rockies, a distance of 500 miles, and pointed out the benefits afforded by the growing of shelter belts.

Prof. E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer on Forestry, Ontario Agricultural College, discussed 'The Agricultural Forest Problem' under three headings, æsthetic effects, protective influences and as a financial investment. He noted the benefits to field crops derived from the forest, which keeps the snow on them in the spring, regulates the flow of streams, protects orchards from winds and prevents excessive dryness. With regard to the financial aspect of the argument, he said that a farmer's wood-lot should yield about one cord per annum, and, taking the price at $6 per cord, the return would be $4 per acre. The average rental of farm lands in Ontario is $2.49 a year. He compared certain countries with Ontario and stated that the prices of wood in Ontario are often higher than in Germany.

The Forest and The Lumber and Pulpwood Industries.

Hon. W. C. Edwards, President of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association, spoke of the various causes of the destruction of the forests, giving as one of the chief causes, the planting of settlements in the midst of pine forests. In speaking of the future of the Dominion, he said:

'I hold that the North-west is simply going to build up the east, and, moreover, the day will come when Quebec will become the manufacturing centre of the North American Continent. Denude the forests and you will not have the conditions by which this great development may be attained. In Quebec we have many areas designed by nature for forest growth, and that alone. Let them be set aside for that specific purpose. Let an absolute line be drawn between the agricultural and the lumbering districts.'

Mr. J. B. Miller, President of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, also advocated that farming operations should be limited to lands where the timber is not of a valuable quality.

Mr. F. C. Whitman, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, suggested, in his address, the free importation of forest seeds and the lowest possible taxes on what the lumbermen cut.

Mr. Herbert M. Price, President of the Pulpwood Association of Quebec Province, read a paper on 'The Pulpwood

Industry.' In opening, he alluded to the small diameter of wood now being cut compared with that cut some years ago, and stated that it would be to the interest of the owner of timber lands to make the cut 5 inches and up. In speaking of the quantities consumed, he said:

'It is estimated that the United States consumes yearly about 2,500,000 cords of pulpwood, of which we ship them about 25 per cent. During the past year the Adirondacks alone produced 580,000 cord of pulpwood, equal to, say, 350,000,000 B.M. This cutting is practically at our own door and tells us that some day Canada will have much more to say as regards the supply, as prices of stumpage in the United States have gone to very high figures.

'The Department of Customs at Ottawa informs me that the total quantity of pulpwood exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1904, was 479,238 cords. These figures, in conjunction with the information I give, go to demonstrate that the United States looks to the Province of Quebec for a very large proportion of this 25 per cent.'

He expressed his disapproval of the imposition of an export duty. Canada, while not in a position to lose an export trade of $3,000,000 per year, he said, could afford for some time yet to export the raw material. He continued:

'The Hon. Mr. Parent, when Premier and Minister of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, in his speech on the pulpwood question in April, 1903, said that there were 62,592 square miles of Crown Lands under license and 100,000 square miles of absolute forest not yet under license, making 162,000 square miles of Crown timber lands, amounting 104,000,000 acres. Since that date the mileage under license has increased to over 67,000 square miles. Besides the above there were some 20,000,000 acres of seigneuries and patented lots, the large proportion by far being timbered.'

Mr. William Little, of Westmount, Que. in a paper entitled, 'The Lumber Industry and the Forest,' strongly condemned the free export of Canadian logs, lumber and timber, and spoke against the wasteful manner in which operations had been conducted by lumbermen. He also spoke of the increased lumber prices, stating that wood was being brought from Vancouver, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico for building in Montreal, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a local supply. In conclusion, he said:

'I trust this convention will respectfully ask the government to do as the government of Ontario so wisely did a few years ago, through the instrumentality, I believe, of Mr. Thomas Southworth, who is in charge of the Foresters Department of Ontario, that is, appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the forests of the country, especially of the white pine, red pine and spruce so as to ascertain as near as practicable the quantities and quality of these timbers south of the watershed of the Laurentian mountains, designating that suitable for regular size deals and square timber, and that this committee should consist of those possessing some practical knowledge of forestry, together with some practical lumbermen.

This was followed by a general discussion for and against an export duty on pulpwood.

The Relation of our Forests to our Other Industries.

On January 12, Mr. J. Hobson, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway opened the session with a paper on 'The Wood Supply of the Railways.' He said that the railway companies, being the largest consumers of timber, were greatly interested in the future supply and thought that antiseptic treatment would ultimately have to be adopted on a large scale to minimize consumption by giving longer life to ties. He gave the relative values of different woods for railway ties, cedar being shown to be the best. The cedar tie is good for about 20 years and then fails not from decay but by being cut through by the rails. The G.T.R. obtains practically none of the ties in the territory through which the line passes. About 50 per cent. is delivered at Chaudiere Junction, Que. and about 40 per cent. at Wayerton. During the years 1896 to 1904, the average annual number of ties used was 2,012,6[illegible]. In addition to this there was material [illegible]

stations, bridges, cars, &c. The gross total annual consumption for 1904 amounted to 95,000,000 feet board measure. In conclusion he urged that vigorous methods be adopted for the preservation of the forests.

Mr. W. F. Tye, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also contributed a paper on this subject, which was read by Mr. L. O. Armstrong. He said that settlers had spread over districts in Quebec unfit for agriculture and this, with the wasteful manner in which lumbering had been carried on, resulted in the needless destruction of timber. With regard to the amount of timber used by the C.P.R., he gave the following figures:

'On the C.P.R. west of Fort William, 3,500,000 ties are required every year, and between Fort William and the Atlantic seaboard, 1,500,000. In addition 30,000 telegraph poles are taken out of the forest each year and 25,000,000 feet of British Columbia fir is used for general purposes, such as the construction of bridges.'

He also suggested that the services of the Indians should be enlisted for the prevention of fires, which he considered to be the most destructive agency.

The Pulp Industry in Canada.

Mr. E. B. Biggar, Editor of the Pulp and Paper Magazine, spoke on the pulp industry in Canada. In part, he said:

'Three years ago Canada entered on the second century of its career as a pulp and paper manufacturing country. For the pioneer mill, as well as for the development of recent mills operating under the most modern conditions, this country is indebted to enterprising citizens of the United States. The industry had its birth in 1803, at St. Andrew's in the Province of Quebec, a company of men from the United States, with James Brown at their head, having obtained a 30 years' lease from the seigneur of the district. In this same year the Fourdrinier machine which was to revolutionize paper making was introduced into England. The St. Andrew's mill, which was a small one, found its market in Montreal and Quebec, and was operated until 1834, when a freshet carried away the dam and the seigneur objected to its reconstruction.

'A newspaper proprietor, A. H. Holland, of the Halifax *Recorder*, built the second mill near Bedford Basin, (N.S.) about 1819, and the first mill in Upper Canada came into existence in the following year at Ancaster. The last named mill soon disappeared, but public attention was now directed to the subject, and, as a result of a bonus offered in 1826 by the government of Upper Canada to the first paper mill that should be started, two contestants ran a race in building. The contest was so close that the winner was only able to secure his prize by starting his mill on a Sunday. By 1842, Upper Canada had 14 small paper mills. The census of 1851 showed that Upper and Lower Canada had 5 mills each, the returns of 1861 adding one mill to Lower Canada. The census of 1871 gave 12 mills to Ontario and 7 to Quebec, and 1 each to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, these 21 mills employing 760 hands. The census of 1881 recorded 36 paper mills and 5 pulp mills, and that of 1891, 34 paper mills and 24 pulp mills.

'It was in the decade of 1880–90 that the era of pulp and paper manufacturing from wood may be said to have begun in Canada. In 1886 the writer took some samples of pulp and paper made by the Canada Paper Company to the colonial and Indian exhibition in London, and though the suggestion that Canada could supply pulp to British paper mills was not then seriously regarded, actual shipments began shortly afterwards in quantity, and when wood pulp first figured separately in the trade and navigation returns in 1890 the value of the shipments had reached $168,180.'

Mr. Biggar then gave figures showing the development of pulp and paper manufacturing from 1888 to 1905. Summarized, they are as follows:

SUMMARY PULP MILLS.

	No. of Mills.	Capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	34	154
1892	37	312
1899	39	1,145
1905	56	2,470

NOTE—The total capacity of mills producing chemical pulp by the sulphite process was about 500 tons per day in 1899 and the same in 1905, so that the increase

of the last 6 years has been wholly in mechanical or ground wood pulp.

SUMMARY PAPER MILLS.

	No. of Mills.	Capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	40	173
1892	38	209
1899	33	328
1905	38	854

'It will therefore be seen that the capacity of the Canadian pulp mills has more than doubled, and the capacity of the paper mills increased still more in the last 6 years. Besides the mills in actual existence at the close of 1905 there are now in course of erection 6 pulp mills, with a total capacity per day of about 630 tons, and 8 paper mills with a total daily capacity of 375 tons. These do not include the names of companies who have projected but have not yet actually started mills.

'These mills manufacture all grades of wood pulp, and most varieties of paper ranging from common wood board, straw board, and building papers, to fine book, writing, bond, ledger, and coated papers. They not only supply the bulk of the home market in certain lines, but of recent years the paper mills as well as the pulp mills have developed an export trade. In the last fiscal year there was exported Canadian wall papers to the amount of 248,574 rolls valued at $23,053, and other papers to the value of $1,768,020, while pulp to the total value of $3,399,158 was exported to the following countries: Great Britain, United States, France, Newfoundland, Belgium, Australia, British East Africa, Japan and Bermuda. Of these countries, the United States took from us pulp to the value of $2,694,-122, Great Britain, $680,199, and France $14,168. Within the last half of the calendar year the shipments to France have notably increased.

'According to Canadian returns, the exports of pulp wood for the year ending June 30 last were 593,624 cords, valued at $2,600,814. These returns are considered by those who should know to be much understated. But taking the official returns as correct, we find that the exports of pulp wood to the United States have increased from $80,000 in 1890 to $637,865 in 1896, and to $2,600,814 in 1905, or more than four-fold in the past 10 years. This rapidly-increasing depletion of some of the best and most accessible pulp wood areas of Canada by manufacturers of the United States presents a problem that can be looked at from two standpoints—that of its affect on the Canadian pulp and paper trades, and that of its effect on the agricultural and other national interests, such as timber supplies and water powers, which are dependent upon the distribution of rainfall.'

Mr. J. F. MacKay, of Toronto, represented the Canadian Press Association and spoke in favor of an export duty on pulpwood. Mr. Frederick Keefer, manager of the British Columbia Copper Company, addressed the convention on 'The Forest and the Mine.'

In a paper on 'The Wood Supply of the Manufacturer,' Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, Vice-President of the Massey-Harris Company, noted the extent to which steel and iron had replaced wood as a building material and for other purposes, and spoke of the disappearance of certain varieties of wood. He also advocated the replanting of more valuable varieties and the protection of standing timber.

Forestry Education.

In the afternoon, Mgr. J. U. K. Laflamme, University of Laval, gave an address on 'Forestry Education.' He was followed by Dr. Judson F. Clark, Forester for the Province of Ontario, on 'A Canadian Forest Policy.' He gave three reasons for such a policy—the securing of a permanence of lumbering industries, the conservation of stream flow and water powers, and the public revenue to be gained. Wood is a necessity and the reserve is not inexhaustable, and even now experts agree that the supply is being rapidly depleted. He added:

'Canada should be more interested in this wood famine as a seller than as a purchaser, and herein lie the possibilities of a great, ever-growing revenue from her public forest lands. Canadian forests form beyond question the world's greatest remaining reserve of coniferous timber.'

He further advocated a thorough classification of timber lands, municipal forest reserves, trained foresters and the spreading among private owners of knowledge of improved methods of woodland management.

Important Resolutions.

At the close the following resolutions were adopted:

'Resolved, that the time is now ripe for a general forest policy for Canada, and that the Federal Government be asked to inaugurate the same.

'Resolved, that, especially in view of the proposed construction of a new transcontinental railway and the projection of other lines passing largely through coniferous forests, the attention of the Governments of the Dominion and the provinces, and also of the railway companies, be called to the serious danger of the loss of valuable timber consequent upon the construction and operation of lines so located, if all possible precautions to prevent the starting of fire are not taken; that it be urged the question be given full and careful consideration. That to the end sought the railway companies constructing such roads should be required to furnish an efficient equipment and control to prevent fires. That at such seasons as may be necessary it be required that an effective patrol be established along the afforested line of railway, whether under construction or in actual operation.

'Resolved, that, in view of the great saving of timber throughout the Dominion which has been accomplished by the fire-ranging staffs organized under Dominion and provincial authorities, this convention desires to place on record its approval of the establishment of a fire-ranging system as a means for the protection of the forests, and to urge that this system be extended to all afforested districts, and that in view of the great interests to be protected, the service under such a system should be made as complete and effective as possible. In this connection this convention desires to call public attention to the small expenditure made for the protection of the timber resources of the country in proportion to their value when compared with rates of insurance paid on other public property.

'Resolved, that, in view of the many important respects in which the water supply affects the industries of the country, in particular, agriculture, irrigation, and manufacturing, and the increasing value of the waterpowers owing to the adoption of electricity for industrial purposes, this convention would urge that special means should be taken for the preservation of the forests on watersheds so as to conserve throughout the year the equable and constant flow of the streams dependent thereon.

'That in view of the large expenditure made on irrigation works in Southern Alberta and the intimate relation of the flow of the irrigation streams to the forests of the eastern watersheds of the Rocky Mountains, this convention would especially urge upon the Government of the Dominion the necessity for the protection of the forests on this watershed.

'Whereas, in the older settled districts of Canada conditions are now such that great benefits would be derived by the country as a whole from some systematic movement to reforest large tracts of land which at present are lying waste in the agricultural district; and

'Whereas, farmers as a rule have no expert knowledge as to the cultivation of trees and find it almost impossible to obtain nursery stock of forest trees at reasonable prices, and of good quality for planting purposes; and

'Whereas, the farmers of the country are, if properly informed, the right class of people to undertake tree-planting in the agricultural districts, and

'Whereas, the scheme at present in operation in the West, carried on under the Dominion Government, which provides for the free distribution of forest tree seedlings and instruction as to their cultivation, has given satisfactory results; this convention would urge the Governments, both Federal and Provincial, to take steps to encourage as far as possible, both by instruction and by giving facilities for obtaining nursery stock suitable for afforestration, a more general interest in tree-planting, especially on such lands as are at present unfit for ordinary agri-

cultural purposes, and we would further urge the Dominion Government to make, if possible, further efforts in this direction in the prairie regions, where the results from tree-planting are bound to be of inestimable value to the whole country.

'Resolved, that this convention would urge the importance of the exploration of the public domain, in advance of settlement, with the object of determining the character of the lands, so that settlement may be directed to those districts suitable for agriculture, and which give promise of the possibility of the establishing of permanent and prosperous homes for the settlers, and that the lands unsuited for agriculture should be withdrawn from settlement, and permanently reserved for the production of timber;

'That this convention approves of the policy of forest reserves adopted by the Dominion and Provincial authorities, and favors the extension of such reserves as may be found practicable from time to time, so as to eventually embrace all lands suited only for the production of timber; that in the administration of such reserves this convention would approve of the policy of having the cutting done under the supervision of properly qualified officers, and that in such operations, due provision should be made to ensure the reproduction of the forest;

'Whereas, it has been the common method in lumbering over a large portion of the timber area of Canada to fell trees by the use of the axe, and, whereas, it has been found that trees sawn closely to the ground can be felled more cheaply than those cut with the axe, resulting in a gain of 6 to 10 per cent. in the sale of the logs, and diminishing the risk of fire caused by chips in felling, and, whereas, the felling of trees after the season of snow has resulted in a large loss to the forests of Canada, therefore, resolved, that this convention recommend to those who are in control of lands of Canada, the advisability of making such regulations as will carry out the principles of this resolution.

'Resolved, that this convention is of opinion that the retention of areas under wood and the replanting of areas unsuited for agriculture would be provided, if some action in the direction of relieving the same from taxation could be put into effect by the local Government and the municipalities.

'Resolved, that the Government be and is hereby requested to place the seeds imported for afforestration purposes on the free list.'

In addition to the speakers above mentioned a number of other eminent authorities on forestry also addressed the convention. Among these, the following spoke on forestry in the United States: Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Fernow, Dr. Schenck and Mr. Austin Carey. Brief addresses were also given by Hon. Jules Tessier, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, Prof. Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Hon Jean Prevost, Minister of Colonization for Quebec.

On Thursday, January 11, a banquet was held at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier presided. Speeches were made by His Excellency the Governor General, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Hon. F. J. Sweeney, Mr. Byron E. Walker, Mr. J. D. Allan and others.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA,—OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1905.

IN the accompanying table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1905, including the months of October, November and December.

The changes recorded during the period affecting in each case a number of workpeople, were 14 in number. Of these 9 were of the nature of increases in wages, the change being accompanied in one instance by a decrease in hours; 3 were reductions in hours, and 2 were increases in hours accompanied by increases in wages,

The General Result.

In the accompanying small table an analysis is presented showing the aggregate results of the several changes, insofar as information was obtained by the Department, according to industries and groups of trades. It will be seen that the final result of the changes reported during the quarter was of the nature both of an increase in wages and a decrease in hours of labour. The increases shown in the table were further materially augmented by the granting of a new schedule to carmen employed on the several divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway system. A second important change of the quarter was that by which the employees in several smelting establishments in British Columbia had their hours reduced from 12 to 8, the number of shifts employed being increased from 2 to 3. Some decrease in the wages of the employees accompanied this change in certain instances; in others the reduction had no effect on earnings. Apart from these changes the largest bodies of workpeople obtaining new schedules of wages or hours during the quarter were, longshoremen at St. John, N.B., civic firemen at Montreal, and printers at different points. At Hamilton, Ont., 100 tailors obtained an increase averaging 7½ per cent. and at Winnipeg, Man., 50 structural iron workers had their wages increased from 25–30 to 37½ cents per hou r and their hours reduced from 10 to 9.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1905.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Number of Work people Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment per Week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment per Week.
Mining	364				
Building	50	$187.50			300
Woodworking	54			54	
Printing	167				906
Clothing	100	100.00			
Civic Employees	203	120.40			
Railway Employees*					
General Transport	855	†			
Unskilled Labour	85	93.00		360	

* The company was unwilling to make public details as to the numbers affected and aggregate amount of increases in earnings occasioned by the change.

† See statement in accompanying article.

Changes by Trades and Industries.

The following is a detailed statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the fourth quarter of the calendar year, 1905, according to the several industries and trades affected.

Agriculture.—With the slackening of the demand for farm labour, owing to seasonal causes during November and December, there was a general decline in the amount of wages offered for temporary engagements. Compared with the corresponding period in previous years, however, wages in this industry were high. There were no changes reported during the quarter in the rate for long-term engagements.

Mining.—Eleven employees of the Canada Coal and Railway Company at Joggin's Mines, Cumberland County, N.S., had their wages increased on November 1, 1905, by from 1 to 2 cents per hour. The classes affected were, firemen (6), engineers (2), fan-men (2), and 1 pump-man.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
Mining:—				
Firemen	Joggins Mine N.S.	6	Nov. 1	Wages increased from 18c. to 19c. per hour
Engineers	"	2	Nov. 1	Wages increased from 15c. to 16¾c. per hour
Fanmen	"	2	Nov. 1	Wages increased from 12c. to 13½c. per hour
Pumpmen	"	1	Nov. 1	Wages increased from 14c. to 16c. per hour
Employees of Mining and Smelting Co. as follows:				
Foremen	Nelson, B.C.	3	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Furnace hands	"	12	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Furnace Hands	"	6	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Furnace Hands	"	21	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Roaster Hands	"	2	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Roaster Hands	"	15	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Roaster Hands	"	12	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Mechanics	"	2	Oct 15	Hours reduced from 12 to 10 per day
Employees in Smelter	Trail, B.C.	60	Nov.	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Employees in Copper Smelter	Boundary Falls, B.C.	120	Dec.	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day, with a reduction of 10% in wages in some departments, Blast Furnacemen, Tappers and their helpers, and Sample Millmen had no reduction in wages.
Employees in Smelter	Greenwood, B.C.	100	Dec.	Hours reduced from 10–12 to 8–10 per day (2)
Building Trades:—				
Structural Steel Workers	Winnipeg, Man.	50	Oct. 25	Wages increased from a minimum of 25-30c per hour to 37½c per hour Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.
Woodworking Trades:—				
Carriage Workers	Guelph, Ont.	(3) 54	Oct. 2	Hours changed from 10½ per day on first 5 days of week, with 5½ hours on Saturdays to 10 hours per day on first 5 days of week and 9 on Saturdays.
Printing.—				
Compositors etc	Quebec, Que.	75	Jan. 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
Compositors	Brantford, Ont.	(4) 60	Jan. 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
Compositors	Calgary, Alta	32	Nov. 1	Hours reduced from 8½ to 8 for day work and from 8 to 7½, night work
Clothing:—				
Tailors	Hamilton, Ont.	100	Oct. 7	Wages increased about 7½%
Civic Employees:—				
Chief of Police	St John, N. B.	1	Nov. 1	Salary increased from $1,200 to $1 500 per year
Firemen (Civic)	Montreal, Que.	200	Jan. 1	Salaries increased $25 per year, as follows:— First-Class Men (3 years' service) Second-Class Men (2 years' service) Third-Class Men (first years' service)
Chief of Fire Department	London, Ont.	1	Jan. 1	Salary increased from $1,200 to $1,300 per year.
City Engineer	Brandon, Man.	1	Nov.	Salary increased from $1,300 to $2,000 per year
Railway Employees:—				
Carmen	C.P.R. System		Oct. 1	(6)
General Transport:—				
Longshoremen	St. John, N.B.	855	Nov. 21	Wages changed from 30 to 35c. per hour (6)
Unskilled Labour:				
Labourers	Belleville, Ont.	25	Dec.	Wages increased 2c. per hour.
Labourers	Chatham, Ont.	60	Nov.	Hours, compared with 1904, increased from 9 to 10 per day, with corresponding increase in wages.

(1) See statement in accompanying article.
(2) Detailed information *re* wages in the several departments before and after the change were not received.
(3) Including 4 females.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 13.

LABOUR, CANADA, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1905.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
$10.80	$11.40	60	60	.60				By mutual agreement.
10.80	12.00	72	72	1.20				By mutual agreement.
8.64	9.60	72	72	.96				By mutual agreement.
8.40	9.60	60	60	1.20				By mutual agreement.
35.00	35.00	84	56				28	By mutual agreement.
28.00	25.20	84	56		$2.80		28	By mutual agreement.
22.75	21.00	84	56		1.75		28	By mutual agreement.
21.00	17.00	84	56		4.00		28	By mutual agreement.
24.50	21.00	84	56		3.50		28	By mutual agreement.
22.75	19.60	84	56		3.15		28	By mutual agreement.
21.00	16.80	84	56		4.20		28	By mutual agreement.
24.50	24.50	84	70				14	By mutual agreement.
		84	56				28	By mutual agreement.
(1)	(1)	84	56	(1)	(1)		28	By mutual agreement.
(2)	(2)	70-84	56-60	(2)	(2)		14	By mutual agreement.
$15-$18	$20-$25	50	54	$2.25-5.25			6	By mutual agreement after a strike.
		58	59			1		By mutual agreement.
		54	48				6	By mutual agreement.
		54	48				6	By mutual agreement
		48-51	45-48				3	By mutual agreement.
(5)	(5)							By mutual agreement after a strike for an increase of 10%.
23.00	28.80			5.80				Voted by City Council.
13.53½	14.03½			.50				Voted by City Council.
12.50	13.00			.50				
11.00	11.50			.50				
23.00	25.00			2.00				Voted by City Council.
25.00	38.60			12.60				Voted by City Council.
(6)	(6)							
(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	By mutual agreement
10.80	12.00	60	60	1.20				By mutual agreement after a strike
9.45	10.50	54	60	1.05		6		By mutual agreement.

(4) Including 10 females.
(5) Wages varied considerably according to class and amount of employment.
(6) See statement relating to change in accompanying article.

During the closing months of the year an important change went into effect in several of the smelting establishments of British Columbia, including those situated at Nelson, Trail, Boundary Falls and Greenwood, by which the double shift method was abandoned and the 3 shift method adopted in its stead, involving a reduction in hours of employment from 12 to 8 per day. In a number of cases wages remained unchanged; in others a slight reduction in wages, amounting in the case of certain employees of the Dominion Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls, B.C., and of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company of Nelson, B.C., to about 10 per cent. In the case of the employees of the British Columbia Copper Company and the Dominion Copper Company at Greenwood, B.C. the men employed as charge smelters, coke smelters, sample mill men, furnace men, tappers, motormen, power-house men, slag pot dampers and converter men demanded an 8-hour day with same wages as previously paid for 12 hours' work. After negotiations with the companies a settlement was effected on the following basis : converter-men had their hours reduced from 12 to 8 without any reduction in wages. Coke smelters had their hours reduced from 12 to 8, with a reduction in wages of from $3.00 to $2.70 per day. Charge smelters had their hours reduced from 12 to 8, with wages unchanged, in the case of employees of the British Columbia Copper Company, but with a reduction in wages from $3.00 to $2.70 in the case of the employees of the Dominion Copper Company, furnace-men had their hours reduced from 12 to 8, wages remaining unchanged at $4.00 per day. Sample-men's hours were reduced from 12 to 8, with a reduction in wages from $2.75–$3.25 to $2.70–$3.15 per day. It was agreed that furnace-men should do the tapping with a helper paid at the rate of $3.00 per hour, the latter being substituted for a tapper who previously worked 12 hours for $3.50.

Building trades.—The only change reported in the building trades was an increase in the minimum wage of structural iron workers (50) at Winnipeg, Man., from 25–30 cents to 37½ cents per hour, hours being at the same time reduced from 10 to 9 per day.

Woodworking trades.—Hours of labour in the establishment of the J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of carriages, were changed from a schedule of 10½ per day on the first 5 days of the week and 5½ on Saturdays, to one of 10 hours per day on the first 5 days of the week and 9 hours on Saturday. The change involved an increase of one hour per week. Over 50 piece workers were affected by the change, which became operative on October 2.

Printing and allied trades.—Typographical unions at a number of points, during the quarter, presented requests to their employers for the adoption of an 8-hour day, in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the International Typographical Union held at Toronto, Ont., during June, 1905, that the 8-hour day should become generally operative on January 1. Up to December 31 the 8-hour day had been granted to a number of employees at Quebec, Que., Brantford Ont., and Calgary, Alta., the new schedule taking effect on November 1, in the last named locality and on January 1 in the others. At Quebec, Que., upwards of 75 men were affected, at Brantford Ont., 50, and at Calgary, Alta., 32. At Brantford and Quebec 9 hours per day were worked prior to the change, at Calgary 8½ hours for day work and 8 for night work, the new schedule for the latter being 7½ hours.

Clothing trades.—About 100 tailors at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased by an average of 7½ per cent, after a strike, in October, for a general increase of 10 per cent.

Civic employees.—A number of officials in the employ of municipal authorities had their salaries increased. The salary of the chief of police at St. John, N.B. was increased from $1,200 to $1,500 per year; that of the chief of the fire department at London, Ont. from $1,200 to $1,300 per year; and that of the city engineer at Brandon, Man., from $1,800 to $2,000 per year. Civic firemen

Montreal, Que. (200) received in December a general increase amounting to $25.00 per man per annum.

Railway employees.—On October 1 a new agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company went into effect, displacing a previous arrangement dating from August 1, 1904. The number of men affected and the exact amount of the aggregate increase involved was not obtained by the Department. The rates of wages agreed upon for the several divisions are set forth in the following tabular statement:

TABLE SHOWING WAGES OF CARMEN EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1905.

Class	Atlantic Divis.*	Eastern Division	Ontario Divis.†	Lake Superior Divis.‡	Fort William to Pasqule	Western Division and Moosejaw	Pacific Division	
							North of Arrowhead	South of Arrowhead
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
ir brake tester	*18	18	18	18	21½ to 23	22½ to 23½	23½	24½
ir brake cleaner	16	16	16	16	21½ to 23	22½ to 23½		
ir brake triple tester					25			
abbitter					20 to 25			
lacksmith, handyman					27			
rass dippers			15					
abinet maker					30½			
arpenters—								
Bench, coach and cab	21	21	21	22	30½	27½ to 30½	29½	30½
Truck, platform, tender and pilot	18½	18½	18½	19	25½ to 29½			
Freight	18½	18½	18½	19	22½ to 25½	25 to 27	26½	27½
r inspectors	18½	18½	18½	19	21 to 23	23½ to 25½	24	24½
r oilers	17	17	17	17	18 to 21½	20½ to 22½	23	23½
r repairers	*16	16	16	16	18 to 21½	20½ to 22½	22½	23½
r repairer, leading cleaners (interior sleepers and diners)	*15	15	15	15			26½	
r inspector, leading					24½		26	
r cleaners, other	14	14	14	15		18½ to 20		
r heating	16	16	16	16	19½	20 to 21	20½	21½
ecker	20							
ich, coach yard					16½ to 18			
aners, brass					20			
ppersmith					31		35	
inspector, day (at Vancouver							26½	
men, leading, (at Nelson)								27
ller, mill					21			
er, coach shop						27		
man					19			
pers, pipe fitters								
man	16	16	16	16				
er-out							30½	
ding hand, coach shop					32½			
ding hand, coach yard					22½			
p cleaners	14	14	14	14	19½	20 to 21	20½	21½
hand, leading						31 to 32	31½	
ters and varnishers, coach and locomotive	21	21	21		25½ to 29½	27½ to 30½	28½ to 30½	
ters, decorators and letterers	21	21	21	21			29½	30½
ters' helpers	16	16	16	16				

(*)In the Atlantic division there are specially paid men as follows: painter (freight); 20c. per hour; steam and fitter and air brake tester 20c. per hour; coach repairer and cleaner 17c. per hour; and car cleaner (diner) 17c. per hour.

(†)In the Ontario division there is a car inspector at 20 cents per hour.

(‡)In the Lake Superior division there is a car cleaner (diner) at 17c. per hour.

TABLE SHOWING WAGES OF CARMEN EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1905.

Class	Atlantic Division	Eastern Division	Ontario Division	Lake Superior Division	Fort William to Pasquie	Western Division and Moosejaw	Pacific Division	
							North of Arrowhead	South of Arrowhead
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Painters, freight	16	16	16	17	18½ to 23½	19½ to 24½	25	25
Painters, coach washers	14	14	14	14	16½ to 19			
Painters, leading					31	32	31½	
Patternmaker, leading							35	
Patternmaker	22				27 to 32½	29½ to 32½	31½	
Pipefitters	18	18	18	18	25½ to 30	27½ to 31½	30	31½
Pipe machinemen and threader					19 to 21½			
Pipe fitters, helpers					17 to 20			
Shipwright, (at Vancouver)							35	
Steam fitters	21	21	21	21				
Tinsmith, leading					31	33		
Tinsmith	21	21	21	21	25½ to 29½	27½ to 30½	29½	30½
Tinsmith's helper					17 to 19½			
Truck repairer, leading, coach and tender					28½	28½ to 29½		
Truck repairer	16	16	16		19 to 23	21½ to 24½	22½	23½
Upholsterer			21		25			
Wood machinemen, saw and boring	17	17	17	17	22½ to 28½	24½ to 29½	25½ to 27½	
Wood morticers, planers and matchers	19	19	19	19				
Wood shapers	21	21	21	21				
Wood helpers	15	15	15	15	17 to 20	18 to 21		
Wrecker	20							
Wheel inspector		18						
Wheel presser		18						

Rates for apprentices were arranged as follows:—

First year	9c. per hour.
Second year	11 "
Third year	13 "
Fourth year	15 "
Fifth year	17 "

Apprentices out of their time will be paid the minimum rate for journeymen, and after six months the maximu rate, provided their services are satisfactory.

The above rates and rules will not be changed unless on thirty day's notice.

Special rules:—Leading hands one cent in advance of general rate.
Lake Superior Division, Cartier and West one cent in advance of rates East of Cartier.
Carmen will not be emp'oyed at a rate less than two cents below rates shown herein.

General transport.—During November, longshoremen at St. John, N.B., obtained a schedule for the winter season of 35 cents per hour, with double time on Sundays and holidays. The rate prevailing during the summer of 1905 was 40 cents per hour. During the winter of 1904-05 the agreement was 30 cents per hour, generally, and 40 cents per hour for handling bulk grain; half time was paid when the men were required to wait in the evening from 7 o'clock until the time they were dismissed. Ten hour constituted a day's work and double tim was paid on Sundays and Christm Day. Owing to the intermittent natu of this employment it was found impo sible to estimate in the table the rate wages per week before and after the arrangements. About 855 men we affected.

Unskilled labour.—At Belleville, Ont the wages of 25 unskilled labourers, e gaged in excavating for undergrou

telephone wires, were increased 2 cents per hour. At Chatham, Ont., unskilled labourers were reported as working 10 hours per day, instead of 9 as during the corresponding period of 1904; the rates of wages were unchanged, namely, 15 to 17½ cents per hour.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING 1905.

THE total number of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during 1905, and effecting in each case a number of workpeople, was 140. Of these, 118 were increases in wages, accompanied in 4 instances by decreases in hours of labour; 14 were decreases in hours; 4 were decreases in wages, and the remainder were increases in hours accompanied by a corresponding increase in earnings.

Changes by Months.

The following table shows the months of the year in which the above changes were carried out:—

TABLE SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS REPORTED DURING 1905.

Month	Number of changes
anuary	11
ebruary	4
arch	9
pril	17
ay	30
ne	19
ly	12
ugust	9
ptember	10
ctober	6
ovember	7
ecember	6
Total	140

From the above it will be seen that e largest number of changes occurred the months of May and June, in which) and 19 changes respectively went into fect, followed by April and July, with and 12 changes respectively. The ening month of the year was the fifth ost active in this respect, the least ac- e month being February.

7

The General Result.

The general result of the changes in wages and hours, reported during 1905, was a substantial increase in the amount of remuneration received by labour, together with a considerable decrease in working hours per day for a number of individuals. The most important change of the year, with respect to the number of men affected, was a general increase in wages of farm labour, which went into effect in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Definite information relating to the number of men and the average amount of the increase was not obtained by the Department, but an estimate of the probable number engaged in the western harvest who profitted by the increase placed the total at upwards of 75,000 and the average amount of the increase at 25 cents per day. Wages paid to farm labourers for annual and short term engagements were on a considerably higher level than in 1904, owing largely to the prevailing scarcity of workmen of this class, especially in the Province of Ontario.

In the remaining industries individual earnings during 1905 were on the whole considerably above those of 1904. The smallness of the catch of fish, which was complained of in several branches of the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, was accompanied by an enhancement in general prices. In British Columbia the earnings of fishermen during the sock-eye season were estimated to have been fully double those of the preceding year, the number of men benefitting by the increase being also approximately double. In the lumbering industry, though conditions varied according to locality, the tendency was upward as compared with 1904, and in the mining and smelting industry the several changes reported to the Department were all of the nature of increases in wages or decreases in hours, prominent among the changes of the year being the new schedules obtained by the employees of the Dominion Coal Company and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company by which wages were only slightly affected, and the adoption of 3 shifts instead of 2 in several smelters in British Columbia during the closing month of

the year. Employees engaged in transportation also received in certain cases substantial increases during 1905, the new schedule granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to carmen throughout the system being one of the most important changes. Other increases under the heading of transport were among telegraphers, yardmen and switchmen on the Grand Trunk Railway system east of the St. Clair River, among railway clerks (263) on the Intercolonial Railway and among maintenance-of-way employees on the Quebec Southern Railway, while important negotiations looking to a re-arrangement of the wages scale for other classes were reported in progress during the closing month of the year. Among street railway employees increases went into effect at St. John, N.B., Hull, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Peterborough, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., affecting a total of 427 employees. Among unskilled labourers the year was exceptionally profitable, general employment being unprecedentedly active and rates of wages remaining firm, with an upward tendency, especially during the third quarter of the year.

In the accompanying tabular statement an analysis is presented showing aggregate results of the changes of the year in the remaining branches of skilled employment.

TABLE SHOWING BY GROUPS OF TRADES RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS AMONG SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Group of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in Hours of Employment per Week.	Decrease in Hours of Employment per Week.
		$ c.			
Building	3,884	7,795.57			1,791
Metal	586	890.24			775
Woodworking	82	10.00	10.00	54	
Printing	405	100.00			1,771
Clothing	379	769.00			
Leather	56	53.00			
Food and Tobacco Preparation	10	12.00			216
Civic Employees	1,621	1,220.01			
Miscellaneous	765	1,008.50			450

It will be seen that the most important changes of the year, from the standpoint of aggregate numbers affected and aggregate increases in weekly earnings, took place in the building trades and among civic employees. From the standpoint of aggregate decreases in hours of employment per week, the most important changes were in the building and printing trades respectively.

Among the more important individual changes contributing to the total results set forth in the table, reference may be made, in the case of the building trades, to the increases which went into effect on May 1 among bricklayers and masons at Montreal, Que., and among carpenters at London, Ont., on the same date. In the metal trades, an increase granted to sheet metal workers at Toronto, Ont., on May 1 affected 275 employees, and an increase to the same class at Winnipeg Man., on August 1 affected 150. Up t the end of the year printers at Halifax N.S., St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Ont., Peterborough, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Brantford Ont., and Calgary, Alta., and to a partial degree at Winnipeg, Man., and Quebec, Que had obtained the 8-hour day. At several other points, including St. Catherines Guelph and Stratford, Ont., a schedule of 8½ hours per day was obtained, with an agreement that the 8-hour day would come into effect on Jan., 1, 1907. In the clothing trades, the most important changes were among garment pressers at Toronto, Ont., who obtained an increase of 5 cents per hour during August and among journeymen tailors at Hamilton, Ont., who had their wages increased by 7½ per cent. during October The changes affecting civic employe

were all in the way of increases, the more important bodies affected being civic firemen at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Brantford, Ont., and London, Ont.; and policemen at St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Ont., Brantford, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C. Other points at which civic employees received increases were Sherbrooke, Que., Kingston, Ont., Brandon, Man., Vancouver, B.C. and Victoria, B.C. The more important changes tabulated under the heading of 'Miscellaneous', were an increase affecting a number of barbers at Toronto, Ont., an attempt having been made during August in that city, with only partial success, to increase the price charged for hair-cutting from 20 to 25 cents.

An early closing by-law was passed by the City of Montreal, Que., during the month of March, 1905, by which all stores, excepting tobacco, news, confectionery, fruit, etc., and saloons, were compelled to close at 7 p.m., on Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week, except during December, and on days preceding public holidays. The by-law affected from about 8,000 to 10,000 employees.

Early closing arrangements went into effect in a large number of cities and towns throughout Canada, during the summer months, the chief classes affected being retail clerks, barbers, factory employees, etc.(*)

(*)A special article and table embodying the results of a special investigation conducted by the Department into early closing in Canada during the summer season of 1905, was published in the November, 1905, issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 553.

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES IN CANADA.—PROSECUTION OF PLUMBERS AND TACK MANUFACTURERS AT TORONTO, AND OF PLUMBERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS AT HAMILTON, ONT.

During January the investigations which were in progress at Toronto, Ont., in the months of October, November and December, 1905, into the operations of certain illegal trade combinations, were continued, the proceedings being chiefly in connection with the trial in the High Court of Justice of a number of master plumbers who had been committed on the charge of conspiracy by the police magistrate of Toronto during the closing week of December. Fines aggregating over $10,000 were imposed on January 15 by His Lordship Chancellor Boyd and a number of the defendants were released on suspended sentence.* The investigation also begun before the police magistrate in December into the origin and operations of an alleged combination of tack manufacturers in Canada, was continued and a number of officers and members committed for trial by the magistrate on January 24. At Hamilton, Ont., 15 members of the local Master Plumbers Association were committed for trial by the police magistrate, and an announcement made that the prosecution of certain officers of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers Guild would be begun on February 6.

* A special article dealing in full detail with the origin and progress of the investigations into the operations of the Plumbers' combine, conducted during October, November and December, at Toronto and Hamilton, together with a description of the exact nature and operations of the combine referred to and the text of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Clute on December 1905, appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 06, page 773.

Conviction of Master Plumbers at Toronto.

The trial of the members of the Master Plumbers' Association, who were committed for criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade by the police magistrate of Toronto during December, took place before His Lordship Chanecllor Boyd at the criminal assizes held in that city during January. The persons indicted included all the members of the Master Plumbers' Association who were shown to have taken an active part in its proceedings, with the exception of those who had been previously tried before Mr. Justice Clute. At the opening of the proceedings, in connection with the charge against Richard Crashley, an employee of the James Robertson Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, for having refused to furnished certain

supplies to J. A. Berridge on the ground that the latter was not a member of the Master Plumbers' Association of Toronto. His Lordship addressed the grand jury fully explaining the nature of the charge and the bearing of the prevous investigation conducted and judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Clute. True bills having been brought in by the grand jury, a number of individual plumbers pleaded guilty. Certain plumbers were also charged with having conspired to defraud Messrs Warwick Bros. and Rutter, Limited, of $1,200; others with having defrauded the City of Toronto of $500 in connection with the contract for the isolation hospital; others with having defrauded the management of the Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, of $800, and others with having defrauded the Toronto Bedding Co., of $200. In the fraud cases it was stated by the counsel for the defendants, prior to the rendering of judgment, that the various amounts had been refunded. Of those pleading guilty 68 were allowed to go on suspended sentence, on the others, fines were imposed as follows:—fines of $500 on 5, a fine of $400 on one fines of $300 on 2, fines of $250 on 13 fines of $225 on 2 and fines of $200 on 15. It will be seen that the total number of fines imposed was 38 for an aggregate amount of $10,200. The cases against the supply houses were held over; the plumbers pleading not guilty were also not included in His Lordship's decision.

Chancellor Boyd's Judgment.

His Lordship Chancellor Boyd in delivering judgment spoke as follows:—

"It was a novel spectacle presented last Friday when scores of men in good standing were in open court and admitted that they were guilty of acts of criminal misconduct.

"The salutary lesson of this case ought to suffice for them and others so that the country shall have no repetition of such a deplorable scene.

"Sydney Smith, speaking in the early days of corporate aggression, suggested that men individually excellent, when they met in combined commercial action, often ceased to be collectively excellent. 'The fund of morality,' he says, 'becomes less as the individual contributors increase in number.'

"Whatever amount of truth lurks under the humour there is no doubt that lawful combination may easily become unlawful conspiracy. A company of respectable people get together to control a trade. Their object of furthering their own ends obscures or blinds their moral sense as to the fair claim of others. Accordingly they plan with dulled or forgotten perception of individual personal responsability; fair dealing must not come in to lessen the prospect of goodly gain. And so is formed a monopoly which is to them justified by its profitable fruits, but to others becomes baneful, working harm and loss, stealthily depriving them of money without returning just value—in brief, cheating them.

"It is easy to overrun lawful bounds in such an enterprise, and there sooner or later comes inevitably the shock of being discovered, and the calamity follows.

RELATION OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION TO DEFENDANTS.

"Besides the plumbers the legal profession too has been under public censorship in this long-drawn case. The public prints have not been silent in their comments on the legal side of the case. It has been put forth also for the merciful consideration of the court that the bodies of defendants had been acting under legal advice. I have asked for information on that point, but have not received the usual evidence of the advice given. Whenever business men prepare to enter on some scheme of importance as to which any doubt exists respecting its propriety or legality, and thereupon seek legal advice to guide them, the usual and proper way is to set forth in a written statement all the facts and the various points on which advice is asked, and to these the counsel responds in a written opinion. These documents can be produced when required, and they will manifest the precise scope of what has been asked and answered. I assume that no such course has been taken here: for no such document has been laid before me, though some advice may have been informally or loosely given. Upon that I dwell no further.

DUTIES OF SOLICITORS.

"However, I must not pass upon this aspect of the case without giving currency to a few words spoken by me to the law students last Friday, after leaving the court, touching the relation of the lawyer to crime. After explaining to the students about the privilege of secrecy between solicitor and client, I proceeded: 'There are exceptional cases when the privilege does not attach. Thus, if the client applies for advice in respect to matters intended to guide or facilitate him in the commission of a fraud or a crime (the legal adviser being ignorant of the purpose), then such communication is not privileged. The client cannot claim to close the lips of the lawyer from telling the truth. He (the lawyer) is not to be left in the serious plight of one suspected of being a party to the wicked scheme without being able to exculpate himself. In this case the true doctrine is that there is no privilege to protect against the disclosures of iniquity.

"Again, where the professional man becomes a party to the scheme of fraud, or to a criminous attempt to evade the law, no protection attaches to what passes between them: because to connive wickedness of this sort is no part of the lawyer's duty. There is, however, a marked difference betmeen these cases and others common in modern days of business competition and criticism. A leading newspaper wrote thus a short time ago: 'Within the four corners of the law, men may combine to circumvent the law, to frustrate the purpose of the law, and to make the provisions of the law of non-effect.

"The obvious remedy is to procure an amendment to the law, or to enact a law responsive to public opinion, which, by proper and well-worded provisions, will well frustrate all attempts at circumvention.

"The newspaper proceeds thus: 'With the aid of experts skilled in the use of legal technicalities, men may be enabled to do an unlawful thing in a way less dangerous to themselves but not less extortionate to the public than if done in some other way.'

"Given such conditions, what course is the lawyer to take? to speak or to be silent when asked for advice? Now, there are many occasions on which lawyers will be consulted as to matters trenching on crime, in which the greatest circumspection should be used; and a distinction will be made between things which are mala in se—misdoings which are recognized to be crimes in all civilized communities—and things which are mala prohibita—declared to be unlawful by virtue of by-law or penal statute. In all attempts to get advice to facilitate or to protect a criminal act the lawyer should withold professional assistance, and give his reason for so doing, namely, that his duty is to repress, and not to further, the commission of crime.

"Again, there are cases wherein questions of degree make all the difference—things which are per se legitimate, but in which excess brings the actor within the boundary of things prohibited. For instance, a newspaper-man may wish to criticise a book on account of its supposed dangerous or immoral tendencies. This he must do within bounds, or he may be guilty of a criminal act of libel. He may rightly seek, and rightly obtain, advice as to how far he can legitimately go. So where dealers seek to combine to control or enhance prices, or to prevent competition, it is a question of less or more as to how far that can go before the combination becomes conspiracy. They do not wish to break the law by acting in direct violation of its prohibitions, but they seek how to circumvent it with fair prospect of impunity. Granted that they do not consult the lawyer as to the honesty of what is proposed, and but as to its legality; he may advise them as to the area of safety and the area of what is forbidden; but if he is a worthy member of his profession he will warn them of the danger they run, and strenuously dissuade them from engaging in any undertaking likely to be morally reprehensible while it may be legally permissible. He will enforce Whately's maxim that people may have a right to do a thing which it is not right to do. This ethical factor he should emphasize as a part of his duty in advising on all

aspects of doubtful or dangerous questions, so that the moral side would have to be taken into account.—Whatever course is taken by clients the onus rests on them—he, at least, has delivered his soul, and has violated no rule of sound professional ethics.

IMPOSITION OF GRADED FINES.

"I have anxiously considered as to the best manner of imposing fines in the cases of conspiracy to restrict trade and enhance prices which have been admitted. The following considerations and principles have been my guide. From the material laid before me it has been evident that the larger firms and the leading master-plumbers have controlled the men in smaller business so that they have been forced into the combination to endeavour to make a living and in some way strive to better their conditions. Many of the latter are hardly able to make headway, having large families and little work. Many have actually been losers by being driven into the combination. These classes have been as leniently dealt with as possible. As to those better off and in a larger way of business, I have scaled or graded so as to impose some fine on those who have received dividends from the illegal prices; but heavier fines are imposed, but far from the maximum of the statute, on those who have made the largest gains from the combination. I have been limited as to the highest amount imposed by the discretion exercised by Mr. Justice Clute. It seems to me better not to go beyond his highest figure, though I think he erred on the side of leniency.

"All the statuary declarations and other papers submitted have been anxiously considered, and given effect to as far as possible, having regard to the vindication of the law.

CORPOREAL PENALTY SUSPENDED.

"In all cases of fraud under Section 394, in all of which restitution has been made, as appears before me, and was stated before the court to have been made, I have not neglected the corporeal penalty, but have suspended the sentence on the expressed and explicit condition that there should be no further or other transgression of the criminal law by the defendants whose sentences are thus suspended. The sentences will never be pronounced unless the defendants bring it upon themselves by further transgression. There must be no repetition of the past; and I doubt not that all these men will outlive the blemish on their records, and will so conduct themselves in the future as to warrant the continuance of the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens."

Additional Charge Against Toronto Plumbers.

On January 21 an information was laid by the crown attorney, in connection with the contract for the plumbing of the city hall building, charging certain plumbers with a conspiracy to defraud the city out of $10,000. The leading facts on which the information was based were elicited during the course of an investigation being conducted by His Honor Judge Winchester into a charge of bribery laid against certain civic officials. It was further alleged that the sum above mentioned had been divided by the firm which secured the contract among other firms in such a way as to ensure the contract being awarded as arranged by the parties. A search warrant for the collection of documentary evidence was issued, and all papers relating to the matter were handed over to His Honour Judge Winchester, the conduct of city officials being also involved in the charges. It was found that the books of the two plumbing firms chiefly concerned in the charges, for the year in which the contract was let, had been destroyed, and that in other books that had been seized numerous mutilations and erasures had been made. An adjournement of the investigation was made on January 26 until February 1, in order to permit of the re-examination of an important witness.

Investigation into Alleged Tack Combine at Toronto.

In the closing week of December an investigation was begun before the police magistrate of Toronto, into the proceed-

ings of an alleged combination of tack manufacturers, operating under the title of the Canada Tack Manufacturing Association, evidence as to the existence of which had been discovered by the crown attorney among the papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy, barristers of Toronto, Ont., who had been shown, in the course of the investigation into the proceedings of the plumbers' combine, to have acted as organizers of combinations in various branches of trade.(*) The taking of evidence was continued during January, and related in detail to the history, scope, objects and proceedings of the association, as revealed by the minute books and correspondence of the association found in the office of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy.

Organization and Objects of the Canadian Tack Manufacturers' Association.

The association was shown to have been organized in Montreal in 1892 with a membership of four companies. The object of the association was declared to be the regulation of prices and terms of sale of tacks and similar goods, and an agreement was drawn up, to remain in force for one year, by which members bound themselves not to sell at prices below or on better conditions than those fixed by schedule or by future schedules, except that members were permitted to sell to each other at any price they might see fit. Members were not to consign goods to any one but bona-fide agents and were to furnish monthly statements and give free access to their books at any time to the secretary, under a penalty of $300. At first a system of higher and lower discounts was allowed to jobbers signing a stipulated agreement as to selling prices; later what was termed a 'loyalty' discount and a further 'quantity' discount were allowed to jobbers agreeing to the association's terms.

Proceedings of the Association.

Several letters were produced tending to show the efforts made by the association to maintain prices and to compel other firms and jobbers to enter the combination. During 1893, it was stated, an agreement was made not to increase the number of tack machines in operation. Several instances were given in which breaches of agreement, in regard to the selling price, had not been penalized. In 1895 a clause in the agreement, giving 5 per cent. discount to purchasers of $125 worth of tacks, was cancelled, but was later readjusted. In the same year a general increase in prices was resolved upon, though it was agreed that members could sell at the old prices to the extent of $600; in case they exceeded that amount, which they were allowed to do only to the extent of $200, they were obliged to pay into the association 20 per cent. of the excess. The destination of this sum and particulars as to the system of pooling sales and profits were not disclosed. In January, 1896, prices were lowered. In 1898, it was resolved that charges of having violated the agreement should be investigated by the secretary, and the offender, if unable to give a satisfactory explanation, penalized to the extent of $300, which was to be handed to some charitable institution. The following articles were at the same time placed outside the operations of the association: brass shoe nails, copper shoe nails, gimp nails, hob nails with plain heads and shank nails with diamond heads. In 1899, it was decided that the business of the association be conducted on a pooling basis, 15 per cent. of the total sales being paid into the pool by each member, this sum to be divided according to the proportion in which he manufactured. In this way, according to the interpretation of the court, competition was rendered impossible, as if one member of the association exceeded the others in sales the latter would also get their share of the excess. The pool tax was subsequently raised to .25 per cent. Another resolution passed by the association about this time was that shoe manufacturers buying goods to the value of $1,000 be given an extra 2½ per cent. discount.

Defendants Committed for Trial.

Evidence of a minute character with regard to other proceedings of the association was taken, and on the conclusion

* See Labour Gazette for January, 1906, pages 778 and 784.

of the hearing, on January 16, the magistrate held that prices had been enhanced by the action of the association and that the case therefore came within the meaning of the statute, the only instances in which prices had been lowered by the association having been where foreign competition had compelled it. The principal members of each of the firms implicated were accordingly committed for trial, the formal committal being delayed until January 24, in order to permit transcription of the notes of the evidence to be made.

Investigation into Alleged Combine of Plumbers at Hamilton, Ont.

The investigation begun during December before the police magistrate at Hamilton, Ont., into the proceedings of the Master Plumbers' Association of that city, which had been dissolved during the course of the disclosures made at Toronto, Ont., in November, was resumed on January 27, but was further adjourned until the 29th, in order that the full documentary evidence adduced during the proceedings at Toronto might be available. The taking of evidence was extended over two days' sittings of the court. The first witness called was the secretary of the Provincial Plumbers' Association, whose evidence related chiefly to the relations existing between the Provincial Master Plumbers' Association and the local association of master plumbers at Hamilton. The relations of the Central Supply Association and the Master Plumbers' Association of Hamilton were also dealt with, the secretary and treasurer of the former Association having been summoned as witnesses. In addition, two employing plumbers of Hamilton testified that they had been unable to obtain supplies, owing to the fact that they were not members of the Master Plumbers' Association. A third witness gave evidence which went to show that the price charged in the case of a certain tender had been increased from $35 to $60 as a direct result of the operations of the association. On the conclusion of the taking of evidence on January 30, the police magistrate stated that he considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out; the defendants, accordingly, numbering 15 members of the Master Plumbers' Association, were committed for trial.

Prosecution of Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild.

It was further announced by the crown attorney of Hamilton, Ont., that the prosecution of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild would be taken up on February 6, the examination of the evidence having been concluded and summonses to appear having been issued to seven officers of the Guild. The charge contained in the information laid was that between the years 1898 and 1905 the defendants had criminally conspired to enhance the price and unduly limit the production of the following commodities: sugar, tobacco, starch, canned goods, and cereals; and that they had unduly prevented and lessened competition and trade in the several commodities. The other parties to the conspiracy were named as follows:—The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited; the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Company; the Acadia Sugar Refining Company; the St. Lawrence Starch Works; the Brantford Starch Works; the Edwardsburg Starch Works; the Empire Tobacco Company, Limited; W. C. McDonald; the Intercolonial Brokerage Company; The Pacific Selling Company; the Force Food Company; the Peterboro Cereal Company; the Canadian Salt Company; Crosse & Blackwell; Limited; Canadian Canners Limited; The Simcoe Canning Company; Canada Grocers' Company; the Aylmer Canning Company; the Trenton Canning Company; The Boulter Canning Company; Thomas Laylor; The Eastern Brokerage Company, Limited; and other firms and corporations to the complainant unknown.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

ACCORDING to the latest official returns, the number of immigrant arrivals through ocean ports from the beginning of the fiscal year, on July 1, up to the close of the calendar year, was about 1,800 less than during the corresponding period of 1904; arrivals from the United States, however, were over

1,000 in excess of the previous year's returns, so that the movement on the whole was about equal in volume to that of 1904. The outlook for the coming spring season, it was stated, is that previous records will be exceeded both in the number and quality of the immigrants arriving.

The progress of colonization in western Canada, as revealed by the number of homestead entries made and land patents issued, showed a very material increase, amounting to 25 per cent, both for the month of December and for the 6 months ending December 31. For the calendar year the net increase in homestead entries was 8,132.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during December, 1905, declared for Canada was as follows:—

Immigration by Ocean Ports During December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 10.	Total.
nmigrants	1,495	665	552	2,712
eturned Canadians	197	48	13	258
ourists	40	9	1	50
Totals	1,732	722	566	3,020

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, for the first six months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

Immigration by Ocean Ports for July, August, September, October, November and December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 10.	Total.
y	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
gust	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
tember	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
ober	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
vember	1,692	1,061	793	3,546
cember	1,495	665	552	2,712
Totals	17,174	9,351	8,732	35,257

During the corresponding months of 1904 a total of 37,111 arrivals were reported, making a decrease for the present year of 1,854.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria during December, 1905, as compared with December, 1904, is as follows:—

Immigration by Ocean Ports During December, 1904-05.

	British.		Continental.		Total.	
	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905
Halifax	656	768	901	641	1,157	1,409
St. John	394	525	503	413	897	938
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	2	52	337	164	339	216
Vancouver	.....	4	.....	106	.....	110
Victoria	.....	2	.....	37	.....	39
Totals	1,052	1,351	1,741	1,361	2,793	2,712

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

Immigration from the United States July to December, 1905.

Through Montreal	585
Through Winnipeg and outports	14,472
Customs entries	3,746
Total	18,803
Corresponding months of 1904	17,799
Increase in 1905	1,004

Immigration During Calendar Year, 1905.

The following return shows the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada during the calendar year, 1905:—

Immigration During Calendar Year, 1905.

Nationality.	Number.
British	64,863
Continental, etc.	35,331
United States	44,424
Total	144,618

Homestead Entries during December.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in December, 1905, as compared with December, 1904:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEADS ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1904.

AGENCY	1905	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	109	61	48	....
Battleford	309	138	171	....
Brandon	15	35	....	20
Calgary	124	125	....	1
Dauphin	45	46	....	1
Edmonton	255	191	64	....
Kamloops	5	16	....	11
Lethbridge	121	159	....	38
Minnedosa	18	13	5	....
New Westminster	3	5	....	2
Prince Albert	108	289	....	181
Regina	630	382	248	....
Red Deer	187	90	97	....
Winnipeg	58	33	25	....
Yorkton	348	319	29	....
Total	2,335	1,902	687	254

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in December, 1905, as compared with December, 1904, of 433. A statement of the homestead entries made during the first six months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1904–05, 1905–06.

Month.	1905	1904	Increase.
July	3,751	3,011	740
August	3,040	2,360	680
September	2,406	2,015	391
October	2,771	2,015	756
November	3,468	2,642	826
December	2,335	1902,	433
Total	17,771	13,945	3,826

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended December 31, 1905, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER.

Nationality.	1905	1904
English	937	1,163
Scotch	184	107
Irish	55	41
Total of British origin	1,176	1,311
Foreign	1,045	1,062
Nationality not distinguished	3	1
Total	2,224	2,374

For the 12 months ending December 31, 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904–05.

Nationality.	1905	1904
English	64,877	54,05
Scotch	14,233	12,71
Irish	3,347	2,91
Total of British origin	82,457	69,68
Foreign	25,645	21,91
Nationality not distinguished	43	8
Total	108,145	91,68

Homestead Entries during Calendar Year 1905.

The following statement shows th number of homestead entries during th calendar year ended December, 31, 190 as compared with the year 1904.—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTE ENTRIES MADE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1905, COMPARED WITH PRECEDING YEAR

AGENCY	1905	1904	Increase.	Decrease
Alameda	2,031	1 366	655	.....
Battleford	5,183	2,259	2,924	.....
Brandon	232	396	.....	1
Calgary	2,113	2,609	.....	-
Dauphin	499	490	9	....
Edmonton	3,094	2,597	497	.....
Kamloops	113	192	....	)
Lethbridge	1,786	1,945	....	)
Minnedosa	200	203	....	3
New Westminster	29	35	.....	5
Prince Albert	1,960	1,837	123	.....
Regina	9,883	6,432	3,451	....
Red Deer	2,629	1,460	1,169	.....
Winnipeg	629	746	.....	7
Yorkton	4,264	3,946	318	.....
	34,645	26,513	9,156	1

Net Increase for year 1905. 8,132.
Representing in 1905. 85,986 souls.
Representing in 1904. 68,805 souls.

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of homestead entries made during the calendar year 1905, as compared with the year 1904, of 8,132.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, during December, 1905, were as follows:—

Statement Showing Nationalities of Homesteaders During December.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
nadians from Ontario	405
" Quebec	37
" Nova Scotia	19
" New Brunswick	13
" Prince Edward Island	13
" Manitoba	94
" Saskatchewan 26, Alberta 15	41
" British Columbia	3
rsons who had previous entry	233
nadians returned from the United States	38
nericans	649
wfoundlanders	.....
glish	270
otch	72
sh	26
nch	18
lgians	8
iss	1
lians	.....
umanians	2
eks	.....
ians	1
rmans	65
stro-Hungarians	208
landers	1
nes (other than Icelanders)	11
anders	6
des 30, Norwegians 32	62
ssians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	35
nnonites	1
khobors	1
eese	.....
maicans	1
w Zealanders	1
Total	2,353

Representing 5,832 souls.

Of a total of 687 entries made in December by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 244 were from Dakota, 1 from Minnesota, 40 from the State of Washington, 38 from Illinois, 31 from Iowa and 28 from Wisconsin.

Lands Patented during December, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent, covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of December, 1905, is as follows:—

Land Patents Issued During December, 1905.

Nature of Grant.	December, 1905.	
	No. of Patents	No. of Acres.
British Columbia Homesteads	3	352·00
British Columbia Sales	2	141·28
Coal Lands Sales	2	640·00
Commutation Grants	1	51·30
Homesteads	510	81,181·17
Manitoba Act Grants	2	49·50
Military Bounty Grants	1	160·00
Mining Lands Sales	2	97·50
North-West Half-breed Grants	24	4,666·40
Parish Sales	1	16·55
Railways:		
Canadian Northern Railway	.....	.....
Can. Pac. Ry. Grants	54	162,047·70
Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds	1	31·87
Man. South-Western Col. Ry.	27	8,669·26
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. & Steamboat Co	9	2,124·57
Sales	19	2,985·11
School Lands Sales	15	1,643·67
Special Grants	2	7·37
Yukon Territory Sales	4	270·09
Totals	679	265,135·34

In December, 1904 the number of patents issued was 84, covering an area of 17,325·06, representing an increase of 595 in the number of patents and of 247,810·28 in the acreage.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of December, 1905, as compared with December, 1904, and also of the sales from the beginning of the calendar year to December 31, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904:—

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY DURING DECEMBER, 1905 AND DECEMBER, 1904.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
December, 1905	11,192·59	$77,891.13
December, 1904	4,436·32	32,187.04
Increase	6,754·27	$45,704.09
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905	144,864·30	$966,362.51
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1904	49,565·73	329,079.86
Increase, 1905	95,298·57	$637,282.75

Notes.

Extensive preparations were in progress by the Ontario Government for the handling of immigrants during the coming season, new offices having been opened in the neighborhood of the Union Station, Toronto, Ont. for the work of distribution.

It was stated that, according to advices received by the Dominion Government, immigration from the United States into western Canada will be heavier during 1906 than in any previous year, inquiries having been received from all sections of the country. Ninety cars have already been requisitioned for the carriage of settlers' effects from Illinois, compared with 30 cars at a corresponding period last year.

It was stated by officers of the Salvation Army that 10,000 colonists would be brought from Great Britain to Canada, under the auspices of the Army, during the coming spring and summer months, the first lot numbering 1,600, to be landed at Halifax, N.S., early in March. The colonists above referred to have been selected out of 70,000 applicants and are mostly of the agricultural and domestic servant classes.

The Lake St. John Colonization Society held its annual meeting at Quebec, Que., on December 31. In the annual report of the secretary it was stated that the new colonists, with their household effects, as well as 217 delegates, had been allowed free transportation over the Lake St. John Railway system. A slight falling off in the number of new colonists during the year was reported owing to inefficient steamboat service on Lake St. John and the lack of roads. The number of colonists handled during the year was as follows:—

Coming from the Province of Quebec	1,142
" the Province of Ontario	65
" the United States	980
" France	104
" Belgium	85
" England	36
" Germany	18
" Italy	14
" Holland	12
Total	2,516

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY, 1906.

DURING the month of January the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ ct.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type, and brass crown seals	398.
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	30.
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads; also post-marking and stamping ink and wooden boxes	1,048.
Making and repairing post office scales	162.
Suppyling mail bags	3,154.
Repairing mail bags	663.
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	569.
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin boxes and repairing Railway Mail Clerks' tin boxes and parcel receptacles	64.
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing posta stores	13.
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	3,954.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING JANUARY, 1906.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged in the work.

Department of Public Works.

CONSTRUCTION of an immigration building at Edmonton, Alta; name of contractor, Thos. Page, Edmonton, Alta; date of contract, December 26, 1905; amount of contract, $8,495.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour	Rate of Wages. Not less than			
tone cutters	$0.55	per hour,	8	hours per day.
ricklayers	.55	"	8	"
asons	.55	"	8	"
lasterers	.62½	"	8	"
lasterers' labourers	.30	"	8	"
uilders' labourers	.25	"	8	"
inglers	.35	"	9	"
rpenters	.35	"	9	"
ainters	.30	"	9	"
umbers and steam-fitters	.40	"	9	"
eet metal workers	.40	"	9	"
rdinary labourers	.25	"	9	"
river and team of horses	.33½	"	10	"

Two quarantine barns at St. John, N. .; name of contractor, James E. Kane, . John, N.B.; date of contract, January 5, 1906; amount of contract, $4,822.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

ade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 9 Hours. Not less than:
penters	2.00.
nters	2.00.
cklayers	3.00.
sons	3.00.
necutters	3.50.
sterers	3.00.
mbers and steamfitters	2.00.
et metal workers	2.00.
lders' labourers	1.60.
mon labourers	1.35.
ver, 1 horse and cart	2.50.
ver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Mumford boilers, heating apparatus, etc., for engine house at Truro, N. S.; date of contract, January 3, 1906; amount of contract, $24,425.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Pipe hangers	$2.00.
Machinists	2.00.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	3 00.
Labourers	1.35.

Telegraph office at Pirate Harbour, N. S.; date of contract, January 3, 1906; amount of contract, $595.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75.
Painters	1.75.
Labourers	1.35.
Bricklayers	2.50.
Roofers	2.00.

Combined freight shed and baggage room at Painsec Junction, N.B.; date of contract, January 4, 1906; amount of contract, $889.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages. per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.00.
Painters	2.00.
Builders' labourers	1.50.

Installation of a hot water system in the dwelling west of General Office Building, Main Street, Moncton, N.B.; date of contract, January 4, 1906; amount of contract, $793.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Plumbers	$2.00.
Steamfitters	2.00.

Galvanized iron cornice on roof of car shop at Moncton, N.B.; date of contract, January 4, 1906; amount of contract, $411.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Sheet metal workers	$1.75.

Addition to freight shed at Stellarton, N.S., date of contract, January 15, 1906; amount of contract, $1,645.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75.
Painters	2.00.
Labourers	1.35.

Wiring of Intercolonial Railway station at Sydney, N.S.; date of contract, January 20, 1906; amount of contract, $1,975.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Electrical foreman	$2.25.
Wiremen	1.75.

Twelve water closets in the Intercolonial Railway cottages, Bridge Street, Moncton, N.B.; date of contract, January 15, 1906; amount of contract, $714.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Classes of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Plumbers	$2.00.
Carpenters	2.00.
Builders' labourers	1.50.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED DURING JANUARY, 1906.

Quebec,—

Quebec,—National Union of Shoe Di Workers,

Ontario,—

Berlin,—American Federation of Mu sicians.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

THERE was an unusually large number of trade disputes in Canada during January, compared with the same period in previous years. They were, however, all of small dimensions, only one involving more than one hundred people, and in no case were industrial conditions seriously affected.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 13 trade disputes reported to the Department in existence during the month, of which one began prior to January 1st, and 12 after. Compared with December, there was an increase of 8 disputes, and there were 6 more than in January, 190 There were 27 establishments and abou 540 employees affected directly and employees affected indirectly by ne disputes during the month. Including th dispute which began before the commenc ment of the month there were in a about 31 firms and 562 employees affe ted directly or indirectly by trade di putes during January.

Loss of time in working days.—The lo of time to employees through trade di putes during January was approximate 2,550 working days an increase of abo 1,764 days compared with the previo month, but a decrease of about 224 co pared with the corresponding month last year.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Mining	1
Building trades	3
Printing and allied trades	5
Food and tobacco preparation	1
Transport	1
Miscellaneous trades	1

Localities affected by disputes.—The new disputes occurred in the following provinces.—

Province.	Number of Disputes.
Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick	1
Quebec	1
Ontario	6
Manitoba	2
Alberta	1

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	Number of Disputes.
For higher wages	1
Against new piecework prices	1
For shorter hours	1
For higher wages and against employment of apprentices	1
Against increase in hours	1
Against employment of particular persons	1
Against discharge of employees	2
Against terms of employment	1
Unknown	1
Unclassified	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 13 disputes which were in existence during January 9 were terminated in the course of the month. Of these 5 were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and the remaining 4 ended without any negotiations, in one case by the replacement of the men, in two by the resumption of work without negotiations, and in one by the abolition of the office in which the men were employed.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in 4 of the 10 disputes which were terminated; the employees were successful in 3 and partially successful in one, and in one a compromise was reached.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The only dispute affecting both employers and employees during the month of January, which was in existence before the first of the month was a strike of job printers at St. John, N.B. The cause of this dispute, which commenced on December 16th, was a demand for an eight hour day. One of the five firms originally involved granted the demand a fortnight after the commencement of the dispute, so that at the beginning of January there were only 4 firms and 18 employees involved. In the course of the month three other firms granted the demand, leaving one firm and 12 men still affected at the end of January. Including the newspaper offices 10 establishments at St. John, employing 66 members of the Typographical Union, had agreed to the eight-hour day.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month, none of which were of great magnitude, affected printers at Montreal, Que. Guelph, Ont., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and St. John, N.B., a strike of coal miners at Strathcona Mines, N.S., plumbers at Calgary, Alberta, marble and granite cutters, at Toronto, Ont., carpenters at Welland, Ont., cigar makers at London, Ont., railway stores clerks at Winnipeg, Man., and employees on rubber goods at Toronto, Ont. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Printers at Montreal, Que.

On January 6th, a strike of printers took place at Montreal in the job department of the Gazette Publishing Company, on account of a dispute with regard to wages paid to operators working on monotype machines and to the employment of apprentices. On Monday, January 8th, the strikers were joined by the printers in the news department, making a total of about 70 men out of work. The Company succeeded in con-

tinuing the daily issue of the Gazette, and on January 15th work was resumed on the employers' terms.

The following statement of the cause of this dispute was published by the Company on January 9th:

"The Gazette will for some days be published under disadvantageous circumstances. Some time ago there was put into the job-printing department a monotype plant. Men qualified to operate the machines are few in number. There were only three among the employees of the Gazette. They were not rendering what in the opinion of the management was satisfactory service, in that the work done on the machines was not as great as was being turned out in other establishments. The men especially concerned were spoken to on the matter and seemed to recognize the justice of the complaint. In turn they were assured that if they showed better results their request for an increase in pay would be considered. On Saturday last one of the men in question was absent. Another early in the forenoon asked to be put on different work. When this desire was not acceded to, he left. The third followed his example. Two apprentices who had some experience with the machines were then put at work on them. To this the union men objected, and when the foreman declined to take the apprentices off, left the establishment. All were being paid the Typographical Union scale of wages and were working union hours and admit that personally they had no complaint to make. The object of their going out was to prevent apprentices from learning to operate machines which it is their desire that only members of the union shall be permitted to work on.

"Last evening at 7.30 the men working on the newspaper, which is a separate department, having no connection with the job-printing plant, also left their work. They did this, it is understood, in obedience to an order of Mr. Lynch, the president of the International Typographical Union, whose headquarters are at Indianapolis, U. S., conveyed through the president of the local union, who is an employee of another office. The men in the news room, like those in the job-bing department, had and made no complaint. They also were receiving the union scale of pay and working under union conditions. Their action was a coercive strike designed to force the management of the establishment into accepting conditions unfair and tyrannical."

The employees' version of the dispute as given to the Press was that the men engaged on the monotype machines were not receiving union wages. Under the union scale they should have been paid $14 a week during the twelve weeks they were supposed to be learning, and $15 a week afterwards. The sum of $14 a week was paid during the 12 weeks of learning, but it was claimed that when the men applied for the $15 they could get no satisfactory answer from the foreman. The men referred the matter to the union and then left work. The firm then put two apprentices at work on the machines. As it was against union rules to have two apprentices where there are only three machines, and as the firm was not paying the union scale, not living up to the union conditions, a strike was declared, the men in the news room being called out in sympathy, the union having the power to do this where the men were employed by the same firm. It was further stated that if the firm thought the men employed on the machines were not doing enough work they could have discharged them and engaged competent workmen, without any objection being raised by the union, but the union did object to men being paid less than the union scale.

Strike of Printers at Guelph, Ont.

On January 13th, a strike of printers employed in the 'Mercury' and 'Herald' offices took place at Guelph, Ont., about 29 men being involved. The cause of the dispute was the posting of a notice by the employers requiring a day of 8½ hours on Saturdays, the men being of the opinion that they were entitled to an 8-hour day. The trouble was due to different interpretations of an agreement which had been entered into some time ago. In the summer of 1905 a committee of the local Union tendered to the employers for their acceptance a

wages scale of $12 per week for job, advertisement and floor men, and $13 for Rodgers' Typograph operators. Included in the scale was the general demand of the International Typographical Union for a 48 hours week, in place of 9 hours a day from Monday to Friday inclusive and 8 hours on Saturdays. After some negotiations an agreement was signed on the basis of $10.50 per week for job, advertisement and floor men, and $11.50 per week for Rodgers' Typograph operators, an increase of 50 cents a week, beginning on October 1st, 1905, with an additional increase of 50 cents per week beginning on April 1st, 1906, with an 8-hour day from January 1st, 1906. The agreement also contained a proviso that in case any modification or abatement of the 8-hour rule was made by the International Typographical Union, the employers would have the advantage of it. A month later the Ontario Press Association appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union on the question of the modification of the 8-hour rule within the jurisdiction of the Association. It was agreed that there should be an 8½-hour day in Ontario from January 1st, 1906, to July 1st, 1907, when an 8-hour day would come into effect, and on December 25th, the local Union at Guelph was instructed that it would have to abide by this modification. The members of the Guelph Union, however, considered that, having had an 8-hour day on Saturdays for three years, the arrangement providing for an 8½-hour day should not apply to them. Their claim for exemption from the 8½-hour Saturday agreement was submitted to the Executive Council of the Union, and a reply was received which they thought supported their contention. On January 13th, a conference was held between the local union and the employers at Guelph, when the latter gave notice of their intention of posting shop notices requiring an 8½-hour Saturday. The men then stopped work, and the employers appealed to the President of the International Union, who ordered the men to return to work on the employers' terms, pending a decision with regard to their claim by the General Executive Council of the Union. Work was accordingly resumed on January 16th.

Strike of Plumbers at Calgary, Alberta.

On January 8th a strike of plumbers took place at Calgary, Alberta, owing to the refusal of certain employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour. About 32 men and four firms were affected by the dispute. Last May an agreement had been signed by the master plumbers and the journeymen plumbers' union, by which the scale of wages was fixed at 40 cents per hour until January 1906, when it would be raised to 45 cents per hour. In January some of the men received the increase but others did not, the employers claiming that the only objection to paying the scale was the incompetency of some of the men. The dispute was settled on January 11th, after negotiations between the two parties, and work was resumed on the following day. The following agreement was signed by all the firms of master plumbers, except one, the members of which were absent, and by representatives of the union:—

'Clause 1.— This agreement to take effect January 1st, 1906 and remain in force until June 30, 1907.

Clause 2.—The hours of labour shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for dinner, during the months of January, February, March and April, 1906 and 1907, and November and December, 1906, and nine hours a day, with one hour for dinner, except Saturday, which will be four, during the other months of this agreement.

Clause 3.—The minimum rate of wages to all journeymen shall be 45 cents per hour, steam fitters' helpers to receive a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour until the termination of this agreement.

Clause 4.—All over-time to be paid at the following rates: From limit of time as agreed in clause 2 shall be time and one-half, Sundays and legal holidays, which shall be New Year's, Good Friday, Victoria, Dominion, Labour, Thanksgiving and Christmas day double time.

Clause 5.—All board and room and railway expenses on out-of-town work shall be paid by the employer.

Clause 6.—Time travelling shall be paid at the same rate as regular day's labour, and when travelling at night, day and labour wages will be paid for number of hours up to 8 or 9, as per clause 2.

Clause 7.—No apprentice to be allowed to use tools until he has served four years; that five years be deemed the term of apprenticeship; one apprentice for the first three journeymen plumbers, and one to each two additional journeymen plumbers; but not more than five apprentices to be allowed in one shop, and each apprentice to be registered with Local No. 496.

Clause 8.—Steam-fitters' helpers to serve a period of four years, and must pass an examination before they are allowed to use tools, and only one steam-fitters' helper to be employed to each journeyman steam-fitter and every working employer, except in case of heavy lifting such as boilers and radiators when required.

Clause 9.—Wages to be paid weekly on or before 5 p.m. Friday preferred.

Clause 10.—In case of any grievance arising, a committee to wait on employer to endeavour to settle such grievance.

Clause 11.—If either party to this agreement wish to change, add, or amend, three months' notice must be given prior to its termination.'

Strike of Printers at St. John, N.B.

On January 1st a strike of employees of the St. John *Times* Printing and Publishing Company took place at St. John, N.B., involving about 13 members of the International Typographical Union. The cause of the dispute was the discharge of a linotype operator, who was secretary of the union, without cause, the strikers thinking that the secretary was dismissed because the manager wished to disrupt the union. It was explained by the manager, however, to the executive committee of the local union that such was not the case, but that the employee had been dismissed simply for the purpose of reducing expenses. This explanation being accepted as satisfactory, work was resumed on January 3rd.

Dispute of Printers at Winnipeg, Man.

On January 2, about 40 printers employed in 7 establishments at Winnipeg, left their work without giving any specific reason to their employers for their action. These men were among those who had arrived from England in November, and had taken the places of members of the International Typographical Union, who had declared a strike for an eight-hour day.* In a letter to the Press, they alleged that they had been brought to Winnipeg under false representations, having been informed that no trouble existed there between the employing printers and their work-people. When the English printers stopped work they became members of the International Typographical Union, and joined in the demand for an eight-hour day.

No negotiations took place with regard to this dispute during the month, but the employers claimed that though in need of a few men, they were not by any means embarrassed and their staffs were gradually being brought up to the necessary standard.

Strike of Carpenters at Welland, Ont.

On January 31st, a strike of about 35 carpenters employed by the J. F. Gallivan Building Company on the construction of a cordage factory took place at Welland, Ont. According to the company, the cause of the dispute was its refusal to grant a demand to employ only members of the Carpenters' Union, and to change the rate of wages to 23 cents per hour until March, 1906, and 30 cents per hour from then until March 1st, 1907. The non-union men remained at work, and the company proceeded to hire other men in the place of the strikers. According to the strikers, the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to recognize the union and to agree to the union scale of wages and hours of labour. It was alleged by the union that the company would not recognize the 9-hour work day, but that the employees were working 10 hours and more, and were being paid a minimum of

*See the *Labour Gazette* for October, (Vol. 6, No. 4,) p 664, for November, (No 5,) p 583, and for December (No. 6,) pp. 669-671.

15 cents per hour, instead of the union rate of 23 cents. On the other hand, the company claimed that the carpenters were receiving 25 cents per hour, the highest wages ever paid there, and had a nine-hour day.

Strike of Coal Miners at Strathcona Mines, N.S.

On January 8th, a strike of about 150 coal miners of the Strathcona Coal Company took place at Strathcona Mines, Nova Scotia. According to a report received from the company, the dispute arose because a committee of the Provincial Workmen's Association to which the miners belonged, desired to consult with the manager after office hours, contrary to orders. The manager refused to see them and a strike was called, taking effect on January 8th. It was alleged by the company, that the committee said the manager would have to send for them before work would be resumed, but on the evening of January 10th, the committee again called on the manager and the trouble was settled.

In reports received from the Provincial Workmen's Association, it was stated that a miner had been taken from his own work at the coal face and placed at work for which he was to be paid at a lower rate than what he could earn at his former employment. He refused to go, and was discharged. The company refused to recognize the miners' committee and accordingly the strike was declared. On January 10th, the company agreed to take back the discharged employee, and allow him to return to his former work, and the strike was declared off.

Strike of Printers at London, Ont.

On January 9th, a strike of 20 printers employed by 6 firms took place at London, Ont. The dispute arose from a demand for an 8½ hour day, equivalent to a reduction from 55 to 51 hours per week. After the men had been out one day their demand was granted by all the firms except one employing four men, and work was immediately resumed.

Strike of the Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, Man.

On January 17th, a strike was declared by about 50 employees in the stores department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, Man., out of sympathy with the clerks in the auditing department which was being transferred to Montreal. The 19 clerks who had been employed in this branch were given thirty days' notice of the change according to a statement of the company, and were advised that every effort would be made to provide them with positions elsewhere. It was said by the company that the men demanded that they be transferred in a body, a request which could not be granted. When the employees in the stores department stopped work the company decided to abolish this branch, and in the future to purchase goods as required direct from the dealers.

Strike of Cigar Makers at London, Ont.

On January 30th, a strike was declared by 78 employees of the Tuckett Cigar Company, Limited, at London, Ont. No information with regard to the cause of this dispute was received by the Department. It was still unsettled at the close of the month.

Minor Industrial Disputes.

On January 11th, 20 carpenters, 7 millwrights and 19 labourers employed by the Carter White Lead Company, Limited, of Montreal, in the construction of additional machinery, declared a strike. It was reported by the Company that the cause of the dispute was on account of the refusal to grant a demand for a reduction of hours from nine to seven, at the same rate of pay. With reference to this dispute, the following statement was furnished by the President of the Company:

'The strike, if it can be called such, was confined to the men engaged in erecting additional machinery in our corroding room, part of which was intended to prevent lead dust, and the rest to increase our capacity. The work was being unreasonably delayed. To hasten it, I

had instructed our foreman to hire all the men that could be conveniently employed, and pay higher wages than was paid elsewhere in the city, so as to get good men and hasten the work.

'When a committee of employees waited on me, I told them that it was not with me a question of wages, but a matter of getting the work done. They frankly admitted that the work had not progressed as fast as it should, but gave the following excuse:—That we had common labourers employed as carpenters, and carpenters employed as millwrights, paying all the same wages. That the competent workman would not do any more work than the incompetent workman who is receiving the same wages. They stated that if we would discharge the incompetent men and hire the competent ones whom they promised to point out to me, they would do much more work than they had been doing and finish the job in a short time. As I could not tell who had not worked because they couldn't, and who had not worked because they wouldn't, I concluded it to be best to let all of them go and hire new men. Both the alleged competent and incompetent had joined in their demands.

'We were paying millwrights 30 cents an hour, carpenters 25 cents an hour, labourers 16⅔ cents an hour. We are paying the same price now and have more applicants than we can use, but I have instructed our foreman to increase the wages of every man who shows himself to be a faithful and honest workman.'

It was further stated that work was not stopped in the factory construction through this dispute.

On Saturday, January 27th, a small strike of printers took place at Regina, Saskatchewan, which lasted until the end of the month, a settlement being reached on January 31st, and work was resumed on the following day. The following information with regard to this dispute was supplied by the Manager of the Company involved:

'Four printers employed by the "West" Company went out on strike on Saturday evening. A local union was formed there a short time ago and last week presented its scale which calls for fourteen dollars a week and a request for an eight hour day. "The Leader", the "Rundschau," and a small job office signed the agreement which the union wanted, but the "West" refused. The said agreement calls for the signers binding themselves to pay the scale, grant the eight hours day, and to abide by the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union as well as the constitution of the Regina Union. The "West" refused to sign such an agreement, but made a proposition to the Union to pay the scale requested and grant the eight-hour day in consideration of the Union guaranteeing to keep them supplied with competent men. The Union, however, would have nothing but the agreement they proposed, and this not being signed, the printers went out. They sent for their organizer, who arrived in the city on Tuesday evening. He interviewed "The West" on Wednesday, and with the president of the Regina Union signed an agreement exactly conforming with the proposals made by "The West" on Saturday. The men returned to their places on Thursday morning, after making allowance to "The West Company" for damages sustained'.

On January 4th, about 50 snow-shovellers employed on the Intercolonial Railway at Levis, Que., demanded a nine hour day at the same rate of wages, $1.50, which they were receiving for a ten-hour day. On their demand being refused, they stopped work but on the following day they returned to work under the old conditions.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the department.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	RESULT.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females			
DISPUTE WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Printing and Allied Trades—											
Printers	St. John, N.B.	Demand for 8-hour working day.	4		18				Dec. 16		Demand granted by all but one firm, 12 men still out at end of month.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal Miners	Strathcona Mines, N.S.	Refusal of Co. to treat with miners' committee after hours with reference to the discharge of an employee	1		150				Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Employees reinstated.
Building Trades—											
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta.	Demand for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour	4		32				Jan. 8	Jan. 12	Increase in wages granted.
Marble and Granite cutters	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of an employee for refusing to sign an individual agreement.	1		12		4		Jan. 26		No settlement reported at end of month.
Carpenters	Welland, Ont.	Against employment of non-union men.	1		35				Jan. 31		No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriouly affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	RESULT.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females.	Males	Females			
DISPUTE WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Printing and Allied Trades—											
Printers	Guelph, Ont	Objection to a notice requiring a day of 8½ hours on Saturdays instead of 8 hours	2	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Work resumed on employers terms by order of President of International Union.
Printers	London, Ont.	Demand for 8½-hour day as a reduction from 55 to 51 hours per week	6	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Demand granted by all but one firm employing 4 men.
Printers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages for monotype operators, and against employment of apprentices on monotype machines	1	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 6	Jan. 15	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Printers	St. John, N.B.	Against discharge of employee, cause of discharge misunderstood	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Work resumed after consultation of men with firm.
Printers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against terms of employment and for 8 hour day	7	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but firms claimed to have enough men to operate their plants.
Food and tobacco Preparation—											
Cigarmakers	London, Ont.	No particulars received	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 30	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Transport—											
Railway Stores Clerks.	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand that clerks in Audit Office, which was being closed, be transferred in a body	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 17	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but Co. abolished stores department.
Miscellaneous Trades—											
Employees on Rubber Goods.	Toronto, Ont.	Against change in piecework prices	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 23	Jan. 29	Adjustment made satisfactory to both parties.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1905.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 282 work-people in Canada during the month of January, 1906, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 60 were fatal and 222 resulted in serious injuries. In addition accidents to 16 workmen were reported which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before January. Of this number 6 were fatal. Including these, the number of fatal accidents reported in January was 16 less than in December 1905, but 22 in excess of January, 1905. The number of non-fatal accidents was the same as in the preceding month, but 119 in excess of January 1905.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total
Agriculture	8	15	23
Lumbering	3	3	6
Mining	4	7	11
Building trades	1	13	14
Metal trades	5	45	50
Woodworking trades	—	7	7
Printing trades	—	2	2
Clothing trades	—	2	2
Textile trades	2	1	3
Leather trades	1	1	2
Food & tobacco preparation	—	3	3
Railway service	20	27	47
Navigation	7	1	8
General transport	1	1	2
Civic employees	—	8	8
Miscellaneous	3	17	20
Unskilled labour	5	9	14
Total	60	162	222

Of the 177 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 12 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 20 between 21 and 45, and 6 were over 45; 139 were over 21 years old, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the drowning of the officers and crew of the fishing schooner 'Ella G' off Bamfield, B.C.; the death of 3 construction hands and the serious injuring of 4 others caused by an explosion of dynamite in the vicinity of Keewatin, Ont.; the death of 2 construction hands and the serious injury of 3 others, also by an explosion of dynamite, at La Tuque Junction, Que.; the death of a railway conductor and section foreman and the injuring of 2 other workmen by the collapse of a derrick near Guelph, Ont., and the death of a brakeman and fireman in a collision between 2 freight trains east of Port Arthur, Ont.

FOUNDERING OF THE FISHING SCHOONER 'ELLA G.'

On Tuesday, January 22, during the progress of a heavy southwest gale, the small fishing schooner "Ella G." of about 15 tons, turned turtle off Bamfield, B.C., carrying down with her the whole of the crew of 6 men.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE NEAR KEEWATIN, ONT.

On the afternoon of Saturday, January 27, three construction hands engaged in the work of double tracking the Canadian Pacific Railway in the vicinity of Keewatin, Ont., were blown to pieces by dynamite and 4 other workmen were probably fatally injured by the same explosion. A charge had been put in, but failing to explode the men had returned to work, when the explosion occurred.

FATALITY IN THE VICINITY OF LA TUQUE JUNCTION, QUE.

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of January 24, a dynamite explosion occurred on the branch of the Quebec and

Lake St. John Railway, about 15 miles from La Tuque Junction, by which 2 construction hands lost their lives and 3 others were severely injured. The explosion took place while the men were attempting to draw a charge of dynamite.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GUELPH, ONT.

A fatal accident occurred on the Guelph and Goderich line, at present under construction, at a bridge over the Grand River, about 20 miles north of Guelph, Ont., on the morning of January 21, by which 2 men were killed and 2 seriously injured. The accident was due to the sinking of the track at the approach to the bridge. The first span of the bridge had been laid on Monday, January 29. On the morning of January 31 the first girder of the second span, weighing 40 tons, was being carried on to the bridge. When within 20 feet of the structure, however, it listed, the crane swung around, and the whole construction collapsed. A car of rails, used as ballast, was carried over with the derrick, and it is believed these fell upon the men as they rolled down the embankment. The conductor of the train and the section foreman were crushed to death, and the foreman of the Canada Foundry Co., which firm had the contract for the construction of the bridge, and the brakeman on the train, were seriously injured.

DEATHS DUE TO RAILWAY COLLISION EAST OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

A head-on collision between east and west bound freight trains occurred just west of Kinogama, on the Lake Superior division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at 4.55 on the morning of January 1, which resulted in the death of an engineer, a brakeman and a fireman. The accident, it is stated, was due to the fact that the east bound freight failed to take the siding which it ought to have done as the west bound freight train had the right of way.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 8 fatal accidents in this industry, reported to have occurred during January, being the same in number as in the preceding month, and compared with 9 in January, 1905. Three were killed by being kicked by horses, 1 by falling into a well and being drowned, 1 by being struck by a falling tree, 1 by the explosion of a gasoline tank, 1 by falling through the ice and dying from chill, and another by falling from a load of hay. The serious accidents numbered 15, 5 of which were due to contact with machinery, 4 to the falling of material on the victims, 2 to falls in barns, 1 to being kicked by a horse, 1 to being hurt while closing in a barn and 1 to being lost in the woods and having both feet frozen, necessitating amputation.

Lumbering.—There were 3 fatalities in this branch, as compared with 3 in December, 1905, and 10 in January, 1905. A saw-mill hand at Rossland, B.C., got caught in some shafting and was killed, another sawmill hand at the Fraser River saw mills, near New Westminster, B.C. cut his hand by contact with a circular saw and died afterwards of blood-poisoning, and a shantyman at Wahnapitae, Ont., was killed by a tree falling on him. There were 3 minor accidents, 2 of which were due to the victims being struck by flying objects and one to a log rolling on him.

Mining.—The record for this industry was 4 fatalities, as compared with a similar number in the preceding month and 1 in the corresponding month of last year. Of the deaths, 2 were due to falls of coal, 1 to the victim's sweater becoming entangled in belting, and the fourth to an explosion of dynamite. Of the 7 serious injuries 4 were caused by being caught between cars, etc., 2 by falls of coal or ore and 1 by an explosion of dynamite.

Building trades.—There was only 1 fatality in this group, compared with 5 in December last and 2 in January, 1905. A carpenter at Midland, Ont., fell from a scaffold, a distance of 80 feet, and was killed. Of the 13 serious accidents 9 were caused by falls from scaffolds, etc., 3 by material falling on the victims and 1 to a carpenter at Hamilton, Ont., by being caught between a shed and a railway car

Metal trades.—There were 5 lives lost and 45 workmen seriously injured in this group, being a similar number of fatalities and an increase of 19 in injuries, as compared with December last and an increase of 3 in fatalities and 24 in injuries, as compared with January, 1905. A machinist at Galt, Ont., was killed by a drill press, weighing 1,600 lbs. tilting over on him; a moulder at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., lost his life by being struck by flying debris from the explosion of a blast furnace; an electrical worker was electrocuted at Victoria, B.C., a telegraph pole fell on a lineman at Hamilton, Ont. killing him; and an iron girder fell on a structural iron worker at Montreal, Que., crushing him to death.

Woodworking trades.—There were no fatalities among these workmen during January, 1906, compared with 1 in December last and none in January of last year. Of the 7 workmen injured the injuries in 6 cases were due to contact with machinery and 1 resulted from a fall.

Printing and allied trades.—There were 2 minor accidents in this class. In December, 1905, there was only 1 accident that was a fatal one. In January, 1905 there were also only 2 minor accidents.

Clothing trades.—There were 2 seriously injured in this branch during January, 1906, compared with 1 accident, a fatality, in the previous month and none in January, 1905. The serious injuries were due, 1 to being caught in a gum crusher, and 1 to a fall.

Textile trades.—There were 2 fatalities and 1 severe accident in this group. A knitting factory hand at Toronto, Ont. died from the effects of burns caused by the ignition of cotton in a bin in which he was working. A cotton mill hand, while lacing a belt, was caught in the shafting and killed. A cotton-mill hand at Hamilton, Ont., had his hand badly bruised by getting it caught in a baller. In the previous month there were 1 fatal and 2 minor accidents and no accidents in January, 1905.

Leather trades.—There were 1 fatality and 1 serious accident in these trades, as compared with 2 minor accidents in the preceding month and none in January of last year. A tanner at London, Ont., died from the effects of scalds caused by his falling into a vat containing 5 feet of boiling water, and a tanner at Aston, Ont., had his head and neck lacerated by falling into a moving cylinder.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The record in this group for January was 3 minor accidents. In the preceding month there were 1 fatality and 11 severe accidents; there were 1 fatality and 3 serious accidents in January, 1905.

Railway employees.—Railway employees to the number of 20, lost their lives through accidents during January, 1906, and 27 were more or less seriously injured. This was an increase of 2 in the fatalities but a decrease of 1 in the number of minor accidents, as compared with December, 1905, and an increase of 6 fatalities and the same number of other accidents as compared with January of last year. Of these 20 fatalities 6 were due to explosions of dynamite, 4 to being run over by cars, 4 to derailments of engines, 3 to being caught between cars, etc., and 3 to collisions. Of the 27 minor accidents 7 were caused by explosions of dynamite, 6 by falls from trains or cars, 4 by explosions of parts of engines, 3 by collisions, 3 by being run over by cars, 3 by being caught between cars, etc., and 1 by the derailment of an engine.

Navigation.—There were 7 deaths through accident in this group and 1 serious accident in January, 1906, a decrease of 20 in fatalities as compared with the previous month, and of 15 in the number of injuries. In January, 1905, there was 1 fatality and 2 injuries. Of the 7, 6 were drowned by the capsizing of the fishing schooner 'Ella G.' as mentioned above and a sailor at Louisburg, N.S., fell into the hold of a vessel, a height of 25 feet and was killed. A ship labourer at Sand Point, N.B. injured his spine by falling into the hold of a vessel.

Civic employees.—There were no fatalities in this branch, but eight civic employees received bodily hurt through accident in January, 1906, an increase of 2 over the preceding month. In Janu-

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Agriculture—						
Farmer	St. Augustin, Que.	Jan. 2	1			Kicked on head by horse.
"	St. Camille, Que.	" 2		1	Loss of two toes.	Struck with axe while chopping wood.
"	Shoal Lake, Man	" 5	1			Fell into well and was drowned.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 2		1	Probably fatal injuries	Struck by train.
"	Emily Tp., Ont.	" 9		1	Loss of hand.	Contact with circular saw while sawing cordwood.
"	Bondville, Que.	" 10		1	Back hurt.	By binder of load of wood breaking.
"	Innerkip, Ont.	" 19		1	Probably fatal injuries.	Fell from roof of windmill.
"	Sutton, Que.	" 8		1	Four ribs broken, etc.	Load of logs fell on him.
"	Glen Sutton, Que.	" 17		1	One finger amputated	Caught between logs.
"	Compton, Que.	" 23		1	Jaw broken.	Kicked by horse.
"	Foster, Que.	" 19		1	Two ribs broken.	Struck by log in wood.
"	St. Augustin, Que.	" 2	1			Kicked by a horse.
"	Otonabee Tp., Ont.	" 2		1	Loss of a thumb.	Contact with a saw.
"	Douro Tp., Ont.	" 9		1	Three ribs broken	By fall on barn floor.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 20		1	Hand torn, requiring 13 stitches	While closing-in a barn.
"	Wingham, Ont.	" 26	1			Struck by falling tree.
"	Bearbrook, Ont.	" 27		1	Loss of feet.	Lost his way in woods, had feet frozen.
"	Galt, Ont.	" 26		1	Loss of fingers	Caught in gasoline engine.
"	Carlyle, Sask.	" 31	1			Fell through ice, died from chill.
Farmer's son	St. Constant, Que.	" 4	1			Explosion of gasoline tank, died on Jan. 17 from effect.
"	Fullarton Tp., Ont.	" 30		1	Leg broken.	Tree fell on him.
Farm hand	Sweetsburgh, Que.	" 24	1			Kicked by a horse.
Dairyman	Edmonton, Alta.	" 26	1			Fell from load of hay, breaking neck.
Lumbering—						
Saw-mill hand	Rossland, B.C.	" 4	1			Caught in shafting.
"	Ridgeville, Ont.	" 15		1	Back injured	Log rolled on him.
"	Merritton, Ont.	" 19		1	Badly bruised face	Struck by block from saw.
"	Fraser River, B.C., saw-mills	" 20	1			Hand cut by circular saw, died of blood poisoning.
Shantyman	Wahnapitae, Ont.	" 8	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Bolton Glen, Que.	" 19		1	Broken arm	While at work in woods.
Mining—						
Miner (engineer)	Pincher Creek, Alta.	" 5	1			Sweater caught in belting.
		" 10	1			By fall of coal in mine.

"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	7	1	Leg broken	Caught by car.
"	Extension Mine, B.C.	"	10	1		By fall of coal.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	15	1	Ribs broken, etc	Caught between timbers and top of box.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	15	1	Ankle broken	By fall of coal.
"	Extension, B.C.	"	19	1	Probably fatal	Caught between cars and pithead.
"	Temiskaming, Ont.	"	30	1	Loss of both hands	In explosion of dynamite.
"	Tyee Copper Co., B.C.	"	23	1	Hand injured	By fall of piece of ore.
"	Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. B.C	"	6	1	Fractured ribs, etc.	Caught between cars and coal chute.
Quarryman	Hawk Lake, Man.	"	7	1		Explosion of dynamite blast.
Building Trades—						
Stone mason	Toronto, Ont.	"	3	1	Right leg broken	200 lb. stone fell on it.
Carpenter	Sherbrooke, Que.	"	4	1	Leg broken, etc.	Scaffold gave way.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	8	1	Leg badly hurt	Fell from scaffold.
"	Midland, Ont.	"	9	1		Fell from scaffold, 80 ft.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	11	1	Leg broken	Fell from ladder.
"	" "	"	2	1	Loss of arm	Caught between a shed and a railway car.
Foreman carpenter	Maisonneuve, Que	"	25	1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold.
Roofer	Montreal, Que.	"	9	1	Four ribs broken	Fell from a roof.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	4	1	Several ribs broken	Fell 25 ft. from roof.
Plasterer	Waterloo, Ont	"	10	1	Ankle broken	Fell from scaffold.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	26	1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold, 15 feet.
Builders' labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	"	4	1	Head and shoulder injured	Bricks fell on him.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	16	1	Internal injuries	Fell from 2nd story of house.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	25	1	Shoulder fractured	Struck by falling plank.
Metal Trades—						
Machinist	Galt, Ont.	"	6	1		Drill press weighing 1,600 lbs. fell on him.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	16	1	Fingers badly crushed	Caught between two large pieces of iron.
"	"	"	17	1	Ankle broken	Wheel from a machine fell on him.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	22	1	Loss of part of finger	Contact with machinery.
"	Windsor, Ont.	"	26	1	Loss of a finger	"
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	23	1	Internal injuries	Caught between freight car and engine.
"	Montmagny, Que.	"	4	1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	Hespeler, Ont.	"	26	1	Four ribs broken	Fell in factory.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	15	1	Leg broken	Boiler plate fell on it.
"	London, Ont.	"	13	1	Finger crushed	Caught in a press.
Machinist apprentice	Andreville, Que.	"	16	1	Right arm broken	Caught by an upright drill.
Moulder	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	"	10	1		In explosion of blast furnace, struck by flying material.
"	Galt, Ont.	"	16	1	Leg broken	While fastening tackle to a steel plate.
"	Brockville, Ont	"	16	1	Both feet badly burned	Splashing of molten metal.
"	Brockville, Ont	"	3	1	Foot badly crushed	Pattern fell on it.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	3	1	Foot burned	By molten metal.
Electrical worker	Victoria, B.C.	"	7	1		Electrocuted.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	18	1	Probably fatal injuries	Fell 30 feet in transformer station.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Electrical Worker	Lakefield, Ont.	Jan. 19		1	Face and hands burned	Explosion of gasoline lamp.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	" 8		1	Left thumb cut off	Contact with shaper.
"	"	" 15		1	Loss of finger	Contact with lathe.
"	"	" 17		1	Loss of finger	Contact with shears.
Lineman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 19	1			Telegraph pole fell on him.
Rivetter	Guelph, Ont.	" 26		1	Left arm broken	Fell 25 feet from bridge.
Blacksmith	Goldstone, Ont	" 27		1	Arm lacerated	Kicked by horse.
Iron worker	London, Ont.	" 15		1	Foot badly burnt	By molten iron.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 18		1	Nose broken	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6		1	Hand crushed	Jammed by bar of iron.
"	"	" 10		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught in drop machine.
"	"	" 17		1	Loss of finger	By bar of iron.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	" 24		1	Right hand badly crushed	Caught in welding machine.
"	Guelph, Ont	" 13		1	Face and chest injured	Caught in elevator.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27		1	Severe scalp wound	Emery wheel burst.
"	St. Joseph de Levis	" 29		1	Eye badly hurt	Struck by iron splinter.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 17		1	Loss of tip of finger	Caught between cinder pot, car and engine.
Air brake worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10		1	Face cut	Fell from ladder.
Tool worker	Dundas, Ont.	" 6		1	Thigh bone broken	Struck by bar of steel.
Agricultural implement worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 12		1	Face burned	Splash of molten metal.
"	"	" 13		1	Left thigh punctured	Guard on knife bar ran into thigh.
"	"	" 13		1	Loss of one finger	Caught between wrench and drop hammer.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 29		1	Arm badly hurt	Bursting of emery wheel.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 2		1	Foot burned	Spilling on it of molten metal.
"	"	" 11		1	Back of right hand cut	Struck by disc flying from machine.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 13		1	Loss of top of thumb	Caught in jointer.
"	"	" 17		1	Leg bruised	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8		1	Toe crushed	Run over by truck wheel.
"	"	" 8		1	Foot badly cut	Stepped on sharp piece of casting.
"	"	" 8		1	Finger crushed	Rake wheel fell on it.
Structural iron worker	Montreal, Que	" 29	1			An iron girder fell on his head.
Structural iron foreman	Guelph, Ont.	" 31		1	Probably fatal injuries	Derailment of train.
Woodworking Trades—						
Woodworker	Brantford, Ont	" 11		1	Loss of one finger, others cut	Contact with a shaper.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 1		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with scorer.

"	Richmond, Ont	"	19		1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	London, Ont	"	3		1	Thumb taken off	Contact with jointer.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	29		1	Deep gash on forehead	Struck by plank projected from saw.
"	Meaford, Ont.	"	15		1	Loss of three fingers and thumb.	Contact with machinery.
Pulley maker	Toronto Junc., Ont.	"	4		1	Arm badly cut	By a fall.
Printing and Allied Trades—							
Apprentice	Toronto, Ont	Jan.	4		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught hand in cogs.
Binder	Toronto, Ont	"	8		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in press.
Clothing Trades—							
Rubber factory hand	Montreal, Que	"	4		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in gum crusher.
Shirt factory hand	Montreal, Que	"	26		1	Fractured several ribs	Fell from a ladder.
Textile Trades—							
Cotton mill hand	Gibson, N.B.	"	19	1			Caught in shaft, while lacing a belt.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	10		1	Hand badly bruised	Caught in bailer.
Knitting factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	"	6	1			Burned by ignition of cotton in bin, died on 8th January.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—							
Cook at hotel	Montreal, Que.	"	12		1	Head cut and body bruised	By fall of ceiling.
Miller	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	2		1	Foot badly crushed	Gate of water wheel fell on it.
Butcher	Hamilton, Ont.	"	27		1	Severe cut in groin	While cutting meat.
Leather Trades—							
Tanner	London, Ont.	"	17	1			Fell into vat containing 5 feet of boiling water.
"	Aston, Ont	"	27		1	Head and neck cut	Slipped and fell into moving cylinder.
Railway Service—							
Conductor	Rothesay, N.B.	"	22		1	Face and limbs badly cut and bruised	Train broke, and the two parts came into collision.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	31	1			Crushed under car, train derailed.
Engineer	Kinogama, Ont.	"	1	1			Head-on collision between freights.
"	Snowflake, Man	"	8	1			Derailing of engine.
"	Burnaby Lake, B.C.	"	15	1			Derailing of engine by tree falling across track.
"	Welsford, N.B.	"	27		1	Seriously scalded	Engine exploded.
"	Georgetown, Ont.	"	23		1	Seriously injured	In head-on collision.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	5		1	Arm badly injured	Engine was derailed.
Brakemen	Kinogama, Ont.	"	1	1			Head-on collision between freights.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	4		1	Leg broken and internal injuries	Fell from train.
"	Lindsay, Ont.	"	8		1	Jaw fractured	Caught between cars.
"	St. Henri de Mascouche, Que	"	9		1	Feet crushed	Fell off car and was run over.
"	Stratford, Ont	"	11	1			In derailment of train.
"	St. Johns, Que	"	15	1			Run over by train.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	18		1	Shoulders and body bruised	Caught between cars while coupling.
"	Montreal, Que	"	18		1	Knee cap fractured	Fell from a car.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.—*Con,*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Brakemen	Frank, Alta.	Jan. 23	1			Struck by train.
"	Rothesay, N.B.	" 23		1	Head and face badly cut.	Train broke and the parts came into collision.
"	Palmerston, Ont.	" 28		1	Leg broken.	Fell from tender of engine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 1	1			Caught between cars.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10		1	Back injured	Fell from box car.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 31		1	Seriously injured.	Derailment of train.
"	Huntsville, Ont.	" 29	1			Train ran over him.
Car Inspector	Stratford, Ont	" 12		1	Face and hands badly burnt	In derailment of train.
Firemen	Kinogama, Ont	" 1	1			Head-on collision between freights.
"	Moncton, N.B.	" 18		1	Arm broken	Fell from engine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 14		1	Leg injured.	Caught between coal chute and tender.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	" 25		1	Face and hands scalded	By steam from injector hose.
Yardman	Toronto, Ont.	" 5		1	Leg broken.	Run over when coupling cars.
Car shop hand	Hamilton, Ont.	" 3		1	Loss of arm.	Run over by car.
"	Outremont, Que.	" 12	1			Crushed between two cars.
Train despatcher	Hamilton, Ont.	" 2		1	Loss of leg.	Run over by engine.
Construction hands	Coldwater, Ont.	" 10	1			Explosion of dynamite.
"	La Tuque Junc., Que.	" 24	2			"
"	"	" 24		3	Severely, if not fatally wounded.	"
"	Keewatin, Ont	" 29	3			"
"	"	" 29		4	Fatally injured	"
Section hand	Pointe Claire, Que.	" 1	1			Struck by a train.
Section foreman	Guelph, Ont.	" 31	1			Cars derailed, crushed under car of rails.
Navigation—						
Ship labourer	Sand Point, N.B.	" 16		1	Spine injured.	Fell into hold, 25 feet.
Crew of Schooner "Ella G"	Off Bamfield, B.C.	" 22	6			Vessel turned turtle in storm.
Sailor	Louisburg, N.S	" 27	1			Fell into hold of vessel, 25 feet.
Civic Employees—						
Fireman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 5		1	Serious internal injuries.	Thrown from chemical wagon on way to fire.
"	"	" 5		3	More or less injured.	" " "
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 31		2	Badly burned.	At a fire.
"	"	" 31		1	Severely burned.	Fell through skylight at fire.
Policeman	Brantford, Ont.	" 23		1	Shoulder dislocated	Fell from street car.

Teamster	Montreal, Que	Jan.	25		1	Head badly hurt	Barrel of oil fell on him.
"	Edmonton, Alta	"	31	1			Load of logs upset on him.
Teamster	Bowmanville, Ont	"	8		1	Head cut	His coal wagon struck by a train.
"	Rectory Hill, Que	"	17	1			Load of boards fell on him.
"	Montreal, Que	"	26		1	Thumb torn off	While handling merchandise.
"	" "	"	25		1	Head badly hurt	Fell head first from vehicle.
"	Fernie, B.C.	"	23		1	Leg broken	Cave-in in sand pit.
Carter	Quebec, Que	"	7		1	Fracture of thigh	Kicked by a horse.
"	"	"	16		1	Right leg broken	Kicked by a horse.
Expressman	Toronto, Ont	"	16		1	Ribs broken	Bale of hay fell on him.
Ambulance driver	Montreal, Que	"	3		1	Internal injuries	Run over by his vehicle.
Stage driver	Belleville, Ont	"	8		1	Head gashed and bruised	His vehicle struck by train.
Mail wagon driver	London, Ont	"	3		1	Face and back injured	Fell from his vehicle.
Street railway employee	Toronto, Ont	"	8		1	Loss of toes on left foot	Car wheel passed over it.
" conductor	London, Ont	"	24	1			His car crashed into by freight train.
" motorman	"	"	24		1	Severely injured	" " "
Miscellaneous—							
Hotel manager	Montreal, Que	"	12		1	Head injured and burns	Beam fell on him in fire.
Caretaker	Delhi, Ont	"	11		1	Face badly burned	Explosion of acetylene gas generator.
Retail clerk	Hamilton, Ont	"	25		1	Leg badly gashed	By a piece of plate glass, which broke.
Retail clerk	St. Catherines, Ont	"	10		1	Foot injured	Ran rusty nail into foot while working in store room.
Commercial traveler	London, Ont	"	8		1	Head badly cut	Fell from cars.
Janitor	Toronto, Ont.	"	20	1			Fell down elevator shaft.
Chemical factory hand	Buckingham, Que	"	31		1	Face and arm badly burned	Fell into vat of molten phosphate.
Paper mill hand	St. Catharines, Ont	"	6		1	Thumb torn off	Hand caught in shafting..
Paper maker	Merritton, Ont	"	18		1	Wrist badly cut	Contact with knife of callendar.
"	"	"	19		1	Lost a finger	Caught in machine.
Paper box press operator	Toronto, Ont	"	23		1	Hand badly crushed	In die press.
Mill operator	Cornwall, Ont	"	6		1	Left hand lacerated	Caught under dryer rolls.
Gas Co. employee	Toronto, Ont.	"	11		1	Concussion of brain	Fell from gang plank.
Brush factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	"	13		1	Hand badly cut	At shaper machine.
"	"	"	16		1	Loss of tip of finger	Caught in a press.
"	"	"	26		1	Face badly hurt	Struck by stick thrown from circular saw.
Stableman	Galt, Ont.	"	23		1	Jaws broken	Kicked by a horse.
"	Quebec	"	16	1			"
Cement mill worker	Hull, Que	"	29	1			Cave in of clay in pit.
"	Belleville, Ont	"	19		1	Left hand crushed	Contact with shaper.
Unskilled Labour—							
Labourer	Keewatin, Ont.	"	20	1			Timbers of derrick fell on him.
"	"	"	20		3	Probably fatal injuries	Derrick broke and load of rock fell on them.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	22	1			Trench caved in.
"	Woodslee, Ont	"	3	1			Run over by railway train.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906.—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Labourer	Windsor, Ont.	Jan. 13		1	Leg badly bruised	Log rolled on it.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 3	1			Derrick boom fell on him.
"	Toronto Junction, Ont.	" 5		1	Head injured.	Fell from scaffold.
"	Shiplers Point, Ont.	" 17		1	Severely injured.	Fell 30 feet.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 23		1	Scalp wound.	Tackle block fell on him.
"	Ridgeway, Ont.	" 23		1	Foot badly cut.	Struck by axe.
"	Fernie, B.C.	" 23	1			Cave-in in sand pit.
"	Brantford, Ont.	" 22		1	Hand badly jammed.	Caught between two heavy planks.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JANUARY.

Miner (mucker)	Victoria Mines, Ont.	Dec. 14	1			Contact with machinery.
" (drill runner)	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 21	1			Fell over slope, fracturing skull.
" (Powder tender)	Centre Star Min. Co., B.C.	" 16	1			By explosion of powder.
" (Skip tender)	War Eagle Shaft, B.C.	" 14	1			Found dead, exact cause of accident unknown.
" (Mule driver	Wellington Co iery, B.C.	" 30		1	Leg broken.	Crushed by mine box.
"	"	" 29		1	Collar bone broken.	Fall of a stringer.
" (help)	"	" 15		1	Face and hands burned	Explosion of powder bottle.
Shift boss	Centre Star King, B.C.	" 26		1	Leg bruised.	Struck by drill which shifted on the skip.
Mine carpenter	"	" 26		1	Hand bruised and cut	By contact with rip saw.
Trapper	Smith's Inlet, B.C.	" 30	1			Found dead in woods.
Farmer	Esterhazy, Man.	" 30	1			Drowned by falling into well.
"	Thorold Tp., Man.	" 15		1	Arm shattered, etc.	Fell from mow to barn floor.
"	Hillsbury, Ont.	" 30		1	Loss of hand,	Caught in cutting box.
Teamster	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30		1	Injuries to back	Fell down elevator shaft.
Agricultural implement worker	Brockville, Ont.	" 30		1	Eye hurt.	Struck by wood splinter from saw.
Labourer	Walkerville, Ont.	" 24		1	Internal injuries	Fell from rack in warehouse.

ary a year ago the record was 1 death through accident and 2 injured.

General transport. — A teamster at Edmonton was killed by a load of logs upsetting on him and a teamster at Montreal, Que., had his head hurt by a barrel of oil falling on him. This was the record for January, 1906, as against 3 fatalities and 12 seriously injured in December last and 1 death and 4 injured in January 1905.

Miscellaneous.—In this group 3 workers were killed through accidents and 17 injured during January, 1906, as against 5 killed and 18 injured in the previous month and 1 killed and 8 injured during January, 1905. A janitor in Toronto fell down an elevator shaft and was killed, a stableman in Quebec, Que., died from the kick of a horse and a cement mill worker in Hull, Que., was killed by a cave-in of clay in a pit. Of the 17 serious accidents, 8 were due to contact with machinery, 3 to falls of material, 3 to falls, 1 to kick from a horse, and 1 to an explosion of acetylene gas.

Unskilled labour.—There were 5 deaths from accident in this class and 9 serious accidents during January, 1906. In December last there were also 5 fatalities and 11 injuries; in January, 1905, the record was 2 killed and 3 injured. A labourer at Keewatin, Ont., and 1 at Niagara Falls, Ont., were killed by the timbers of a derrick falling on them, 1 labourer at Niagara Falls, Ont., was killed by a cave-in of a trench, 1 was run over by a train and killed, and a cave in of a sand pit at Fernie, B.C. killed a fifth. Of the 9 serious accidents 7 were due to falling material, and 2 to falls.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the *Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of August, 1905, there were issued 521 patents in Canada. Of these 21 related to agriculture, 3 to lumbering and saw-milling, 7 to mining, 11 to railway construction, 58 to building trades, and 49 to metal industries. There were 55 electrical patents, 19 inventions concerning the woodworking and furnishing industries, 7 concerning printing, 3 concerning textile industries, and 29 concerning clothing industries. There were 8 inventions relating to food and tobacco industries, 2 relating to leather trades, 35 to railways, and 41 to other means of transport. The remaining patents related to miscellaneous industries.

The inventions relating to *agriculture* included among others two corn huskers, two fertilizer distributors, a grain drill, a harvester, a thresher, a grain binder, a separator and a sower.

The patents relating to *lumbering and saw-milling* comprised a foot-board for use in felling trees, a starting device for a saw-mill, and a planing mill. Those relating to *mining* comprised two rock drills, a stone breaker, two concentrators, an apparatus for feeding ore, and an amalgamator.

The inventions concerning *railway construction* comprised three railway ties, three rail joints, two switches, a cattle guard, a railway frog, and a claw bar for railway spikes.

Among the inventions concerning the *building trades* there were five patents for concrete and steel construction, in addition to a steel building ; two moulds for cement blocks and moulds for concrete walls and stone blocks, four excavating machines, three doors, two windows and two window strips, and a fireproof skeleton flooring.

Among the principal inventions in the *metal trades* there were 8 relating to metallurgy, two blast furnaces, a rotary furnace, four boilers, two stoves, five wrenches, a process of rolling rails, and two pipe-welding machines. One of the metallurgical inventions was a process of melting sulphur-bearing ores of lead, for the purpose of removing the sulphur, by reacting on them with materials containing iron and sodium. A method of feeding dried air to blast furnaces, which was patented consists in cooling the air in a refrigerating chamber, thereby reducing its moisture, feeding it under pressure to a blowing engine, increasing the pressure, and feeding from there to the furnace or convertor.

The *electrical* inventions included seven electro-thermic processes, eight regulators or controllers, two distribution systems, three motors, two rheostats, a furnace, a battery, as well as four inventions relating to telephony, three to telegraphy, and two to lighting. There was patented an electric process of making coke, consisting in enclosing the coal in an air-tight oven of non-conducting material, and heating the oven from the interior by raising the inner walls to incandescence by means of electrical resistances held in the inner wall.

The inventions relating to *woodworking and furnishing* comprised nine articles of furniture, three musical instruments, three saws, a woodworking machine, machines for pail graining and lath making, and a fastener for boards.

The inventions relating to *printing* comprised a linotype machine and two other printing machines, a sheet feed for printing presses, a printer's galley, a colour-printing process, and a photographic film-holder.

In the *textile* industries there were a loom, a spinning machine, and a cloth measuring machine. In the *clothing* industries there were patents for fourteen articles of wear, five concerning the manufacture of boots and shoes, two knitting and two sewing machines, a cloth cutter, a garment hanger, a process for waterproofing fabrics and three inventions relating to laundries.

The inventions in the *food and tobacco industries* comprised a grain reduction mill, a milling tool, a cheese cutter, a beverage, processes of preparing rice and making stock, a cigar extinguisher, and a device for making cigarettes. In the *leather trades* the only inventions were two relating to harness.

Inventions relating to *railways* included four signals of which two were electrical systems; eight cars, seven draught gears, four bearings, two air brakes, two car replacers and four axle boxes.

Among the inventions concerning other means of *transport* there were three motor cars, three vessels, including parts of ships; five bearings, three conveyors, three dumping cars, a logging car, two brakes, two car fenders, a water elevator, and an electric signal for elevators.

Among the inventions concerning various *miscellaneous industries* may be mentioned 21 patents for business utilities, including advertising devices, an adding machine and a ledger, five patents for the manufacture of gas, seven for manufacture of paper and one for the manufacture of pulp, a machine for making paper bags, and one for labelling bottles, two processes of deriving wood products, three pumps, and inventions for the manufacture of rubber, and for making brushes.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during January, 1906.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1905. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1905. Pages 580. Price 30 cents.

THE report of the Post Office Department, Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows a great general expansion of the service compared with the previous year. There were increases of 419 post offices, 841 postal note offices, 280 money order offices and 28 savings banks. There were 818·0 additional miles of railway utilized for mail purposes and there was an increase of 1,147,928 miles of railway mail carriage, an increase of 202,981 miles of mail carriage by water and 385,908 miles of mail carriage by stage, making a total increase of mail carriage of 1,736,817 miles.

The estimated increase in the number of letters and postcards for the year was 26,351,000, being the largest increase in any year except that of 1899–1900, when the two-cent letter rate was adopted. There was an increase of $2,696,664.25 in the amount of money orders issued and of $980,823.88 in the amount of postal notes issued during the fiscal year.

The gross revenue of the Post Office amounted to $6,786,089.79 and the expenditure amounted to $6,295,244.90, leaving a surplus of $490,844.89.

The postal convention between Canada and Mexico came into effect on January 1, 1905, by which all classes of mail matter, except merchandise, may be sent from either country to the other at the domestic rates.

On July 15, 1905, the letter postage to Canada from Australia was reduced from 2½ pence to 2 pence per half-ounce, which reduction has since been extended to the rest of the Empire.

The Indians in Canada.

Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1905. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906, pages 656. Price 45 cents.

In the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the last fiscal year it is said that the year was a fairly prosperous one for the Indians, their aggregate earnings, which reached the total of $4,524,773, being a quarter of a million dollars greater than the preceding year. Their general health was above the average and there appears to have been an improvement in their moral progress.

With regard to the population of the Indians within treaty limits, there was an excess of births over deaths, amounting to 273, a slight increase compared with the previous year. The estimated population of the Indian tribes is given as 107,637 in 1905. The previous year the population was given as 107,978, but the decrease in 1905 was merely apparent, there having been an actual increase of 296 Indians within treaty limits.

In 1905, the Indians cultivated 44,196½ acres and harvested 1,264,705½ bushels of grain and roots. They owned 44,972 head of horned stock and 33,119 horses. There was an increase in the value of farm produce amounting to $20,269.30 in Ontario; $16,143.89 in the Northwest Territories and $5,452.75 in Quebec. In British Columbia, there was a decrease in value of $21,545.75. The Indians gained $610,020.49 in hunting and $466,-095.55 in fishing.

With regard to their education, there were 10,131 pupils enrolled in 303 schools, 47 of which were undenominational, 104 Roman Catholic, 86 Church of England, 49 Methodist, 16 Presbyterian and 1 Salvation Army. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of pupils enrolled of 107 boys and 239 girls. The average attendance for the year was 6,341, representing an increase of 333 pupils.

The sum of $56,980.96 was realized on behalf of the Indians for 33,840.33 acres which were surrendered by them.

The Dominion Public Accounts.

Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906. Pages 260 Price 15 cents.

During the last fiscal year the receipts of the Dominion on account of Consolidated Fund amounted to $71,182,772.67 and the expenditure was $63,319,682.86, making a surplus of $7,863,089.81. There was expended on government railways and canals the sum of $8,197,075.51, and on public works the sum of $1,642,040.15. In railway subsidies the amount of $1,275,629.53 was paid and in bounties the sum of $2,234,685.04.

At the close of the fiscal year there were $62,017,456.65 at the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, a decrease of $140,-993.25 compared with the balance at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year, amounted to $266,224,166.60, an increase over the previous year of $5,356,448.00. The average rate of interest paid on the gross debt was $2.81, compared with $3.08 in 1904, and the net rate of interest fell from $2.46 to $2.26.

The Public Accounts indicate a wonderful degree of prosperity during the year, there having been increases in railway traffic receipts, immigration, bank clearings and deposits in chartered banks. The increase in the public deposits held in the chartered banks averaged over $1,000,000 a week and the amounts held on deposit amounted to over $500,-000,000.

Inland Revenues.

Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Part 1. Excise, &c. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1905. Pages 106. Price 15 cents.

The Inland Revenues of Canada for the year 1905, amounted to $12,935,908, a decrease of $398,140 compared with the previous year. Of this amount revenue from excise was $12,719,191; weights and measures, $114,309; methylated spirits $68,121; public works, $4,-863 and other revenues $1,614. The excise revenue from spirits decreased from $6,672,149 in 1904 to $5,950,632 in 1905, but the quantity of spirits produced was 6,009,024 proof gallons, compared with 5,678,153 proof gallons in the previous fiscal year. The revenue derived from malt was $1,140,839, an increase of $3,081 over the previous year. From tobacco there was derived a revenue of $4,412,374, compared with $4,127,-679 in 1904. The revenue from cigars amounted to $1,103,743, compared with $1,070,823. It was noted that there has been a gradual increase in the demand for Canadian distillery products, the exports having steadily increased from 148,154 proof gallons in 1900-01 to 211,-525 proof gallons in 1904-05.

During the year there were manufactured 14,388,104 pounds of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes, compared with 13,488,306 in 1903-04. The average for the preceding 4 years amounted to 12,714,475 pounds. The total tobacco taken for consumption amounted to 26,584,568 pounds. There was an increase of nearly 5,000,000 in the number of cigars manufactured in 1904-05, there having been manufactured 188,044,370 cigars. Of this number, 186,110,777 were taken for consumption and 162,250 were exported.

The Shipping of Canada.

Reports of the Harbour Commissioners for Toronto, Quebec, Three Rivers, Belleville, North Sydney, Pictou and Montreal (for 1903), the Pilotage authorities, &c., chiefly up to the 31st December, 1904. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1905. Pages 278. Price 20 cents.

According to the reports of the Harbour Commissioners, published as a supplement to the 37th annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the number of vessels registered in the Dominion was 7,152, measuring 682,838 tons, an increase of 132 vessels and a decrease of 309 tons as compared with 1903. The number of new vessels registered during the year was 308, with an estimated value of $834,930.

In the table showing the tonnage of each of the Maritime states of the world, the net tonnage of British vessels, including Canada and the Colonies, is 11,225,421, comprising 8,406 steamers and 6,997 sailing vessels. The total net tonnage of all the maritime states, is given at 25,060,371, the total number of steamers being 11,-532 and of sailing vessels 28,338. Next to the British Empire came the United States with 901 steamers and 3,671 sailing vessels, with a net tonnage of 2,636,281, followed by Germany with 1,479 steamers and 1,226 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 2,298,902.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Mineral Production of Ontario.

Report of the Bureau of Mines. 1905. Vol. XIV Part I. Toronto. King's Printer. 1905. Pages 388.

Part 1 of the Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1905 contains statistics of the mineral production of the Province for the year 1904, reports of the Inspectors of Mines, and of exploration parties, and papers on petroleum, natural gas, and the cement industry.

During 1904 the total production amounted to a value of $11,572,647, a decrease of $1,297,946 compared with 1903. This was mainly accounted for by a diminished yield of nickel, owing to one of the plants being closed for part of the year and to the other one being re-built.

The following table shows the mineral production during the year in quantity and value, with the number of employees and the wages paid in the mining of each product.

MINERAL PRCDUCTION OF ONTARIO, 1904.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Employees.	Wages.
Metallic:—		$		$
Gold.....ounces	2,285	40,000	210	128,000
Silver.....ounces	206,875	111,887		
Platinum.....ounces	536	10,452		
Palladium.....ounces	952	18,564	1,063	570,900
Cobalt.....tons	29	36,620		
Copper.....tons	2,163	297,126		
Nickel.....tons	4,743	1,516,747		
Iron Ore.....tons	53,253	108,068	191	84,673
Pig Iron.....tons	127,845	1,811,664	1,522	539,482
Steel.....tons	51,002	1,188,349		
Lead Ore.....tons	3,210	11,000	16	6,000
Pig Lead.....tons	43	2,500		
Zinc Ore.....tons	533	3,700	15	5,712
		5,156,677	3,017	1,334,767
Less value Ontario ore smelted into pig iron, Ontario pig iron converted into steel, and lead ore smelted into pig lead		250,000		
Net metallic production		4,906,677	2,807	1,334,767
Non-metallic:—				
Actinolite.....tons	408	102		
Arsenic.....tons	72	903		
Tile, drain.....number	16,000,000	210,000	3,000	660,000
Brick, common.....number	200,000,000	1,430,000		
Brick, paving.....number	4,436,000	55,450	67	27,300
Brick, pressed.....number	26,857,000	226,750	217	101,530
Building and crushed stone		700,000	1,440	510,186
Carbide of calcium.....tons	2,343	152,295	78	35,200
Cement, natural rock.....bbls	85,000	65,250	60	22,050
Cement, Portland.....bbls	880,871	1,239,971	734	323,689
Corundum.....tons	1,665	150,645	202	139,548
Feldspar.....tons	10,983	21 966	34	16,300
Graphite.....tons	355	4,700	52	11,925
Gypsum.....tons	5,412	10,674	14	6,000
Iron Pyrites.....tons	13,451	43,716	60	22,875
Lime.....bush	2,600,000	406,800	500	150,000
Mica.....tons	332	37,847	79	21,529
Natural Gas		253,524	98	53,674
Peat Fuel.....tons	800	2,400	10	2,000
Petroleum.....Imp. gals	17,237,220	904,437	406	229,955
Pottery		100,000	100	30 000
Salt.....tons	55,877	362,621	193	84,682
Sewer Pipe		283,000	113	54,500
Talc.....tons	1,313	2,919	17	873
Total Non-Metallic production		6,665,970	7,474	2,503,816
Add Metallic production		4,906,677	3,017	1,334,767
Total production		11,572,647	10,491	3,838,583

The two metals, platinum and palladium, were enumerated for the first time among the mineral products of Ontario, and no cobalt had been produced since 1894.

In comparison with the five previous years there was a great decline in the value of gold production, the yield of gold having decreased from $297,861 in 1900 to $40,000 in 1904. The yield of copper in 1904, amounting to $297,126, was also the lowest in the five years. The production of silver, however, showed a great increase, the value having been $96,367 in 1900, $8,949 in 1903 and $111,-887 in 1904.

The chief feature in the production of the non-metallic minerals was the steady increase in the production of Portland cement from a value of $598,021 in 1900, to $1,182,799 in 1903 and $1,239,971 in 1904. The total mineral production in 1900 amounted to $9,298,624. The most prosperous year was 1902 when the production amounted to $13,391,634.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Factory Conditions in New South Wales.

Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Early Closing Acts, &c., during the year 1904. Sydney, N.S W., Government Printer, 1905. Pages 45. Price 2s.

The report of the factory inspection of New South Wales states that the area in which district inspections were carried on amounted to 3,872 square miles in 1904, an increase of 2,832 square miles over the previous year. There was a total increase for the year in the whole of the districts of 279 factories, employing 2,832 hands. The report gives a detailed account of the conditions in the various industries in New South Wales. The sheep-raising industry was profitable, there having been an export of wool amounting to 237,600,000 pounds, compared with 187,600,000 pounds in 1903. In the majority of clothing and textile industries there was an improvement in the industrial conditions over the previous year, the total number employed in this group being 14,937 persons, of whom 4,525 were males and 10,412 females.

The report also gives an account of industrial accidents which occurred in New South Wales, the conditions of labour among aliens and the working of the Early Closing Acts.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

British Columbia.—Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Victoria, B.C., King's Printer, 1905.

Great Britain.—Contracts of Local Authories (Wages).—This is a return of contracts of local authorities (Wages) showing for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with regard to each county council, town council, metropolitan borough council, urban and rural district council and board of guardians, whether the contracts entered into by the authority for the execution of works specify any conditions as to the wages paid by the contractor or other conditions with regard to the persons employed by him; and, if so, what are the conditions so specified. The return shows that in a large number of cases stipulation as to a fair rate of wages is inserted in these contracts.

Italy.—Ufficio del Lavaro. L'Industria del fiammiferi fosforici in Italia e la lotta contro il fosforismo. Roma, Tipografia Nationale, 1905.

Spain.—Instituto de Reformas Sociales. La Emigracion, Informacion legislativa y bibliografica de la seccion primera tecnico-administrativa. Madrid, 1905. This report contains an account of the legislation relating to emigration and immigration of the principal countries of the world.

Instituto de Reformas Sociales. Resumen de la informacion agerga de los obreros agricolas en las provincias de Andulucio y Extremadura. Madrid, 1905.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting abour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedngs and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Compensation for Injuries.

THE widow of John Doughlas sued the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company for damages arising through the death of her husband who was killed by an explosion at the gas works. A majority of the Jury found that the machinery used was defective and the Company responsible. Damages were assessed at $12,500.

(Regan vs. Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company 15th January, 1906, Superior Court Montreal).

Verdict for Damages Reversed.

James Curtis was passing along a street in Montreal when he came upon two men who had been prostrated through an electric shock that had been transmitted along a crane or derrick from the wires of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. Curtis rushed to their assistance and was himself struck dead. His widow sued the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, and the contractor in charge of the crane for damages. The Jury found that the contractor in charge of the crane, which had come into contact with the electric wires, was not responsible, and held that the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company was responsible for not taking sufficient precautions to insure public safety by placing its wires overground, when they could have been placed underground, and by making no attempt to insulate the wires. The trial Judge, Doherty, J., referred the answers of the Jury to the Court of Review, which entered up judgment for the Plaintiff for the sum of $8,000 against the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. The Company took the case to the Court of Appeal, where the judgment of the Court of Review was reversed chiefly on the following grounds:—

That the Company could not be held to have been negligent in placing these wires above ground, because its charter (I. Edward VII, Quebec, Chapter 66) permitted it to do so, ,and also because wires carrying a voltage of between 4,000 and 5,000 volts and situated 20 to 23 feet from the ground could not be effectively insulated and are not insulated in any known system. An attempt is being made to carry the case to the Privy Council.

(Duffy vs. Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, 25th November, 1905, Court of King's Bench Appeal side).

Workman Fined for Intimidation.

During a strike at the Montreal *Gazette* Printing Office, Abraham Beacom, a printer, intimidated two apprentices in the employ of the *Gazette* and tried to prevent them from working.

A complaint was laid against him, under section 523 of the Criminal Code, which among other things, provides that anyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $100, or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, who,

(a). Wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain.

(b). Intimidates such other person, or his wife, or children by threats of using violence to him, her, or any of them, or of injuring his property, or

(d). Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him, of or hinders him in the use thereof.

In condemning the accused, Judge Choquette said that a workman had a perfect right to leave the service of his employer, or to go on strike, but he had no right to interfere with any person who chose to remain at work, or who chose to take the position that he had vacated. Every person had a right to work, and it was a serious offence for any one to try to intimidate or threaten him in order to interfere with his earning his living, or with the business of the person who had employed him.

(R. vs. Beacom, 24th Jan., 1906, Police Court Montreal.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Strike as Protest Against Employment of Non-Union Men held not to be Conspiracy.

Bowman, the complainant, a non-union man, went to work at Burrow, Stewart & Milne's foundry, Hamilton, Ont. on the 9th of December 1905. Three days later the union workmen struck as a protest against his employment, and did not return to work until Bowman was discharged. There was an arrangement made between the firm and the union that no non-union men were to be employed. In rendering judgment on the charge of combining and conspiring against a non-union man, Magistrate Jelfs

said, 'I am satisfied in my mind that the evidence does not disclose a breach of any law, and, therefore, these defendants have no right to go to the higher Court." The Defendants were consequently discharged.

(R. vs. Dalton and Others, 28th Dec., 1905, Police Court, Hamilton, Ont.)

In connection with the above case the following decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, is of interest.

By section 171a of the Penal Code of the State of New York, it is forbidden for an employer and an employee to make a contract which prevents the latter joining a labour union. By the decision in question this section is held to be unconstitutional.

Harry Marcus, the employer in this case was convicted of forcing an employee into making an agreement with him not to become a member of any labour organization, as a condition of securing employment. The Appellate Division reversed a previous judgment and ordered the release of Marcus. Justice McLaughlin, in rendering judgment among other things said:—

"It has frequently been declared in the Courts of this State that it is competent for the members of a labour union to refuse to work with non-union men, and to strike in case their demands are not acceded to.

"It does not follow, however, that it "is competent for the legislature to force "individuals against their will to become "members of labour organizations as a "condition of obtaining employment, or "to compel employers under penalty of "fine and imprisonment to employ non-"union men only".

In making a contract whereby the employer stipulated that during the life of the contract, the employee should be a non-union man, he (the employer) was within his legal rights.

(Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York).

Intimidation of Musicians.

Adolphe Thoburn, the complainant, Secretary-Treasurer of the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, laid a charge of intimidation against James McGillicuddy, President of the Ottawa Local branch of the International Musicians' Union, for intimidating visiting musicians belonging to the American Federation of Musicians in order to prevent them playing with the members of the Local organization, who belong to another Union. McGillicuddy's practice was to report visiting musicians to the executive of their union, and by so doing to have them fined. It was held by Magistrate O'Keefe, on the 6th January 1905, that McGillicuddy had no right to do this. The case was dropped upon the Magistrate's decision.

(R. vs. McGillicuddy, 6th Jan., 1906, Ottawa Police Court).

Damages Awarded Against Street Railway Co. in favor of Civic Fireman.

In the case of Charles O. Ardagh, a fireman in the Toronto Fire Brigade, against the Toronto Railway Company, the trial judge gave to the Plaintiff $1200. as compensation for injuries suffered by him through an accident, in which a fire reel on its way to a fire was run into by a street car, It was found by the Jury that the car was proceeding at an excessive rate of speed. On appeal by the Company to the Divisional Court the Judgment of the Lower Court and the finding of the jury were sustained.

Compensation for Injuries Cases.

In the case of Connell vs. The Ontario Lantern & Lamp Company, the defendants moved to set aside a previous verdict or to be allowed a new trial, urging that there was no evidence of negligence for the Jury to try the case upon, and that if there was such evidence the Jury had misappreciated the same.

The Jury had awarded the plaintiff $1,000 as compensation for injuries suffered by him while at work upon a punching machine which cut off three of his fingers The motion was dismissed and the judgment for $1,000.00 allowed to stand.

(Connell vs. Ontario Lantern and Lamp Co., 19 January, 1906. Divisional Court, Ontario.)

Because the negligence of the victim himself was the cause of the accident, the

action taken against the Père Marquette Railway Company by one Young was dismissed at London, Ontario on the 17th January 1906.

(Young vs. Père Marquette, Winter Assizes. London, 17th January, 1906.)

Wm. Chivas, while working about an insecure wall was injured by its collapse. He sued his employer for damages and recovered $700, his eye having been badly injured.

(Chivas vs. Oliver, Winter Assizes, London 13th Jan., 1906.)

The trial of the case of Mrs. Fallis against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, arising out of an accident at Eastwood in Sept. 1904, resulted as follows:—

The Jury found that there had been negligence on the part of the Railway employees in violating the rules of the Company, but that the deceased could have averted the accident, and that the plaintiff was entitled to damages for the sum of $2,700.00.

Owing to the fact that the Jury had found that the deceased could have averted the accident, the Judge dismissed the case.

(High Court of Justice, 8th Jan., 1906. Britton J.)

Charles Brazier, was a workman in the employ of the Canada Brass Company, whose duty it was to operate a rip-saw. This, he alleged, was not equipped with a divider or any other device for the protection of the operative. He lost an eye through a knot of wood flying out and striking him, and his other eye was also affected by the accident. The defendants urged that dividers were in the way of the workmen and hindered the operations of the saw. Judgment was rendered in plaintiff's favor for the amount of $1,500.00.

(Middlesex Winter Assizes, 9th, Jan. 1906.)

Alien Labour Law Decision.

H. Holman Evans, manager of the Union Life Assurance Company, was recently fined $50 for importing one Albert Tookes from New York to work for the Company in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Law.

(R. vs. Evans. Police Court, Toronto.)

An important decision in definition of the status of aliens under the law of the state of Pennsylvania was made by the Supreme Court of the United States during January in the following case:—

David M. Gurofsky of Toronto sued the Lehigh Valley Railway Company for damages arising through the death of a relative. The action was dismissed on the ground that the deceased being an alien his family could not recover. In granting a motion for a non-suit the judge said,—"The Pennsylvania statutes, creating a cause of action in favour of the family of one killed by negligence have been construed by the courts of that state as not conferring such a cause of action on any one to recover damages for the death of a non-resident alien.

(Gurofsky vs. Lehigh Valley R. Co., Jan. 9th, 1906. Supreme Court U.S.)

The new British Aliens Act, passed for the purpose of preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, came into force on the 1st. January of this year. Twenty-four immigrants, mostly women, who arrived at Grimsby, England, were rejected on the 1st. of Jan. on the ground that they were without means. All third class aliens will be subject to examination, and may be rejected on the following grounds:—

Inability to support themselves or persons dependent on them ; crime committed in a foreign country; lunacy; disease that would render them likely to become a charge on the public, or having had an expulsion order made against them in the country from which they came.

MANITOBA CASE.

Desertion of Service.

Four printers imported from Great Britain to work for a Winnipeg Printing Company were convicted of deserting the service of their employers and fined.

(19th January, 1906, Police Court, Winnipeg.)

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THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labor, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein. ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN the opening week of February, the weather, which was exceptionally mild throughout January, became colder, and the change had a considerable effect on general employment. In the lumbering industry of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, the improvement was very marked, and employment in connection with the harvesting of the ice crop was much more active. Retail trade was also stimulated by the improved condition of the country roads, and farmers made good progress with the hauling of cordwood and the marketing of grain and produce. The manufacturing industry continued very busy. Employment in the building trades, however, which was unusually active during January, was retarded somewhat, though an exceptionally active month for the time of year was reported. The absence of snow, though facilitating railway transportation and increasing railway companies' earnings, had the immediate effect of causing a decrease in the number of employees usually required during the winter season to operate trains and keep rolling stock and tracks in repair. The exceptionally heavy freight traffic, however, offset this feature, and in the railway shops the unusual amount of new work in progress kept employment very active.

The outlook at the close of the month was that the coming season would be one of unprecedented activity in almost every branch of industry throughout Canada. The winter has been, on the whole, favourable to agriculture, and larger areas than ever before will be put under crop in 1906. The volume of immigration, it was stated, would be heavier than in any previous year, increased care being exercised with regard to the quality of the immigrants admitted, and settlement in Western Canada may be expected to exceed the rapid progress of 1905. The building trades also gave promise, at the close of the month, of a very active year, and the opening of navigation, preparations for which were already under way, was anticipated at a very early date. The most important developments of the season, however, will be in connection with the extensive railway construction operations which will be in progress. The letting of two important contracts by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the calling for tenders for three contracts by the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway, were in this connection the events of chief importance of the month, involving the immediate construction of over 1,300 miles of railway, the employment of many thousands of men for a period of years, and the opening up at an early date of large areas of new territory to commerce and settlement. Other extensive contracts in connection with the

same line will be arranged for during the year. In addition, the construction operations projected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company and other railway companies in Canada for the coming season are on an exceptionally heavy scale, the aggregate mileage already arranged for being approximately upward of 1,100. The effect of these great undertakings was already felt, not only upon the tone of the general market for labour, among those who will be given immediate employment in the work of construction, but in the many branches of industry which are concerned, directly and indirectly, with the preparation of the large quantities of material that will be required for the work.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during February:—

Smelter Employees.—Sixty employees in the smelter at Marysville, B.C., had their hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day.

Civic Employees.—A number of policemen and caretakers of schools at Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages. The wages of policemen at Chatham were increased from $40 to $50 per month. The salary of the medical health officer of the same city was increased to $500 per year, and a motion made to repeal the grocers' early closing by-law. School teachers had their salaries increased at Toronto, London, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

A by-law was passed by the City Council of Toronto on February 26, fixing the minimum rate of wages for labourers employed by the City at $2 per day. A motion for the insertion of a clause fixing the same minimum in all civic contracts was defeated.

Garment Workers.—At Hamilton, Ont., 500 male and 2,000 female garment workers had their hours reduced from 52 to 49 per week.

Railway Company Employees.—About 100 carpenters of the Canadian Pacific car shops at Montreal had their wages increased to a minimum rate of 22 cents per hour.

Unskilled Labour.—Owing to the general scarcity of employment among this class, wages were on a lower level than during the season of activity. At Three Rivers, Que., for example, labourers were paid $1 to $1.15 per day, whereas the rate during the season of activity was $1.25 to $1.40 per day of ten hours. In Hull, Que., wages were from $1.00 to $1.25 per day compared with $1.00 to $1.10 in January, corporation labourers receiving $1.50 per day.

Cost of Living.

The mild weather during January had the effect of increasing the production and of cheapening the price of eggs, butter and other farm produce, and dealers who had purchased large quantities of eggs during the autumn of 1905 for cold storage, were reported to have lost considerably. Bread was also lower in price in some localities and hides showed a decline, but meat prices especially pork, were firm and in some localities upward. The price of lumber also showed a marked increase, and a number of staple dry goods, including cotton blankets, prints and calicos, were quoted at higher prices. Quotations for ice for the coming season were higher in some localities than last year, owing to the mild weather having diminished the supply and increased the cost of gathering the ice crop.

Rentals at a number of points, including Quebec and Montreal, were upward in tendency, though it was stated that few landlords were advancing rents where tenants were remaining. In Ontario, a scarcity of houses was still complained of in several localities, but on the whole the supply was greater than a year ago.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of trade disputes in existence during February was two less than in January, but there was an increase of approximately 1,030 in the number of working days lost by employees. Compared with February, 1905, there was an increase of four in the number of disputes, but a decrease of 1,300 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during February, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

New Brunswick.—General store and stock at Caraquet, loss, $10,000; workshops of Intercolonial Railway and cars at Moncton, loss, $1,000,000, about 1,000 workmen were thrown out of employment*; business block and stock at St. John, loss, $150,000.

Quebec.—Tannery at Actonvale, loss $1,200; barns and live stock at Bagotville, loss, $3,000; store at Buckingham, loss, $1,000; saw mill at D'Israeli, loss, $55,000; stores and stock at Levis, loss, $15,000; store at Mile End (Montreal); business block at Montreal, loss, $50,000; damage to Bonsecours market at Montreal, loss, $1,200; millinery store, etc., at Montreal, $20,000; business block at Montreal, loss, $55,000; waterproof clothing factory at Montreal, loss, $6,000; paino store and hall at Montreal, loss, $10,000; hay and feed shed at Montreal, loss $4,000; blacksmith shop at Portneuf; shoe factory at Quebec, loss, $25,000; cotton warehouse at St. Henri de Montreal, loss, $8,000.

Ontario.—Woolen mills at Dundas; laundry and building of Muskoka Free Hospital at Gravenhurst, loss, $6,000; brass foundry at Hamilton, loss, $1,500; factory at Hawkesbury, loss, $10,000; stove and tinware store at London, loss, $15,000; railway station and freight depot at New Hamburg, loss, $5,000; car barns and 28 cars at Niagara Falls, loss, $125,000; business block at Norwood; livery stable, horses, etc., at Owen Sound, loss, $2,000; stores at Ripley, loss, $5,000; laundry, tailor shop, etc., at asylum at Rockwood, loss, $10,000; flour mill at Sarnia, loss, $3,000; factory at Singleton's Corners, loss, $2,000; saw-mill at Skibereen, loss, $10,000; flour and grist mill at Sombra; agricultural implement works at Smith's Falls, loss, $100,000; warehouse, etc., at Tilsonburg, loss, $5,000; carpet factory at Toronto, loss, $4,000; flower store at Toronto, loss, $1,000; cap factory at Toronto, loss, $6,000; woolen mills at West Flamboro.

*The majority of these found work in clearing the ruins or in other shops.

Manitoba.—Planing mill at Neepawa, loss, $12,000; implement warehouse at Rapid City; stores and stock at Russell, loss, $15,000; freight sheds at Winnipeg, loss, $80,000.

Alberta.—Hardware store and stock at Edmonton, loss, $10,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during February in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The month was quiet as a result of seasonal causes. The care of stock furnished the chief employment; in several sections of Ontario this branch was stated to have increased relatively in importance, and in Western Canada range stock of all kinds was reported to be wintering well, the mild weather and abundant fodder supply being exceptionally favourable factors. Receipts of winter cattle at Montreal were fair, and there were heavy deliveries of hogs at several points in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces owing to the prevailing high prices. The cold weather of the opening weeks of the month, by improving the roads, stimulated the marketing of produce and the getting out of cordwood. Prices of butter, eggs, poultry, etc., owing to the mild weather of January, showed a marked decline. The prevailing mildness of the third week of the month enabled good progress to be made with the pruning of fruit trees, and in Southern Ontario considerable ploughing was done. The fall wheat, however, was reported to have suffered in some localities of Ontario from the lightness of the snowfall. In all sections of Canada an early opening of the spring season was anticipated. The securing of an adequate supply of labour was in consequence engaging the attention of agriculturists, a number of immigrants having already been distributed by the immigration officials of the Ontario Government, and arrangements made for a further distribution of large numbers

from the British Isles during the coming season.

A number of farmers' institutes held their annual meetings in the Province of Ontario. The present condition of the hog industry was the subject of much discussion at these meetings. Another feature in connection with the meetings was the formation of farmers' clubs for the holding of frequent meetings during the season of the year when farming operations will allow, at which expert addresses will be delivered. Among other meetings of farmers' associations, etc., held during February, mention may be made of the following: The annual session of the Dominion Grange was held in Toronto. The 24th annual convention of the Huntingdon, Que., Dairymen's Association was held February 1-3. The annual competition, under the auspices of the Tobacco Growers' Association of the district of Joliette, Que., took place at St. Jacques, County of Montcalm, Que., on February 22. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association was held at Winnipeg, Man. The third annual convention of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was held at Regina, Sask., on February 13-14; a total membership of 1,434 was reported, and it was decided to change the name of the association to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The first annual convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association was held at Strathcona, Alta. The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held at Vancouver, B.C.

It was reported that great success had attended the work of the seed selection special train in Western Canada.*

Shipments of Nova Scotia apples via Halifax, N.S., to Great Britain during the present season amounted to about 325,000 barrels, being about 50,000 less than last year as a result of the shortage in the crop. The average price received was $2.50 per barrel.

*For a statement relating to the sending out of this train see report of Brandon correspondent in the February, 1906, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 865.

Arrangements were completed for the handing over of a number of cheese and butter factories operated in Alberta under control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to the Provincial Government.

Fishing.

The close season for smelts and eels in the Maritime Provinces began in February and the month was in consequence quiet, though preparations were actively under way in some localities looking to the opening of the lobster season.

In addition to the plants for the reduction of dog-fish operated at Canso, N.S., and Shippegan, N.B., during the past season, the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion recommended a number of lobster canners in the Maritime Provinces to put up sample shipments of dog-fish for the purpose of testing the market for this commodity. Some 250 cases, each containing 48 1-pound tins, making a total of about six tons, were put up, and efforts were being made during February to dispose of the same.

Considerable quantities of rough fish were taken on the Great Lakes during February and market conditions were favourable. The mild weather caused a reduction in the catch of tommy-cods on the St. Lawrence.

It was stated about 500 men were engaged in the fishing industry on the lakes north of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta. Settlers, half-breeds and Indians were included in the number, and the industry was stated to be giving considerable employment at a time when there is little else to do. The method of fishing is by gill nets of about 30 feet in length and 4 feet in depth and the fishing is carried on through holes cut in the ice. Three men work in each gang, 2 operating the nets and 1 boxing the fish. The product is shipped from Edmonton in refrigerator cars.

In British Columbia the herring season terminated during February with satisfactory results, catches having been fair and the quality of the fish excellent. Some heavy catches of halibut were reported off Vancouver Island.

The final statement relating to the Brit-

ish Columbia salmon pack during 1905 was issued the returns showing that the pack was exceeded only by that of 1901. An abridgement of the statement is as follows:

	Sockeyes.	Red Springs.	Hump-backs.	Cohoes.	Totals.
Fraser River canneries totals	837,489	5,507	3,304	30,836	877,124
Northern Canneries totals	243,184	22,852	10,666	13,622	290,363
Grand British Columbia totals	1,080,673	28,358	13,970	44,458	1,167,460

Lumbering.

The cold weather of the opening weeks of the month caused a marked improvement in conditions in the lumbering camps of Ontario and Quebec, especially in the camps of the Georgian Bay, Ottawa Valley and Southern Quebec districts, where the freezing of the swamps greatly facilitated operations. The snowfall, however, was still somewhat light for the work of hauling, and the reorganization of the camps which had been brought out of the woods owing to the mild weather in January caused expenditures of an unusual nature to be incurred. On the whole, however, reports were satisfactory from the northern portions of these provinces. Prices for sawn lumber advanced materially during February, the reasons given being the increased cost of stumpage, the high rate of wages, the heavy cost of provisions and other articles consumed in the logging camps, the fact that cutters are obliged to go further back each year in order to reach their logs, and the decrease in the amount of lumber on hand. The expectation was for an exceptionally early opening of the sawing season. In British Columbia the mills were very busy and operations in the woods were on an active scale.

It was announced by the government of Nova Scotia that a thorough survey of all crown lands would be undertaken, forest reserves established at the head of streams for the preservation of the water supply and regulations adopted to prevent the tops of branches of cut trees being left in the forest. In the case of hemlock cut down for the removal of bark, both trunk and limbs will have to be removed. The object of the latter regulation is to provide greater security against forest fires.

It was announced by the Hon. the Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario that pulp wood concessions would be disposed of in future by public auction, going to the bidder who will offer the largest bonus in addition to the duties fixed by the Government. It was stated also that concessionnaires will not be allowed in future to cut timber having a diameter of less than eight inches, instead of six inches as formerly.

At a meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, held at Toronto, Ont., on February 2, it was stated by the president that conditions in the lumber trade were more favourable at the present time than in many years.

Mining.

Mining conditions showed little change from January and were favourable. The Nova Scotia collieries reported a fair output in anticipation of the opening of navigation, the output of the Dominion Coal Company during January, 1906, amounting to 231,606 tons, as compared with 160,618 tons in 1905. The mild weather assisted production in the asbestos and mica mines of Quebec and in the mining districts of Eastern and Northern Ontario. It is anticipated there will be a very heavy influx into the Cobalt region during the spring season. Favourable reports were received from the oil regions of Ontario and Alberta. Rich discoveries of copper were reported at Dean Lake, Ont., and in Northern Cape Breton. In British Columbia an exceptionally busy month was reported by the Boundary smelters, and the Rossland and other camps were active. Coal production in the Crow's Nest Pass district and on Vancouver Island was heavy, rich workings being uncovered by the Western Fuel Company at Departure Bay.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in statement as to the state of employment in the several trades and industries throughout account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under ployed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations	Fishing	Lumbering (including Saw-milling)	Mining	Manufacturing	Railway Construction	Building Trades
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	.....	.....	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Quiet
Halifax	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Dull
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Quiet
Quebec—							
Quebec	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Dull
Three Rivers	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Dull	Active	Active	Dull
Sherbrooke	Quiet	.....	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Quiet
St. Hyacinthe	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Hull	.....	.....	Quiet	Busy	Busy	.....	Dull
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Kingston	Active	Dull	Dull	Dull	Active	.....	Active
Belleville	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
Peterborough	.....	.....	Dull	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Toronto	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Niagara Falls	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Dull
St. Catharines	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Hamilton	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Brantford	Dull	.....	.....	.....	Active	Dull	Dull
Guelph	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Dull	Quiet
Berlin	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Quiet
St. Thomas	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Active	Active
Chatham	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Brandon	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Dull
Alberta—							
Calgary	Dull	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
British Columbia—							
Ne on	.....	.....	Active	Busy	.....	.....	Quiet
New Westminster	Active	Dull	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Vancouver	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
Victoria	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Nanaimo	.....	Quiet	Busy	Active	.....	.....	Quiet

1. Stove plate moulders, dull. 2. Pattern makers, dull. 3 Cigar Makers, quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, CANADA. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 27.

the present issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized the Dominion- This table has reference only to the amount of employment prevailing, no separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question the terms em- general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy,

Metal Engineering Shipbuilding	Woodworking	Printing and Allied Trades	Clothing	Food and Tobacco Preparation	Leather	General Transport	Miscellaneous	Unskilled Labour
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Quiet	.....	Active	Dull	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Dull
Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Dull
Active	.....	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dull
Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	Busy	Active	.....
Active	Dull	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	.....
Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Dull
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dull	.....	Quiet
Active	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Dull
Active	Quiet	Quiet	Dull	Dull	Active	Active	Quiet	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active
Busy	Quiet	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Dull
Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Quiet	Active	Active	V. busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very dull
(1) Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Dull
Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Dull
Active	Busy	Active	Active	(3) Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active
Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Quiet
Quiet	(2) Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Dull
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	V. busy	Quiet	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Quiet	Quiet	Dull	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Dull

The annual statement of the Dominion showed an output of 3,189,657 tons during Coal Company, issued during February, 1905, as compared with 3,023,522 tons in 1904. The net earnings of the company's mines, steamships, stores, railways, etc., for 1905 were $1,573,832.19 compared with $1,620,475.33 in 1904. General business was reported well up to the standard of 1904, the decrease in earnings being the result of increase in coal sales to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, with whom the company's contract is not a remunerative one. Operating expenses were considerably reduced. A total of $497,605.19 was expended on capital account in 1905. The financial position of the company was stated to have greatly improved during the year.

The annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, was held on February 9. Net profits of $497,898.68 on the year's operations were shown. The following statement indicating the coal and coke production of the Company since its inception was made by the president of the company:

Year	Tons of Coal	Tons of Coke
1898	8,986	861
1899	116,200	29,658
1900	220,458	73,496
1901	425,457	125,085
1902	441,236	120,777
1903	661,118	167,739
1904	742,210	245,118
1905	831,249	257,702

It will be seen that there was an increase in the production of coal of 89,039 tons, and in the production of coke of 12,584 tons in 1905, as compared with 1904, although the wooden trestle and tipple on Coal Creek, constituting the company's entire machinery for handling coal at that point, was completely destroyed by fire in March, 1905.

Manufacturing.

An active month in almost every branch of the industry, and in all sections of Canada, was reported. In the majority of the cities overtime was worked in many establishments. Planing mills, cement works and other establishments for the manufacture of building material were exceptionally busy, and in the various establishments engaged in the manufacture of railway equipment employment was very active, in view of the expansion in railway mileage and operations that is promised during the present year. Boot and shoe and garment working establishments were also working for the most part to full capacity.

It was stated that extensions of plant were contemplated by the Lake Superior corporation, to employ an additional 500 men. The plans include the immediate construction of two new open hearth furnaces, which will increase the capacity of the steel plant 25 per cent, at an expense of $250,000, the furnaces to be completed and in operation by August 1. The building of additional coke ovens was also stated to be under consideration. The steel rail mill was reported to be turning out an average of 600 tons daily, the output for January, 15,127 tons, having exceeded that of any previous month, the usual record being 12,000 tons per month. The company was reported to have contracts on hand at the opening of the month for 100,000 tons of rails for future delivery, over $5,000,000 worth of rails having been delivered to Canadian roads since the reorganization of the company. Earnings are stated to be in a very satisfactory condition. At Sydney, N.S., also the steel plant was working to full capacity.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company sales amounting to $2,341,000 during the year were reported, while the cloth on hand was valued at $757,000. The surplus over liabilities was estimated at $845,000.

Under an act passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1901 a bounty of half a cent per pound was allowed to manufacturers of beet sugar, the total bounty in any one year not to exceed $75,000. This act was supplemented by a further act, passed in 1904, extending the time, which was expiring in that year, during which the bounty might be paid. The total available bounty was earned by the factories for the first time in 1905; the factory at

Wallaceburg, Ont., receiving $40,684.68 and that at Berlin, Ont., $34,315.32.*

Railway Construction.

Railway construction work in actual progress was about the same in February as in the preceding month, the chief work under way being, in Quebec the construction of the La Tuque branch of the Lake St. John Railway, in Ontario the construction of the Toronto and James' Bay line by the Canada Northern Railway, and in Western Canada the construction of the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, extending from Portage la Prairie to the Touchwood Hills. In the latter half of the month, however, various plans of the different railway companies with regard to construction operations during the coming year, were announced in more definite form than previously, and a season of unprecedented activity is assured. In this connection the most important developments of the month had to do with the letting of contracts for the construction of the National Transcontinental line. On February 1 tenders were called for by the commissioners having in charge the building of the portion of the line by the Dominion Government for the construction of the section extending from the city of Winnipeg, Man., to a point known as Peninsula Crossing, near the junction of about 245 miles, and of the section extending from the city of Quebec, Que., to a point near La Tuque, a distance of about 150 miles. Tenders were also asked for the construction of a steel viaduct of 3,000 feet in length to cross the Cap Rouge Valley, in the vicinity of Quebec, in the second section of the line above referred to. The time for receiving these tenders will close on March 12. In connection with the construction of the line westward from Winnipeg, Man., which is under the immediate control of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, additional contracts were let during February covering the sections from the Touchwood Hills to Saskatoon, Sask., a distance of 140 miles, and from Saskatoon, Sask., to Edmonton, Alta., a distance of 317 miles. The contract for the first section was awarded to the Canadian White Company of Montreal, and for the remaining portion to Messrs. Foley Brothers, Larson and Company of Winnipeg. A condition imposed upon the contractors was that the work should be forwarded with the greatest possible rapidity. Including the section from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, above mentioned, and the Fort William branch, on which work has been in progress since August and September last, respectively, a total mileage of 932 miles is now under contract by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, giving employment to between 4,000 and 5,000 men. In further connection with the building of the Transcontinental Railway it was stated that application would be made during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of a company to be intituled "The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company." The company is to be organized for the purpose of constructing 22 specified branch lines and such other lines as may from time to time be deemed expedient, in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific system. Among the places which will be reached by these branches from the main line will be the following: Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; North Bay, Ont.; Sudbury, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Yorkton, Sask.; Battleford, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C., and Dawson, Y.T.

In addition to the above work it was stated that the lines to be constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during 1906 would total in the neighborhood of 900 miles, including the Toronto-Sudbury line, the Guelph-Goderich line, the double tracking between Fort William and Winnipeg and the construction of branches throughout the prairie section. Upwards of 2,000 were already at work on new lines for this company, and it was estimated that an expenditure of about $25,000,000 would be necessary for further projected construction and additions

*For special reference to these acts see Labour Gazette for May, 1901, page 488, April 1903, page 764, August 1904, page 174. A statement relating to the production of these establishments appeared in the February, 1906, issue of the Labour Gazette at page 820.

to equipment. Including the expenditure on the new hotel at Victoria, B.C., approximately $3,000,000, it was stated, will be spent by the Company on new tracking and improvements on the Pacific Division alone during 1906. The Canadian Northern, it was stated, would push the construction of the James Bay line and of a number of branch lines in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Grand Trunk Railway Company also announced that it would expend the sum of $3,500,000 in renewing rolling stock for use in connection with the grain traffic of 1906, the orders including 19 new locomotives and 1,350 cars, the expenditure in this connection being the largest in the history of the company during any similar period.

Railway Employment, General Transportation, Etc.

The prevailing mild weather greatly assisted in the operation of trains in February, and freight shipments were exceptionally heavy, especially shipments of grain eastward from Fort William by the all rail route. The number of men required to handle the traffic, notwithstanding these increases, was somewhat less than in the preceding year, both on the road and in some of the car repairing shops, though the scale on which new rolling stock was being issued more than compensated for the falling off in this connection. In view of the increasing volume of transcontinental traffic, which has been heavier during the present winter than in any previous year, it was stated that the summer service on the Canadian Pacific Railway would be inaugurated a month earlier than usual. Between March and May about 40 parlor, sleeping, dining and tourist cars will be added to the service. As a result of the above conditions railway earnings during February were exceptionally heavy for the season.

During the first six months of the present fiscal year the working expenses on the Intercolonial Railway totalled $3,925,219, compared with $4,104,018 in 1904; the revenue during the same period in 1905 was $3,853,960, compared with $3,621,262 in the preceding year, making a total betterment of $411,495. During December there was a surplus of $9,871.

Street railway employees had an active month, the volume of traffic continuing to increase in most of the Canadian cities. It was stated by the managing director of the Montreal Street Railway Company that the company would double its trackage and the number of its cars in operation within the next three years. The annual report of the Toronto Railway Company for 1905 showed gross earnings amounting to $2,747,324.58, an increase of $302,790.34, or 12.38 per cent. compared with the preceding year. Operating expenses amounted to $1,560,437.42. The capital expenditure during the year amounted to $507,493.79. The city of Toronto received from the company in percentage of earnings, pavement charges and taxes, a total of $405,638.89.

An announcement was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the effect that the company would make Quebec the western terminus for its two Atlantic steamers, the "Empress of Britain" and the "Empress of Ireland," (*) and that a meeting of the shareholders of the company would be held on March 19 for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the directors that the capital of the company be increased from $110,000,000 to $150,000,000.

Preparations were already under way for the opening of navigation in the great lakes, at the earliest date known in many years.

It was announced that a direct steamship service between Canada and New Zealand would be inaugurated, the service to be bi-monthly from the port of Vancouver.

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions showed little change compared with January, but were much more active, notwithstanding the cold weather of the opening weeks of the month, than in February, 1905. Outside work was in progress at many points, though stonecutters, bricklayers, masons,

*See statement contained in report of Quebec correspondent in present issue.

painters and plasterers were generally slack. Carpenters and plumbers had an active month, considering the season. The outlook for the coming summer in a large number of localities was that the unprecedented activity of building operations which characterized the season of 1905 would be repeated and in some instances exceeded. It was estimated, for example, that upwards of $25,000,000 of buildings would be erected in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during 1906, exclusive of operations in connection with railway construction.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron workers, iron moulders, and workers in metal generally, had a busy month, especially in establishments engaged in the manufacture of building material and of supplies for railway construction. Electrical workers and linemen were fairly well employed and are anticipating a season of marked activity in view of the extensions to telephone lines that are projected for the coming season, especially in Western Canada.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Employees in woodworking establishments had an active month in the different branches, carriage and wagon-making establishments, furniture factories, &c., working full time. Pattern makers had a busy month. Coopers were in their slack season.

Printing and Allied Trades.—Printers, pressmen and book-binders had on the whole a good month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were somewhat quiet, but employment in garment making establishments and boot and shoe factories was very busy.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers had a fair month, though February is usually quiet in this trade. Ice cutters were very busy in the first half of the month, as a result of the cold weather enabling the work of harvesting the ice crop, which had been seriously interrupted in the preceding month, to be resumed. In a majority of localities a good supply of average quality was secured. Cigar-makers were quiet in a number of localities.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers had a better month than in January, owing to a decline in raw material prices.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, and hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were busy. Retail clerks, delivery employees, laundry workers, &c., had a fair month. Furriers were quiet.

Unskilled Labour.—There were a number of unemployed of this class in several localities, there having been a considerable decrease in the demand for labour in connection with snow removal. On the other hand, the mild weather caused an increase in the amount of employment in connection with building and other outdoor occupations. On the whole, the month was less active than January, but compared favourably with February, 1905.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign Trade.—Imports entered for consumption during January, 1906, totalled $22,582,136, as compared with $18,063,708 in January, 1905. For the seven months ending January 31, total imports amounted to $160,908,645, compared with $147,916,422 for the same period of 1904-05. Total domestic exports during January, 1906, were $17,653,704, compared with $12,001,277 in January 1905, a substantial increase being registered in all departments and especially in forest and agricultural products. For the seven months ended January 31 total domestic exports were $150,834,433, being an advance of over $25,000,000 on the return for the same period of 1904-05.

An expanding market for Canadian apples was reported from Japan.

Imperial Trade.—The following is a statement of imports into Great Britain from Canada during January, 1906:—

Cattle	Head of	8,008
Sheep and lambs	"	1,054
Wheat	Cwts	757,100
Wheat, meal and flour	"	191,300
Peas	"	1,789
Bacon	"	86,131
Hams	"	8,222
Cheese	"	108,802
Eggs	Hundreds	3,000
Horses	Number	37

The whole valued at $5,553,850.00

Reports of commercial agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, showed a considerable improvement in the British market for Canadian creamery butter, bacon and other produce. Openings for calcium carbide, pit wood and tinned tomatoes were also reported. In South Africa a good market for seeds, bulbs, fish and flour was said to exist. Canadian apples, butter, cheese, poultry, bacon, wall paper and wrapping paper were stated to be finding a favourable market in Jamaica, and in Australasia general conditions were reported favourable to Canadian trade.

Domestic Trade.—Cold weather in the opening and closing weeks of the month caused a marked improvement in general trade, wholesale and retail. The country trade in particular increased in activity and the sorting trade was much more active than in January. The improvement was especially felt in the dry-goods trade, and stocks were well cleared out. Bad roads in some sections, however, limited the turnover. Spring business was very promising, heavy shipments being made to nearly all points. Values held firm, especially in hardware, in which general trade was very active. Groceries were somewhat quiet Collections were fair.

The bank statement for January showed a decrease in note circulation, which was $60,986,000 at the end of January, as compared with $69,981,000 at the end of December. Total deposits increased from $511,000,000 to $520,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the Crown Bank held at Toronto, Ont., on February 2, a net profit of $33,198 was declared on a paid-up capital of $737,280. The statement covered the first 16 months during which the bank has been in operation, in which time 16 new branches were opened.

The Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island was amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada it was resolved to obtain legislation necesary to remove the head office of the bank from Halifax to Montreal and to issue $1,000,000 of new stock.

Revenue.—The financial statement of the Province of Quebec presented to the Legislature by the Provincial Treasurer during February showed a surplus of $49,095.12, of revenue over expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; the total revenue was $5,039,001.07. It was stated that a surplus of $465,123.02 was shown in the total of receipts over expenses of the Province of Manitoba during the past year. It was announced that the estimated receipts of the Province of New Brunswick for 1906 were $897,650.13, and estimated expenditure $878,397.42.

Notes

The *National Association of Marine Engineers* held its annual convention at Levis, Que.

The *Tariff Commission* of the Dominion Government held its closing session for the taking of evidence at Ottawa, Ont., during the second week of the month.

The *Canada Starch and Glucose Company*, a merger of independent companies was organized on February 3 at Montreal Que., with a capital of $2,500,000.

It was announced on Feb. 26 the Dominion Government would appoint a special commission to enquire into the operations of Canadian *life insurance companies*. The commissioners are His Honor Judge McTavish, of Ottawa; Mr. J. W. Langmuir Toronto, and Mr. A. W. Kent, Monteral.

A large number of *Boards of Trade* held their annual meetings during February. In almost every instance, reference was made to the activity of trade and industry during 1905, the increase in assessment and other values, and the favourable outlook for the coming season.

The *municipal lighting, heating and power plant* at St. Thomas, Ont., for the eight months dating from May 1, when the city took over the plant, until the end of the calendar year, showed a net revenue of $16,986.51, out of which the sum of $4,926.58 was spent in the construction of new gas mains, and $1,291.77 in the extension of electric service. The total revenue from all sources was $42,285.36.

The annual report of the treasurer of the Montreal, Que., *Firemen's Benevolent Association* for 1905 showed a total retirement or pension fund amounting to $6[illegible]468.08. During the year the sum of $[illegible]

632.04 was paid in benefits to widows and orphans and the sum of $6,736.38 in pensions. At the annual meeting of the *Vancouver, B.C., Firemen's Benefit Association* the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand from last year amounting to $3,252.96.

The first annual meeting of the *Retail Merchants' Association of Western Canada* was held at Winnipeg, Man. The membership was reported to be about 600. It was resolved to affiliate with the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, the Western association agreeing to pay a per capita tax of 10 cents to the Dominion Board. The association also affiliated with the Western Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association, the two associations retaining their separate executives, but electing a general board to have charge of matters of general interest.

At the annual meeting of the *Bell Telephone Company of Canada* held at Montreal, Que., during February, it was reported that 12,035 subscribers had been added during the year, the total number of stations with instruments earning rentals being 78,195. The company now owns and operates 526 exchanges and 959 agencies. The long distance lines comprise 37,082 miles of wire; 4,871 miles of wire were added to this system in 1905. $325,000 of 5 per cent bonds were sold during the year and 10,000 shares of new stock offered to shareholders at 25 per cent premium. A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to apply for power to increase the capital of the company from $10,000,000 to $40,000,000.

A special committee was appointed by the Manitoba Legislature to enquire into the workings of different systems of *telephones,* especially the automatic system. For the purpose of personally inspecting different systems in practical operation the committee visited several cities in the United States during February and examined a large number of experts and practical men connected with the Bell system and with independent companies. The action of the legislature was taken in response to a resolution of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities to the effect that the provincial government take over or establish trunk lines throughout the Province and aid the municipalities in establishing local exchanges.

In the Speech from the Throne with which the *Legislature of Nova Scotia* was opened on February 22, reference was made to the progress of the construction of the Halifax and Southwestern Railway and of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway, negotiations with respect to the completion of the latter being in progress. Several amendments to the Education Act were foreshadowed, one being to authorize the creation of a pension fund for teachers. The results of the Ottawa forestry convention were commended to the legislature with a view to the adoption of measures which may be required from time to time.

A session of the *Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick* was opened at Fredericton on February 8. In the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor reference was made to the encouragement which the government had given to the improvement of dairying and to the planting of "illustration orchards" for the purpose of encouraging the growth of apples in several sections of the province. Satisfactory results were stated to have attended the policy of the Department of Agriculture in paying the travelling expenses of pupils to the agricultural colleges in Nova Scotia and Ontario. A measure for permitting municipal councils to bring into force in their several districts a law providing for compulsory education will be introduced.

The second session of the 11th *Legislature of Ontario* was opened at Toronto, Ont., on February 15. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the bountiful harvest and favourable market conditions of the past year, to the large increase in the number of immigrants settling in Ontario, and to the increased number of students in attendance at the provincial agricultural college. The income from the operation of the first section of the Temiscamingue and Ontario Northern Railway for the past year was reported to be largely in excess of expenses.

Among measures which will be submitted for consideration are acts in amendment of the Mining Act, the volunteer grants act, the railway act, the street railway act, the electrical railway act, and an act providing for the taxation of railways. The reports of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the hydraulic and electrical power of the province, and into the management of the University of Toronto, it was stated, would be presented shortly.

The *Kelowna, B.C., Farmers' Exchange,* a co-operative association, closed its business year recently, having shipped $26,000 worth of produce, $14,000 of which was fruit. Profits were estimated at $900 on a capital stock of $1,200. The membership of the association was reported as 70 and as constantly increasing. The association is seeking incorporation under the provincial act respecting co-operative associations. It was stated that a movement was in progress at Vernon, B.C., in the same district, with the object of establishing a similar association at that point. At the second annual meeting of the *Ilderton, Ont., Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association,* the output for the past season was stated to have been 225 barrels of No. 1 and 775 barrels of No. 2 apples, sold f. o.b., at Ilderton at $2.60 for No. 1 and $2.20 for No. 2. Expenses for barrels, packing and shipping were estimated at 50c. per barrel. The membership includes 25 fruit growers of the district.

The Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., has formulated the details of a plan which are under consideration whereby the employees of the company will be assisted to become owners of their own homes. The plan involves the furnishing by the company of suitable plots of land at the different collieries to its workmen at moderate prices. Dwellings suitable to the needs and ability to pay of the workmen will be erected upon these lands, and the payment therefor extended over a maximum period of ten years, involving only a slight advance on the amount which is at present paid as rental. At the end of the above term the workmen will become the absolute owners of their own homes. In the event of the death of a workman adopting the offer of the company, provision is made whereby the interests of his widow, or other dependants, are safeguarded. Several alternative plans of cottages varying in cost have been drawn up from which the workman may select the one best suited to his needs, or he may have a choice of dwellings already erected.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active during February, and the leading industries were busy. The iron and steel industry showed no change since last month, but kept up a steady output. The coal trade was on the whole more active, though reports were current that some districts of the mainland may experience slackness in March. The mild weather has lessened the consumption of coal and affected the market, but not to any degree tending toward depression. The lumber business in the Cumberland district was active, and if the present snow continues the cut will be the same as that of last winter. Transportation was active. Sydney harbor was open and shipping of the year bids fair to exceed that of last year, which showed a gross tonnage of 1,446,546 tons, from 3,600 vessels clearing the port. Wholesale business was healthy, and the retail trade more active than in January.

The Dominion Coal Company at Dominion 6 Colliery sunk a shaft on the Emery seam underlying the two seams now being worked, and will develop this new mine as quickly as its steam plant will permit. It was stated that the Emery seam will also be mined at Bridgeport, through the shaft there, which will be sunk a farther distance of 600 feet. The company is contemplating the sale of its houses to employees on reasonable terms, and will also sell lots of land and build houses for employees desirous of owning their own homes.*

*See statement on preceding page.)

The Cape Breton Iron and Coal Company has located a site for its shipping piers at Louisburg.

Indications point to a better year than 1905 for the building trades in Sydney.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The early part of the winter was very favourable to lumbering in the large lumbering districts of the Province. About the middle of January thaws interfered with hauling, but February brought more snow, which may bring the cut up to the average.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—All employed in these trades experienced dullness.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, stove mounters, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, bicycle workrs, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were actively employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, woodcarvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers were all active.

Printing and Allied Trades.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—These trades were active.

Leather Trades.—Were generally well employed.

Miscellaneous.—No complaint was received of lack of employment.

Transport.—All employed in the railway service were fully employed, and in other branches employment was satisfactory for the time of the year.

Unskilled Labor.—Was in fair demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The continued mild weather during the past month had a rather detrimental effect on labour, which, as compared with the previous month, was by no means active. Not only were the building and other trades retarded, but agriculture, lumbering and fishing have all suffered directly or indirectly. Work along the waterfront, while more active than in January, was by no means sufficient to employ the number of hands that were idle, though all lines promise an improvement in the near future. There were several remodelling and other contracts to be completed, which will cause considerable activity.

The tenth annual statement of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company for the year ending December 31st, 1905, showed that 3,404,747 passengers had been carried and the net earnings of the company for the year amounted to $108,774.52, from which quarterly dividends amounting to $74,250.00 have been paid, and $33,139.24 expended. Owing to the unusually severe winter of 1904-05 and the consequent heavy expenses incurred in the removal of snow, together with the stopping of traffic, the net earnings fell $28,748.72 below the previous year, but compared with 1903 the percentage of operating expenses to income was 2.73 per cent. below, and the net earnings $12,566.30 above that year. In 1898, 2,419,268 passengers were carried.

Much progress has been made on the erection of the new customs house, and the contractor expects to hand over the building about May. After the heating, lighting, etc., is completed it is expected that it will probably be ready for use about the middle of the coming summer. The building is composed of five floors, with a total floor space of over 50,000 feet.

The Queen's Hotel has been enlarged by the addition of a new wing; the latter is a four story brick edifice of 52 x 35 feet, and is constructed entirely of brick with steel girders. The building is as nearly fireproof that it is possible to make it, the entire flooring being of concrete, and the walls constructed of cement on expanded wire metal.

The Union Bank has declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the year, payable on and after the 28th, being one per cent more than last year. The bank has

now over thirty branches in the province. has recently established a branch in Amherst, making four banking houses in that city, and contemplates establishing other branches. The management has secured the premises east of its present quarters and intends increasing its office room this coming summer. The Bank of Nova Scotia declared a yearly dividend of eleven per cent., payable on and after April 2nd. The Monarch Bank of Canada will open a branch in this city in the course of a couple of months; subscription books are now open for the sale of shares.

For some two or three years efforts have been made with a view to establishing steamship communication between Halifax and the chief ports of Cape Breton. About a year ago the steamer 'Pro Patria' was secured, and was remodelled and repaired, classed at Lloyds, and renamed the 'Canada.' It was intended to make the first trip in October last, but it was finally decided to defer the first trip until about the middle of March next. The 'Canada' is a boat of about 700 tons gross tonnage. with a speed of 13½ knots, and is capable of carrying 600 tons of freight; it will also have good passenger accommodation, and it is understood will make weekly trips, including calls at Louisburg, Port Morien, Glace Bay and Sydney. There should be plenty of freight from Halifax, while on the return trip coal would be obtainable. The venture will benefit trade at the ports touched at.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were for the most part dull, the season not being sufficiently advanced to warrant starting any extensive structures.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers found work normal. Boilermakers were dull and have been since the year commenced. Horseshoers reported business better than in the same month last year, owing to the absence of snow. Other lines were about the same as in January.

Printing and Allied Trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fully employed, but the supply of workmen was about equal to the demand.

Clothing Trades.—The trade was dull owing to the unseasonable weather.

Unskilled Labour.—The supply exceeded the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shelburne.—Two new schooners are ready for launching, and the keel of another of about 70 tons has been laid.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of February showed little change from January. The mild weather, characteristic of the latter month, continued, enabling wood-cutting and other outside operations to be prosecuted under favourable conditions. Building operations were practically at a standstill, but inside work in sash and door factories and mills was carried on as usual. The new stone school room for St. Paul's church was completed during the month. Trade was quiet, with a fair amount of produce shipped, and the market lightly stocked.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month was quiet, farmers being mainly employed in getting out mussel mud, cutting fence rails, and sawing wood. The mild weather was of benefit to stock raisers, enabling the cattle to be out of doors, and lessening the quantity of fodder required. A considerable quantity of pork was marketed, the price, 8 1-2c, being the highest received for some years.

Fishing.—The close season for smelt and eels began about the middle of the month, but catches had been small since the opening of the month. Lobster men in many localities commenced prepara-

tions for the spring fishing, building traps, boats, etc.

Lumbering.—Last winter the great depth of snow in the woods interfered greatly with lumbering. This month there was practically no snow, thus enabling trees to be cut low, and a considerable quantity of lumber to be taken out. This industry, however, is now confined to a very few localities in the province.

Manufacturing.—The few factories were operated under normal conditions, with demand and supply well balanced.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—The contract for the new railway station in Charlottetown was let this month, but the contractors did not commence preparations for the work locally.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a very dull month. Carpenters and joiners were active on inside work. Lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and stonecutters reported conditions quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, blacksmiths, and sheet metal workers were active.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon workers had a quiet month. Car builders were active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Tanners had a dull month: saddlers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and clerks were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen and trackmen were active. Freight handlers, steam boatmen, teamsters and expressmen had a quiet month.

Unskilled Labour.—Dullness prevailed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Early in the month a representative of the Salvation Army and the Provincial Government held a conference, at which it was arranged that the latter should allow a small sum per head for every desirable immigrant brought to the Island under the scheme directed by Brigadier Howell, Chief of the Salvation Immigration Department for Canada. The Government also guaranteed to procure employment for the said immigrants up to one hundred, on condition that they are of good moral character, are free from disease, and up to a certain standard of capability. Circulars have been sent out to farmers and others needing help, and already a large number of applications have been received. The first contingent of the immigrants will arrive in April.

During the latter part of January schooners with 20,889 bushels of potatoes arrived in Boston from Prince Edward Island, being the last arrivals of Island produce for the season. The prospects for good prices in the spring are not favourable. At Halifax there are 50,000 bushels of Island potatoes stored in vessels awaiting a rise in price.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active during February, due to the exceedingly mild weather. Statson, Cutler & Company's mill at Pleasant Point started at the end of the month and possibly it will be kept running night and day. A new dynamo was recently added to the mill's equipment, which will afford better light. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. propose to erect a commodious freight depot west of the long wharf, for the better handling of local traffic. The sub-committee of the Safety Board dealing with the question of a lighting plant for the streets and public buildings decided to employ a Montreal firm, at a fee of $500, to make estimates. A dis-

astrous fire took place on February 14th, by which Messrs. Brock & Patterson, wholesale milliners, American Clothing Co., John W. McDuffee, watch maker, and Frank Fales, commission merchant, were burned out. The loss will amount to about $150,000; insurance to $113,000.

During the month of January 22 ocean steamers sailed from St. John, carrying away Canadian goods to the value of $2,904,161; foreign goods to the value of $2,001,483, making a total of $4,905,644. The total wheat shipment for January was 1,081,556 bushels, valued at $1,046,674. The total shipment of wheat up to January 31st was 2,174,532 bushels, valued at $2,022,802. The Allan line has issued a statement showing the number of cattle carried during the year 1905 from different ports to which its steamers run. In all 39,869 cattle were carried and but 88 died. The shipments from St. John were 3,500, with a death rate of only 9, a percentage of 0.26.

Shareholders of the Bank of New Brunswick have been notified that they are entitled to shares of the new stock to be issued at $265 per share. For every two old shares the owners are entitled to one new share.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 22nd amounted to $4,163,745, and for the corresponding period last year $3,323,141, being $840,604 greater in 1906 than in 1905, and $429,932 less than for the four weeks ending January 25th of the present year. The Savings Bank transactions for the month of January were: Deposits, $68,156; withdrawals, $60,151.07, a gain of $8,000.

The St. John School Board decided to ask the Government for power to assess the ratepayers for a grant of $20,000 to introduce manual training in the city schools. The Provincial Teachers' Association has also sent to the Government a petition asking for the compulsory attendance of children, the abolition of third-class licenses, that each parish be considered one school district, with power to consolidate the present sub-divisions, and that a general increase of 10 per cent. in salaries be made.

The call firemen of the city have petitioned the council for an increase in salaries. The present rate of payment is $110 per year for the foremen, $100 for the regular callmen, and $25 for the substitutes. The petition will ask that $200 be made the minimum for firemen.

The city owns the market building, controls the harbour, manages the ferry and waterworks and runs them at an annual loss of $37,000, the waterworks being the only utility paying its expenses. The estimated loss on the harbour has been published as $25,000, on the ferry $12,000, the market $5,000, and the excess cost of electric light $2,000. The profit on waterworks account $7,000.

The trackmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's line received an increase in wages in January, which came on 21st of February. For bridge foremen an additional 25 cents per day was granted; bridge construction men, 10 cents per day; section foremen, 10 cents per day; trackmen, 5 cents per day. The strike of the printers for an 8 hour day was still on. Messrs. Barnes & Co. decline to give in; about 21 men are now idle.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Lumbermen complain that operations are hampered by lack of snow; others were well satisfied with the conditions for hauling. A large number of men arrived from the lumber camps at Nerepis and Clarendon on February 24th.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were preparing to build five concrete piers upon which to construct the bridge across the St. John River at Perth. The Central Railway Co. has purchased another steel bridge to be put up at Cumberland Bay, and it will be placed in position in the spring. During the early part of February a working train was engaged distributing new 80 pound steel rails on the Intercolonial Railway between Sussex and St. John.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators were active. Plumbers, gas fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were quiet.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers

electrical workers and linemen, and blacksmiths were all actively employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy, but shingle weavers were inactive.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were actively employed.

Clothing.—Tailors were experiencing a dull season.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Ice cutters and drivers and cigar makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were busy. Ship labourers, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled Labour.—There was some lack of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—John McDonald & Co. have been awarded the contract for rebuilding the Dominion Pulp Company's premises recently destroyed by fire.

Cold Stream.—The Rockland mill was burned to the ground on February 2nd.

Fredericton.—On February 8th the Gleaner was taken possession of by its new owners. The City Council, at a meeting held February 12th, unanimously voted in favour of installing a modern filtration plant in connection with the waterworks system at a cost of $45,000, and decided to engage Engineer Barber to procure plans and specifications at a cost not to exceed $250.

Moncton.—On February 24th fire destroyed the Intercolonial Railway paint shop, freight car repair shop, electric light station, engine and boiler rooms, the boiler shop and machine shop, and damaged beyond repair much of the machinery in them, as well as valuable designs, patterns, etc. Several cars were also destroyed, among them being the general manager's private car, the diner "Yamaska," sleeper "Cascapedia," three first-class cars, two second-class cars and one postal car, besides a number of freight cars. One person lost his life. Total loss, about $1,000,000.

Norton.—The Bank of New Brunswick is arranging to open a sub-branch here. It will be run in connection with the Sussex agency, a clerk going to Norton on Wednesdays and Saturdays to transact any business offering.

Petitcodiac.—Petitcodiac Cheese and Butter Co. had a most successful year, making 44,906 lbs. of butter and 55,881 lbs. of cheese, the average price for butter for the winter season being a little over 25 cents, and for summer season slightly over 21 cents.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, Correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market showed little change during February from the preceding month. On the whole the supply of labour was greater than the demand. This was especially true of the building trades and out-of-door employment generally. In a number of manufacturing establishments, however, overtime was worked to meet the requirements of the trade. The outlook for the coming season was considered exceptionally favourable.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to make Quebec the terminus for its two new large steamships, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland, and also to construct new freight sheds to accommodate the increased traffic. The Harbour Commissioners will also increase facilities, to meet the requirements of the company, in the way of additional wharf space and freight sheds. The construction of a railway line to the wharf will also necessitate a lot of filling in, etc., to be done.

Certain of the banks and insurance companies have purchased lots on which new office buildings will be erected during the coming season.

A delegation from the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress had an interview with the provincial government during

February respecting certain amendments in the existing legislation of the province, which, it was desired by the Congress, should be included at the present session of the legislature.

During the months of February, March and April the renting of houses is as a rule, actively under way in Quebec. Thus far indications are that there will be comparatively few changes of domicile on May 1 this year, there being few houses placarded as "To Let." Rents are upwards in tendency, the increase in some cases being 10 per cent, notwithstanding the large number of houses which have been erected during the past five years. Roughly speaking, workmen's houses rent from $2.10 to $2.25 per room, as compared with $2.00 per room two years ago.

Agriculture.—The snowfall was light. but winter roads were good and farmers were enabled to market cordwood to advantage.

Lumbering.—Favourable reports were received from the camps, the snowfall being sufficient to allow work to continue actively.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All branches were dull.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, boilermakers and steam engineers were active, the work of refitting steamboats, tugs, etc., for the coming season of navigation having been begun. Electrical workers and linemen were dull.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—The boot and shoe factories had a busy month, overtime being worked in some cases to meet the demand.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers had a busy month.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Ice cutters and drivers were very busy, the work proceeding under very favourable conditions, the blocks measuring from 20 to 24 inches in thickness. Some 18 cigarmakers were laid off. The burning of a shoe factory threw some 90 workmen out of employment for about a week.

Miscellaneous.—The opening of the provincial legislature caused an increase in general employment, especially among hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, expressmen, hackmen, etc.

Unskilled labour was very dull.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to unfavourable weather, labour generally was not well employed during February. Work on government and municipal improvements and in the building trade will not commence before April. There has been a few men employed cutting and harvesting ice, which was taken chiefly from the St. Maurice river, and was from twenty-five to thirty inches thick, notwithstanding the mild weather. Apart from the few workmen employed on the railway, labourers were idle.

There was very little activity in wholesale and retail trade.

No changes in hours of labor were reported, but labourers can be had for $1 to $1.15 per day, whereas in April they will doubtless receive the old rate of wages, viz., $1.25 to $1.40 for 10 hours' work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Apart from pressed hay, the farmers seem to be keeping their grain for spring.

Fishing.—Tommy cod is the principal fish sold here in winter, and February has not been cold enough to make it a paying business this year.

Lumbering.—Conditions were active, but would be better if there was more snow, though log making has been satisfactory thus far.

Mining.—Employment was very dull.

Manufacturing.—All were actively employed.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—Only a limited number were employed on railroad construction work; rain somewhat interfered with the work.

Other Industries.—Generally speaking

unclassified industries were dull, chiefly owing to unfavourable weather. Cold weather, followed by snow, would improve nearly every line of business, as most of the farmers have been unable to bring their produce to market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were almost at a standstill and no new construction work was going on; this condition will prevail until the end of March. This dullness usually occurs here in winter. In two years the number of work-people employed at Three Rivers has materially increased in number.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—With the exception of electrical workers, all branches of these trades were only partially employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Only a few woodworkers were employed finishing indoor work on small dwellings, which were not completed last fall. Upholsterers had very little work this month. Varnishers and polishers were active in the coffin factory. Carriage and wagon makers were fairly busy preparing summer vehicles; most of these vehicles are imported from Ontario, the makers claiming that they cannot compete with outside firms. There are only three or four pattern makers here, and they are generally well employed the year round.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions generally were satisfactory during February and there was not the same falling off in employment as is generally the case at this season. This was accounted for by the exceptionally open weather. While work was practically at a standstill in the building trades, all other branches of industry were well employed and there have been very few idle men, either skilled or unskilled, during the month. The new court house has been completed and taken over from the contractors, but there is every indication that the coming season will be one of the busiest ever experienced in Shebrooke in the building trades. Many large contracts have been let, and others will be let in the course of a month or so.

The question of granting a bonus to the proposed spinning factory in connection with the Moore Carpet Co. was again before the council; a majority of the members of the council were opposed to granting a bonus in the form applied for, but the matter was referred to the finance committee, which was instructed to meet the directors of the Moore Carpet Co., to see if some scheme could not be arrived at whereby the new industry could be established here.

A strong effort is being made by the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, the City Council and the Board of Trade to have the Dominion exhibition in Sherbrooke in 1907.

The electric light question came again before the City Council, when a resolution was passed to notify the Sherbrooke Power, Light and Heat Company that the city intended taking advantage of the clause in the agreement entered into in 1888, "That at the expiration of the contract the city would have the right to go to arbitration to take over the plant." In the meantime the company has decided to spend $50,000 on the power station and plant.

The Eastern Townships Bank has opened a branch at Black Lake, and a sub-agency at St. Ferdenand de Halifax

An organization meeting of the Provincial directors of the Empire Trust Co., which secured a charter in 1903, was recently held in Sherbrooke.

Wholesale and retail trade was busy during the month.

On Friday, the 9th of February, the Eastern Townships Branch of the Retail Merchants' Association met in Sherbrooke. The chief business transacted was the adoption of the following resolutions, which had been previously passed by the Provincial Board:—

(1),—To see that amendments were made to the mode of procedure in circuit court dealings so as to render the

collection of small accounts less expensive.

(2),—To ask the government to pay the official who tests the weights and measures instead of making the merchants pay.

(3),—To place restrictions on pedlers, and raise the license required of them.

(4),—To recommend the Dominion body to take up the matter of railway fares and try and procure reduced rates for the association, which now numbers about 10,000.

There were no changes in rates of wages or the hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work was quiet. The farmers of this section will have an opportunity to secure help about the second week of next month, as a train load of immigrants, being sent out from England by a committee of which Lord Rothschild is the head, will pass through Sherbrooke, and the farmers in this section and up to St. John, Que., will have an opportunity of engaging them. This step has been suggested by the Minister of Agriculture, who has written to the Secretary of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association stating that the above arrangements had been completed with the view of giving the farmers an opportunity to secure help, of which they had been in need for some time past.

Lumbering.—Until the 20th of the month the lumbermen were able to follow their work with the exception of ten days at the end of last month, but a thaw has again set in and this will again retard work in the woods.

Manufacturing.—All branches were running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All branches were dull, with the exception of plumbers, who were actively employed.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Moulders, machinists, iron workers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, and pattern makers were active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers and bookbinders were actively employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors found trade active, and garment workers were very busy. Boot and shoemakers were somewhat quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, butchers and ice handlers were busy, and cigar makers very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees were busy.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers and firemen, switchmen, freight handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were actively employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mansonville.—It was stated that the Orford Mountain Railway will be extended from Bolton Centre to Mansonville during the coming summer.

Cowanville.—Mr. George R. Small has proposed to the Council to remove his candy factory from Montreal and establish a plant at this point to employ not less than thirty hands, if the Council will grant a bonus of $1,800.

Scotstown.—On Tuesday afternoon, February 15th, one of the Great Northern Lumber Company's camps was destroyed by fire.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The market for labour was active during February, conditions in some branches of industry being better than in January. The building trades continued quiet, but a return of activity is expected in the spring. Sash and door factories were very active and everything points to a busy season owing to the number of orders which

have been received. The metal trades, which were very quiet in January, have improved, the orders received permitting the re-employment of workmen who were idle; the prospects for these trades were constantly improving. The hide market has considerably weakened for some time and prices came within the reach of tanners. The boot and shoe factories have been very active, overtime being the rule in many of the concerns and the firms were very well satisfied with the situation. Agricultural implement makers were experiencing great activity and anticipated a very busy season. Work on the new riding school progressed rapidly and will soon be terminated. A large number of craftsmen found employment in connection with this school during the winter. The Penman Manufacturing Co. was very busy, all its departments running well with nearly a full staff. The Emporium and Dominion cigar factories have ceased operations indefinitely. The Eastern Townships Confectionery Co. also ceased operations during the month for an indefinite period. The establishment of two new industries was proposed. The mayor and a committee of the council went to Montreal, Que., to meet the interested parties and after an interview reported that the negotiations for the bringing of these industries to St. Hyacinthe were progressing satisfactorily. The organ factory was very active and reported a good season both for employers and workmen. The courses in dairying recommenced on February 1 in the spacious building erected by the government; classes opened on January 30. The new building is large and is provided with all modern improvements. Cold weather having set in, several brances of business have benefited thereby. The country roads were improved and this gives rise to much travel. Insofar as the fancy goods trade was concerned, the best proof as to conditions therein was the ease in which payments were made on the 4th February and since. Dry goods were selling more freely and wholesale merchants stated they were satisfied with the turn things had taken, business being better with them this season than at the same period in 1905. Commercial travellers were on the road placing spring goods and satisfactory orders were received. The country merchants, however, adopted the same policy as last year only buying in small quantities preferring small and frequent purchases. The wholesale merchants also prefer this system which permits more easy and regular payments and the granting of corresponding discounts. Grocers also reported a good season; wholesale orders were plentiful and local trade was active, with collections better than last year. Prospects were bright for the building trades as there will be more building than in 1905 and many sales of real estate have taken place. During January the collection of municipal taxes at the city hall was heavy. In the municipal department receipts were $2,425.91, expenses $2,048.53, making a difference of $377.38. In the waterworks department the receipts were $1,177.22, expenses $451.39, leaving a remainder of $725.83. On February 7 a vote of the property owners was taken on the question of the municipalization of electrical lighting of streets and municipal buildings. The contract with the gas and electric companies expired on December 31, 1905. The company offered to furnish the city corporation with all necessary light for $5,200 per annum. The vote was taken at the city hall and the majority of the aldermen stated themselves in favour of the continuation of the gas and electric company, with the understanding that the arrangement be submitted to the popular vote. A portion of the aldermen were in favour of the creation of a municipal electrical plant. The result of the vote was in favour of the continuance of the present contract by 176 for and 141 against. The majority in value of real estate in favour of the contact was $541,127.47, or $846,443.47 for and $305,316.00 against. Banks reported a very active month with easy payments. There were no changes in wages and hours and cordial relations continued to exist between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were active. The cold weather and snow improved the roads so that the marketing of produce was active and prices remained firm. Eggs have diminished a little in price, selling from 20 to 25 cents per dozen, but fresh laid eggs were worth 40 cents. Other farm produce has not perceptibly varied in price. Farm labourers were fairly busy, without demands for new hands.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers had a very active month. Many who had diminished their output in January resumed more active operations during February and were working full staffs. The F. X. Bertrand Co. was very active and it was stated that the company will have to enlarge its premises and increase its staff of workmen in order to meet the requirements of its customers. This company furnished a new boiler and other machinery to the new dairy school in this city and had other orders for boilers and machinery for a large sawmill at Kemptville, Ont.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters, paperhangers and decorators had a dull month. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters had a fairly busy month. Stonecutters had a very dull month.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—All branches had an active month.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, carvers, carriage makers and pattern makers had a very active month.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month and activity in these branches was on the increase, overtime being necessary in the different shops.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, etc., were very active, as were also boot and shoe workers, the latter having to work much overtime.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, butchers and confectioners had a very active month. Tobacco workers were very dull.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers, saddlers and all branches of the leather trades had a very active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry employees had a busy month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were busy. Cab drivers and teamsters were active.

Unskilled Labour had a very dull month many being idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel, Que.—Powerful machinery permitting of the utilization of the electrical energy supplied by the Shawinigan Falls, Que., in connection with the Government shipyards at Sorel, Que., has been set in motion. The machinery is capable of developing 300 horse power, although the present needs of the yards are only 200. Twenty-three electrical motors of different sizes ranging from two to 25 horse power are distributed throughout the establishment. Although the energy from Shawinigan has up to the present been almost uninterrupted, the Department did not wish to run any risk in case of accident in transmission of the power and has in reserve a steam plant which can be put in operation at a moment's notice should the Shawinigan power fail. Since three years the machinery in the shipyards was set in motion by direct electrical current, and it has become necessary under the new order of things to install a new machine in order to transform the alternating current supplied by Shawinigan into a direct current. The transformer weighs 3,000 pounds. In the electrical station which has been erected by the Marine Department, in addition to the machinery, there are two centrifugal pumps worked by electricity which furnish water to the workshops. In case of fire these two pumps can furnish 500 gallons of water per minute with 100 lbs. pressure. There is also a compressed air machine run by an electric motor of 125 horse power. This compressed air machine supplied motive power to a number of hammers and pneumatic machines used in the construction of iron ships. The building containing this machinery is 50 feet in length

and 30 wide, is built of brick and is fire proof. The foundations which are made of concrete are of a sufficient strength to withstand any vibration. This electrical power is furnished by a company with headquarters at Montreal. The branch which furnished electricity to the City of Sorel and to the Government shipyards communicates with the main line at Joliette, Que. The entire transmission line is constructed of aluminum wire, the employment of which is becoming general for long distance lines. The voltage of the main line between Shawinigan and Montreal, Que., is 50,000. The Joliette branch to Sorel has a voltage of 12,000. A submarine cable about one mile long crosses the St. Lawrence River at Lanoraie, Que., and another crosses the Richelieu River at its confluence. The Westinghouse Company supplied the machinery contained in the said station, and the motors are of the latest and most improved pattern. The installation of the plant was made under the superintendence of the chief electrician of the Marine Department.

Activity is being resumed in the port of Sorel, and the fine weather permits of the rapid execution of repair work on the different vessels which are wintering there. Repairs on the Marine Department's vessels are far advanced and in a short time they will be ready for the coming season. Every spring the work of painting the hundreds of vessels wintering in the port of Sorel necessitates the employment of a large number of workmen. A vessel 80 feet long to be finished for the opening of navigation, will be used as a ferry boat between Longueuil and Montreal.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. G. Audet and T. J. Griffith, Correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active during February, showing a slight improvement over January. Building operations were unusually active for the time of year, owing to the mild weather, and the outlook was that the coming season would surpass in activity the two preceding years. Thirty-nine permits aggregating in value $69,095, were issued in January, including 20 houses, 24 tenements, 1 store, 2 stables and 7 sheds. The total estimated cost of repairs was $12,960. A new bank building, a large apartment house and an orphan's home are among the buildings that will be erected later in the season. During the month of February the building department issued 111 permits, of which 56 are for private residences, 45 for apartment houses, 5 for stores, 1 for a warehouse, 2 for factories, 2 for stables and 10 for sheds. The total value was $158,481. Repair and alteration permits number 37 for a value of $43,875. The increase over the month of February of last year was $58,266 for new buildings and $22,640 for repairs. The buildings erected during February represented a value of $100,125.00.

The annual report of the treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Montreal for the year ended December 31, 1905, shows that on that date the superannuation fund was $52,885.65, a sum of $6,736.38 was paid in pensions and the deposits in the hands of the city and of the banks were $46,119.27. A sum of $3,632.04 was paid to widows and orphans. The general expenditure was $939.40; there remained a total balance of $57,467.08.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has applied for power to increase its capital to $18,000,000 and has bought land for the purpose of erecting a large power house.

It was stated that rents for the better class of houses would show little, if any, advance, but that cheaper houses would go higher on May 1, comparatively few houses of the latter class having been erected during the past year.

A number of carpenters in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's car shops had their wages increased to a minimum of 22 cents per hour.

The cold weather in the early part of the month enabled the ice companies to harvest a fair crop, though prices will probably advance.

The construction of additional warehouse accommodation on the wharves was proceeding actively.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were active for the time of year. Painters were somewhat quiet, but the other branches had a fair month.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers had an active month; electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, stove mounters, metal polishers, etc., had a good month. Jewellers were active.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—The different branches were well employed.

Printing and Allied Trades.—An active month was reported. bookbinders being busy.

Clothing.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

Food and Tobacco.—The several branches were active, ice cutters being very busy.

Leather.—Conditions were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, etc., had a good month. Hotel and restaurant employees were busy, but furriers were quiet.

Transport.—Railway employees had a busy month. Ship labourers were dull, but cab drivers, teamsters ,etc., were active.

Unskilled Labour.—Quietness prevailed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued dull during February, though somewhat more active than in January; common labour in consequence advanced slightly in price. The excess of hands last month made it possible to hire common labour for $1 per day; the comparative scarcity of such hands in the city in February had a tendency to increase the wages paid to $1.10 and $1.25 per day. No building operations were in progress during the month, and prospects in that respect are poor for the coming season. Some forty stone cutters were employed in the Hull quarries, or cutting stone for the post office at Three Rivers, for which Mr. J. Bourque, of Hull, has the contract. Carpenters were for the most part idle, as is customary in the winter, and painters and other building trades were in the same position; about fifteen carpenters, however, were working on the inside finishings and frames of the post office for Three Rivers. These workmen were being paid winter rates, or a decrease of 10 per cent. on ordinary rates. Corporation labourers were still being paid $1.50 per day. Work by day labour is the rule in Hull, and the result has proved very satisfactry, both to the men and to the municipality. Some $10,000 will be spent in the construction of the waterworks supply canal as soon as the weather permits.

It was feared that the death of Mr. Eddy would disorganize Hull's main source of labour, but it was distinctly stipulated in his will that no stocktaking should be made or liquidation resorted to for ten years to come, and it was specially requested that the Eddy enterprises were to be kept going.

Industrial activity in Hull is such that the time is approaching when the population will not suffice to meet the demand for labour. The mica industry will centralize in the city before long. Two Ottawa factories have applied for suitable locations already, and another one, also from Ottawa, has settled here during the past month. The two factories referred to are among the largest in the Capital. Space, power and labour are plentiful here. Mica mines are for the most part in the hands of Hull men, and are located in the vicinity of this city.

A syndicate of Lanark County capitalists has secured large properties in Hull to operate as clothing factories. Their intention in locating here is to secure the expert labour of the Hull seamstresses and to make their factory the headquarters for the Dominion of a large concern, which will use cloths and tweeds made in Lanark and Appleton. If the company's expectations are realized, it will employ about one hundred women to start with.

A ready-made clothing firm located in

Ottawa has decided to cross over to Hull and manufacture here. It now employs over sixty hands and intends enlarging its business.

A rich find of molybdenum in a neighboring township has once more stimulated prospecting. The successful experiments going at Sault Ste. Marie for the reduction of iron ore by electricity also leads to the belief that there is a good future for the iron mines of Hull, which have been so long idle. The new find of molybdenum is another indication of the mineral wealth of this district.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is expropriating a strip of land on both sides of its trestle across No. 5 Ward in Hull, with the intention of filling it up for safety purposes.

The International Portland Cement Co., of Hull, held its first annual meeting in Ottawa on the 6th instant, a large number of stockholders being present. The business of the year was found successful beyond expectations. The product was stated to have doubled the tensile strength of what is usually required in portland cement, that is, 820 pounds to the square inch instead of 450. Sales were such that the works had to be enlarged, and the production, which is now about 1,800 barrels a day, will be further increased to over 2,000 barrels per day. There will be in stock some 150,000 barrels of cement in a month from now. The future is brighter than ever for the company, as the coming style of construction for large buildings seems to be the ferro-concrete, which employs iron and blocks of cement instead of the usual building material. Operations for the five months ending on the 30th of November last paid eight per cent dividend. Considering all the difficulties and hardships which the promoters had to contend with in building and designing their plant and machinery, and securing the necessary subscription of stock, the result is considered very gratifying.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Being usually one of the quietest months of the year, February did not present any special feature beyond the exceptional mildness which characterized the greater part of the month. This gave opportunity for outside work, and some of the building contractors state that they have had new work under way for three weeks, and that this will constitute one of the longest seasons on record. One of the leading contractors was authority for the statement that there were but very few mechanics in the building trade out of employment. The outlook for the year was reported as bright and the season's operations are likely to be more than ordinarily extensive. It is thought that the year will be free from trade disputes. The Building Contractors' Association has not as yet been served with a notice of a demand for change in either hours or wages, and as it is customary to give three months, the season is expected to be free from demands. The plasterers, who are not employed by the Building Contractors' Association, are said to have given notice of a demand for a uniform wage of 40 cents an hour. Last year the rate ranged from 35 to 40 cents.

The lack of snow was felt severely by the farmers, lumbermen and others depending on sleighing for transportation.

About 50 men employed by the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government were laid off; the officials, however, held out hope of early re-engagement, should the spring season open as soon as expected, permitting of outdoor operations.

Towards the end of the month meats advanced two or three cents a pound, but this was partly offset by a decline in the price of dairy produce and eggs, a change brought about by the mild weather.

The real estate market showed a constant tendency to higher prices, while house rents were also upward. While there may be considerable moving this spring, tenants

seem inclined to remain in houses they at present occupy, owing to the great difficutly of finding suitable houses at lower rents, or even the same rent. Lots in the south end of the city placed on the market during the month sold at $675 and $700 for speculative purposes, and were being re-sold at $800 to $900 a lot.

The City Council defeated a recommendation of the Board of Works to establish a scavenging system by contract, and appropriated $17,000 to install a system by day labour. The details as to collection and disposal of the garbage have not yet been worked out. The City Council definitely decided on managing the lighting plant by a committee of aldermen rather than by an independent commission, as had been proposed. The city will be under the necessity of making a considerable expenditure immediately on plant, as the system is to be extended so as to permit of new business being secured. A couple of years ago the legislature gave the city the power to spend $250,000 on the acquisition of an electric lighting system. Only $200,000 was spent and it is now proposed to ask for power to use the remaining $50,000 in extending the system.

The Tariff Commission of the federal government held its final sitting at Ottawa during the month and heard a large number of witnesses representing varied industries.

The plumbing inspector, through the police department, notified all hardware merchants that it is necessary to secure a license to sell water taps and other plumbers' supplies.

Stewarton Presbyterian congregation has accepted plans for the erection of a new church to cost $27,000.

A deputation of county judges representing the judicial districts of Ontario, waited on the Minister of Justice and asked for increased allowance for expenses.

Residents of Ottawa South, a suburb of the city, will petition the Minister of Railways against further railway tracks being laid through residential sections. They will ask that railway companies be compelled to lay tracks south of the Rideau River.

The Ottawa firemen at their annual concert cleared over $800, which will be applied to the benefit fund.

Contracts were let by the City Council for the proposed fat stock building; owing to a lack of funds several of the ornamental features had to be eliminated.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. has secured options on the Corry block for $225,000, the site to be used for terminal purposes.

The band in connection with the Engineers' company at Ottawa was disbanded owing to the company being too small in numbers to stand the heavy expenditure.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—These trades were busy, considering the season.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—These trades were active.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Employment was fairly busy.

Printing and Allied.—These trades were busy.

Clothing.—Conditions were quiet.

Leather.—Active conditions prevailed.

Transport.—Employment was quiet.

Unskilled Labour.—There was little employment.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Considering the season of the year and weather conditions, the labour market was active during February. The unusual open weather was favourable to some branches of the building trade, while detrimental to civic and other labourers. The advent of hard freezing weather caused the formation of good ice, and consequent demand for labour to harvest it and afforded means of communication between the city and the various surrounding islands for farmers with their produce etc. Manufacturers generally were busy. The outlook for the coming season was very good. On February 15 a pub-

meeting of citizens was held and definite steps taken looking to the erection of a large summer hotel. During the month meetings were held and arrangements completed for a deputation to wait upon the Ontario Government with a view of securing the erection of a new normal school for Kingston and district. The city engineer has already advertised for tenders for the construction of eighty-one permanent sidewalks; of these seventy-three are to be concrete and eight asphalt, and they will total six miles in length.

The Kingston Yacht Club, of which many leading citizens of Kingston are members, has invested $12,000 in a new site and will at once spend many thousands of dollars in extensions and improvements.

The Ontario Bank building situated on the corner of King and Clarence streets is undergoing extensive improvements.

It is likely that the mail boats will make an earlier start than usual this year.

Since the city took over the light and power plant on August 18, 1904, the increase in customers has been about 12 per cent for gas, and 18 for electricity. The Kingston waterworks' net profits for last year were $6,600, of which amount $2,000 was placed to the rest fund. For the year just closed the net earnings of the civic light, heat and power plant were as follows:—

Profit of gas plant	$12,227.18
" electric plant	10,082.29
Total	$22,309.47

From this must be deducted $11,485.10 for interest on debentures; $1,125.00 for portion of civic officials' salaries; $3,375.61 for taxes, and some other amounts which total $17,634.98, the difference being $4,674.49.

It is expected that the new local office of the Bell Telephone Co. will be ready for occupation about the middle of April. On February 16th a new engine left the locomotive works for Alberta.

The report presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company held on the 14th of February, showed that the gross earnings of 1905 exceeded those of 1904 by $5,600.

The annual statement of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., issued during the month, showed close to 8 per cent earned on the common stock. The gross earnings for the year amounted to $1,217,373.61, an increase of $217,504.10 over 1904. The net profits after providing for fixed charges, interest, etc., was $239,294.55, being an increase over the previous year of $144,981.62. Operating expenses were 78.86 per cent. of the gross earnings, as against 88.64 per cent for the year 1904. The bond issue, originally amounting to $571,833.33, now stands at $351,373.35. During the past year the company has reduced $27,253.33 of the bond issue referred to, and there is in the treasury $1,946.66 bonds redeemable March 18, 1906.

On the 7th of the month the public weigh house and scales were destroyed by fire; the house and scales were owned by the city and will be immediately rebuilt. The laundry, as well as the carpenter shops in connection with Rockwood asylum for the insane were also destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th of the month. It has been decided that a modern structure shall take the place of those destroyed by fire.

Steps were being taken to have the municipal representation reduced from twenty-one to twelve aldermen, and the number of wards from seven to four. It was also decided to recommend a change in the length of service from one to three years. Tenders were called for during the month for a policy of $12,000 insuring each of the twelve permanent members of the fire department against death by accident with an indemnity of $5 per week in case of sickness or accident, also a similar policy with an indemnity of $10 per week, tenders to give list of diseases insured against.

An effort is being made to revive the local Board of Trade which has been in a dormant state for some time past.

Some of the local druggists were circulating a petition to have all drug stores closed at nine o'clock each evening, except Saturdays, but there was difficulty in getting all the druggists to agree.

There were no strikes or lockouts, or changes in the hours of labour or rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—February was a busy month in many lines.

Fishing.—This industry was very dull.

Lumbering.—There was little work in progress.

Manufacturing.—All establishments were active.

Mining.—Information went to show that there was little work in progres.

Railroad construction and employment was quiet.

Other Industries were generally active. The work of housing the season's supply of ice was carried on briskly, and at the end of the month the harvest had been completed. At one time there was grave doubts as to the securing of a sufficient supply.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The various branches were fairly active.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—These trades were generally busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—All engaged in these trades experienced a quiet month.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, bookbinders and pressmen found employment quiet.

Clothing.—Employment was dull.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Dull conditions prevailed.

Leather.—Leather workers and other workers in leather goods found employment active.

Miscellaneous.—A quiet month was reported.

Transport.—Employees engaged in the transportation service were actively employed.

Unskilled Labour.—There was a scarcity of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Smith's Falls.—The main portion of the Frost & Wood Company's plant was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 8, the big machine shop with all its machinery, the carpenter shop and contents, and the paint shop being wholly burned. The blacksmith shop was partly damaged. The large moulding shop and patterns were unharmed, as was the large warehouse filled with finished goods. The company has made temporary arrangements to carry on work and as soon as possible new shops, larger and better than those destroyed, will be erected. The heavy loss was well covered by insurance.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOR MARKET.

General conditions of employment during February were not nearly as active as in January, which was busy owing to the mild weather. It was, however, far ahead of any February in years.

Unskilled labour had a poor month, although a great many were employed in gathering ice from the Bay of Quinte, which was of a much better quality than for the past ten years. Owing to the mild weather which prevailed during January and the early part of February, it was feared that the ice crop this season would be a failure, but as a result of the cold of the latter part of the present month the ice was about 17 or 18 inches in thickness and very clear. Large shipments were made by rail to outside cities and towns, and the men employed received good wages.

The Marsh & Henthorne Foundry Co. had a busy month, all employees working full time; the firm finds it difficult to secure sufficient skilled labour, especially machinists. The company during the month built and shipped hoisting engines to the Canada Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alta.; Dominion Coal Company, Montreal, Que., and others in Toronto and Quebec. The average cost of the engines was about $850 each. The firm can hardly keep up with its orders; the pay roll is about $25,000 a year.

The resumption of work at the rolling mills which have been idle for some time has been discussed. The City Council has

decided to install a system of water filtration, and put down a permanent pavement on Main Street on local improvement plan. The Belleville Hardware Co. reported a busy month, with bright prospects for the future. Several real estate transactions took place, the most important of which was the acquiring of a block on Front Street by the Merchants' Bank. Wholesalers reported business good and payments prompt. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is feared that the lightness of the snow fall will be injurious to fall wheat in this vicinity.

Fishing.—Only rough fish were taken, for which there was a good market.

Lumbering.—Men in the woods reported a good month, there being little water in the swamps.

Manufacturing.—All branches were active.

Mining.—Conditions were active. Two carloads of sodalite were shipped to London, England, from the Primrose Sodalite quarries near Brancroft, the only quarry of this kind in the world.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—There was little railroad construction under way during the month, but it is expected that considerable will be done in the spring.

Other Industries.—Work on the new drill hall will start in April, the owner of the site having been notified to vacate the premises on April 1.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All branches were dull with the exception of painters, plumbers and gas fitters. Little building went on, but many men were employed in interior alterations.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were active. Jewellers reported a quiet month.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers of all kinds had an active month, every shop and factory working full time, with many orders from out of town. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers were active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were all working full time. A new Rogers "Typograph" machine was installed in the 'Daily Ontario' office.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had an active month, but boot and shoe makers were quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and ice handlers had a busy month; cigar makers were very busy, sufficient help not being available.

Leather.—Saddlers and harness makers had an active month, all shops working to full capacity.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had an active month, as well as clerks, stenographers and delivery employees. Furriers reported a busy month, with a big demand for the more expensive furs. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, and trainmen had a busy month, absence of snow permitting all trains to run on schedule time. Switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers were active. Shipwrights and ship labourers were well employed. Cab drivers, carters and draymen had a busy month. Teamsters were busy drawing ice.

Unskilled Labour.—The demand for unskilled labour was above the average for the season.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During February labour has been well employed, especially in the factories, some of which were working twenty-four hours per day in order to keep up with orders. The first week or two of the month being very cold, the ice men laid in a good stock of ice, which, while it will not be as large as in former years, was better than was

expected on account of the long period of mild weather. This gave active employment to a number of men. The dredging of the Otonabee river along the waterfront was still in active operation. The street railway report shows that during 1905, 600,000 passengers were handled, and during January, 1906, forty per cent. more business done than in January, 1905. The report for the year of the waterworks system of the city showed a steady advancement along every line. After replacing several hundred feet of small pipe by larger, and laying over two miles of 12 inch main, there was a balance to the credit of the commission of $4,464.25. There are now 25 3-10 miles of pipe laid in the city, with 178 hydrants, and 1,777 services of all kinds. The commissioners have had expert advice of the advisability of placing an up-to-date filtering plan in connection with the system. The matter will likely be dealt with in the near future. There was exceptional activity in the iron trades, with sufficient men here to keep up with the work. The millers and leather workers were also quite active. Transportation and shipments have been fairly active. All the banks did a steady business. Wholesale and retail trade was beginning to be very active, and prospects were good. Wages and hours of labour were unchanged, and there was no feeling of unrest in the labour market.

Curtis Bros., brickmakers, were busy cutting hemlock and pine lumber with a portable sawmill. Other mills were also active cutting custom lumber and shingles, also in getting out supplies for cheese boxes for spring and summer delivery. The capital stock of the Shovel and Tool Company is now $100.000. There are two large manufacturing concerns negotiating for locations here. The city has offered free sites and fixed assessments for a term of years. One is a large carpet factory and the other a stove factory. The advantages of railway transportation and cheap water power, good waterworks system and low rate of taxation, coupled with the good relations that exist in our labour market, are important factors. The J. J. Turner & Sons have secured an order for 650 life belts from the Sydney, Cape Breton, Electric Co., for use on one of their steamers. The Geo. Matthews Co. is adding another large store. The Auburn Woollen Co. was exceptionally active, running a full staff. The Colonial Weaving Co. was also very active. The Machine Telephone Co. had a staff of men busy erecting poles in parts of the city. The new separate school building is being pushed forward to completion, as it is to be opened by March 10th. The annual statement of the Peterborough Lock Company showed that a dividend of 5 per cent and a bonus of 1 per cent had been paid. The company has during the past three months expended $5,000 in a new plating room, extended the moulding shop and erected a new building for its dyes and patterns. The company was very busy and cannot keep up with orders. The Keystone Beet and Sugar Co., of Whitby, with an authorized capital of $400,000, has secured a location for the factory on the lake harbour; the machinery will be installed during the coming spring. It will require the product of 5,000 acres to supply the factory; 2,500 have already been secured. The tests made some years ago showed that the beets grown in Whitby and Lindsay districts contained a high percentage of sugar.

The Employees' Mutual Benefit Society of the C. G. E. Co. have issued their semi-annual report for the past six months, showing that cash on hand and receipts were $1,286.39; the amount paid for sickness and death benefits, $1,141.53; leaving a balance on hand of $144.86. The society has a membership of over six hundred members and a large reserve fund.

Prospects for the coming season are exceptionally bright in this city. The steady influx of people who have come to work in the large industries was a favourable feature. The Canadian General Electric Works with 1,000 hands, the American Cereal mill with 500 hands, Cordage Works with 200 hands, Auburn Woollen Co., 150 hands, and all other industries of smaller dimensions are growing in numbers and capacity. The new carpet factory company, which is negotiating for a site in Peterborough, will employ over 100 hands.

at the beginning, and more after it has been fully established. The factory will be a branch of a large carpet factory in Kidderminster, England.

The town of Cobourg is inviting tenders for a new public school, which will be built this coming summer.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Not much work could be done in bringing market produce to the buyers owing to the lack of good sleighing.

Lumbering.—Owing to the mild weather conditions were quiet.

Manufacturing.—Activity was reported in nearly every line.

Mining.—This industry was quiet .

Other Industries.—The B. F. Ackerman & Son Co., which manufactures harness, collars, and all kinds of leather goods, have made a contract to manufacture goods for South Africa, Australia and New Zealand for three years. This company, during the last few years, has only been able to fill orders for the Canadian market, but has increased its capacity so that it is able now to fill orders for foreign trade. They are running a full staff and full time.

The Peterborough Light and Power Co. is supplying power for 7,000 incandescent and 220 arc lamps, and over 14,000 feet of gas is made to supply customers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons and lathers and plasterers were quiet. Carpenters and joiners, painters, paperhangers and plumbers were active. Gas and steamfitters and stonecutters were quiet, and builders' labourers were dull.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Iron workers and helpers, coremakers and boilermakers were very busy. Brass workers and polishers were busy. Blacksmiths, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were active. Ship workers and bicycle workers were dull.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were active, as were also coopers. Wood carvers and car builders were very dull, but pattern makers were busy.

Printing and Allied.—These trades in all branches were busy, with prospects good for the ensuing month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active. Garment workers and hat makers were quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Ice cutters and drivers were very busy for part of the month, but were dull later. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Harness and collar makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and furriers were active. Broom makers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were busy.

Transport.—Railroad men in the several branches were active. Steamboat workers were very dull. Street railway employees, cab and hack drivers were busy. Carters, draymen and teamsters were quiet, but expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The continuation of mild weather without frost retarded lumbering. The recent light snow fall and cold snap was welcomed, and every advantage was taken to cut and haul timber and logs to the water to be ready for the drives in the spring. There will be a shortage of logs taken out. A shortage of building material is feared, and will be a great inconvenience to the country. Prices are higher, and sawmills will have to close earlier on account of the scarcity of logs, thus throwing men out of work sooner than usual.

The *Lakefield Cement Works* were very busy, the output being from six to seven hundred barrels per day.

The New House of Refuge will be built at Lakefield; one hundred acres near the village have been selected as the site.

The sum of $15,000 will be spent during the coming season at *Young's Point* on concrete piers and a new steel bridge over the canal.

The work of getting out wood throughout the district has been hampered by lack

of frost and snow in the swamps, but business in general has been very fair.

The electors of *Port Perry* will vote on a by-law to raise $12,000 by way of debenture loan to be expended on a system of water works, and the present system of electric street lights.

The Gull River Lumber Co. have a large force of men at work on *Coboconck* pond getting out large quantities of ice to be shipped to a great many Canadian and American cities for domestic purposes. The purity of these waters is a safe guarantee for the ice being used in so many places.

At *Skibbereen*, a village near Cobourg, the large sawmill belonging to Messrs. Bull and Curtis was destroyed by fire and a number of men thrown out of work.

Lindsay's debenture debt is nearly $18,000, current expenditures and fixed services $26,445.00. The following is a list of salaries paid by the town:

Clerk and treasurer	$1,500.00
Police magistrate	800.00
Chief constable	625.00
Asst. constable	525.00
Market clerk	550.00
Assessors	350.00
Fire brigade driver	450.00
Tax collector	350.00
Chief of fire brigade	100.00
Auditor	200.00
Mayor's allowance	100.00
Caretaker fire alarm	100.00
Sanitary inspector	300.00
Truant officer	75.00
Firemen's salaries	600.00
Town physician	75.00
Medical health officer	150.00

Quotations from the *Lindsay* markets were as follows: Eggs per doz., 25c to 28c; butter, 20c to 23c; chickens per pair, 50c to $1.00; ducks, 75c per pair; turkeys per pound, 15c to 16c; geese per pound, 10c to 12c; potatoes per bag, 60c; apples per bag, 75c to $1.00; hay per ton, $7.00 to $8.00.

Whitby market prices were as follows: Eggs per doz., 25c to 30c; butter per pound, 20c to 22c; turkeys per pound 12c to 15c; geese per pound, 9c to 10c; ducks per pound, 11c to 12 1-2c; chickens per pound, 10c to 12c; potatoes per bag, $1.00; apples per barrel, $2.00 to $3.00; beef, per cwt., $6.25 to $7.50; flour per cwt., $2.40 to $3.00; hay per ton, $8.00 to $9.00.

Peterborough market prices were as follows: Eggs, 17c to 18c, as compared with 20c one and two weeks ago; butter, tub, 23c; roll, 25c per lb.; beef, 5c and 6c per lb.; potatoes, 80c to $1.00 per bag; apples, 60c to $1.25 per bag; turkeys, $1.05 to $2.00; geese, $1.25; chickens, per pair, 75c to 90c.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, *Correspondent*, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

There was little change during February from the conditions noted in January. The greater part of the month was characterized by mild, open weather, permitting building and other outdoor work to be carried on, and rendering employment much more general and continuous than is usual at this season. Activity also continued to prevail in most lines of manufacture. There were, however, a large number of men out of employment, either unskilled labourers or immigrants. Many skilled workers from Great Britain also found it difficult to obtain work on acount of the difference in methods and their not being able to fill the special requirements of their trade here. Relations between employers and employees were generally satisfactory, with the exception of a few union difficulties, though some feeling has been aroused by the strong opposition offered by representative organizations of employers to the increase in wages granted to civic labourers.

The anual meeting of the Labour Temple Co. was held on the 10th instant. The secretary-treasurer's statement showed receipts amounting to $16,137, leaving a balance over expenses of $2,485. The assets of the company were $7,706 in excess of liabilities. The paid up stock has been increased to $12,930.*

The Board of Police Commissioners have fixed upon a new scale of pay for the police force as follows: Inspectors, $1,450; in-

*A statement relating to the affairs of the Labour Temple Co. is published under a separate heading elsewhere in the present issue of the Labour Gazette.

crease, $50; sergeant of detectives, $1,300; increase, $48; sergeants of divisions and detectives, $1,200; increase, $50; patrol sergeants, $1,000; increase, $70; first-class constables, $900; increase, $79; second class, $800; increase, $70; third class, $700; increase, $62. The total increases amounted to about $18,000.

The Board of Education on the 16th granted increases of salary to the teachers and other employees. The maximum for male principals of public schools was increased from $1,800 to $2,000 to be attained by annual increases of $100. The minimum of salary for assistants in high schools and collegiate institutes was raised from $1,000 to $1,200. The maximum of lady principals was raised from $750 to $800 the minimum of male assistant teachers was raised from $700 to $800; the maximum of $1,000 to be attained in five years. The minimum salary of lady teachers was increased to $400, with annual increases of $50 until the maximum of $850 is reached. The minimum of Kindergarten directresses was raised to $400 and that of assistants to $300. The chief inspector's salary was raised from $3,600 to $4,000, and that of the assistant inspector from $2,600 to $3,000. The caretaker's salary was increased 5 per cent. The total increases will amount to $51,175. Some amendments will be considered at the next meeting of the board which may change these rates before the schedule is finally adopted.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Railway Co., on February 7th, it was announced that the gross earnings for 1905 were $2,747,324, as against $2,444,534 for 1904, an increase of $302,790. Operating expenses had risen from $1,424,174 to $1,-60,437. The company carried 67,881,688 passengers last year, compared with 60,127,-60 in 1904.

Building permits issued during January numbered 124, representing a value of 492,065, as against 66 permits, representing $280,448 for January, 1905. The new buildings erected in January numbered 132. compared with 51 in January last year.

A syndicate of capitalists has secured acres, part of the estate of the late John acdonald, situated north of the Danforth road in East Toronto, on which they intend to erect a model suburban village.

The medical health officer has submitted estimates for street cleaning, etc., for the year, asking for $304,029. Last year's actual expenditure was $287,376. The city engineer's estimates call for $581,818 for the waterworks department, as compared with an expenditure of $177,491 in 1905, and $403,759 for the works department as compared with an expenditure last year of $155,745. The total increase in both departments amounts to $652,338.

After much discussion by the Board of Control and the City Council, during which the proposition was strongly opposed on behalf of the Employers' Association, a by-law to fix the minimum rate of wages for city labourers at $2 per day was adopted by the council on Feb. 26, with an amendment providing that old and infirm men might be employed at a smaller wage. A motion for the insertion of a clause in civic contracts fixing the same minimum was defeated.

A meeting of the Children's Aid Society on Feb. 22 the annual report showed that 967 cases had been dealt with during the year, involving the interests of 1,210 children. The number of cases appearing in the Children's Court was 587. Statistics showed that the number of criminal cases among children in Toronto was smaller than in any other city of its size. There have been altogether 104 children placed in foster homes, or otherwise provided for and 526 sheltered during the year, but there was great need of more accommodation.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the 16th. The retiring president, in his address, declared that the merging of the technical school into the general school system had not been productive of the beneficial result anticipated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Agriculture.—There has been little to occupy the farmers of this district except the care of stock, which is becoming an exceedingly important feature of rural industry. Farmers are anticipating an early spring and are preparing to begin operations sooner than usual. Requisitions for help con-

tinue to be received by the Immigration Department from farmers anxious to provide themselves with labour in good time.

Manufacturing. — Conditions continued generally favourable, with prospects of a busy season. Some new industries were being established. Hislop Bros. have purchased a lot on which they will erect a large automobile factory. The Frank H. Fleer Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., will shortly begin the manufacture of chewing gum on a large scale and is fitting up a building which will give the company about 4,000 feet floor space. The Toronto Railway Co. is building a number of cars for Winnipeg in addition to making preparations for increasing the rolling stock of the Toronto service as required for the new routes decided upon. The works of the Canada Brass Rolling Mills at Mimico have been closed for some weeks. The reason assigned is the non-completion of the machinery.

The Hon. Adam Beck, in a recent address, referring to the need of cheap electric power in Toronto, stated that the transmission company had made a contract to supply power from Niagara Falls at $35, which would be equal in cost to steam power. However, by its charter the company was compelled to sell to any municipality as cheaply as to any American company, and as it had agreed to sell to the New York Central at $12, it would have to supply Toronto at the same rate. This would enable the city to re-sell at $17.50 per horse power. This would mean an initial saving of $500,000 per year and place Toronto in the front rank as a manufacturing centre.

Railway Construction.—The James Bay Railway Co., between Toronto and Sudbury, now in course of construction, will be continued 25 miles beyond Sudbury, in order to give access to the Moose Mountain iron ore deposit in Hutton township, in which the company has acquired an interest. Experts have reported favourably on the quality of the ore, but hitherto its inaccessibility has prevented its being worked. A branch will also be constructed from some convenient point on the line near the French River, crossing to some harbour on the Georgian Bay, where the ore can be shipped by water. It was reported in this connection that the company may build smelters in Toronto, but thus far nothing definite on this point has been announced. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has secured a block of land north of its tracks and west of Elizabeth street, Toronto Junction, to accommodate the increasing traffic at that point.

Miscellaneous.—Ice cutting, which had been delayed by the mildness of the weather, was vigorously pushed during the latter portion of the month, a cold snap having provided ice of sufficient thickness. Some Toronto firms had in the meantime arranged for a supply from Orillia, where large quantities were cut earlier in the season and shipped to several points.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—The building trades have been much better employed than is usual during the winter, but a considerable number have been out of work, especially bricklayers, carpenters and builders' labourers. As soon as the spring is fairly started there will be abundant work. The Plumbers' Union, whose agreement with the employers expires May 1st, are asking for an increase of 5 cents per hour, and a fixed wage of $1 per day for apprentices in their third year, and $1.50 for four-year apprentices. A strike of 13 marble workers, arising out of a demand for an increase of wages from 30 to 37 1-2 cents per hour, took place on January 27th.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Most of these trades were busy with comparatively few men out of work. Sheet metal workers reported trade rather quiet. A short strike occurred at Polson's iron works in the latter part of the month over the employment of helpers on work which it was claimed should be done by boilermakers, and 15 men were out for a few days, but the matter was satisfactorily settled.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers generally had steady work. A number of the employees of the Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. have been discharged and are still out of work. Piano makers reported trade quiet and the suppl

of men in excess of the demand.

Printing and Allied.—Printers had a fair month. Bookbinders were actively employed.

Clothing.—Custom tailors found trade quiet. Garment workers were generally busy. Thirty-five cloak makers employed by the Robert Simpson Co. struck on the 15th instant on the ground that the firm were said to be paying low wages to another employee. The matter was arranged and they returned to work after a few days. Thirty cap makers who struck at the factory of the Cooper Cap Co., about the 13th instant, because of the employment of non-unionists, were still out. Journeymen tailors were asking an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, butchers, brewery workers and cigar makers had steady work, and confectioners were busy preparing for the Easter trade.

Leather.—These trades had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, &c., were actively employed. Ice cutters were very busy during the latter part of the month.

Transport.—Railroad employees, expressmen and teamsters have generally been well employed. Regular men employed on the street railway had plenty of work, but the number of extra men was in excess of requirements and many were idle.

Unskilled Labour.—A considerable number of unskilled labourers were out of work. This is largely owing to the influx of farm labour, which in the winter finds its way to the cities.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—Everything points to extensive building operations in the spring. J. H. Drummer has decided to build between 50 and 100 small houses in the West end of the town. The Gunn Bros' Abbatoir Co. will put up 30 workingmen's houses near its works.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment during February was, on the whole, about the same as in January; while some lines improved others were duller. There was no unsatisfied demand for men in any occupation, and some crafts reported a number of unemployed.

Preparations were being made for the establishment of a new silver-plating and cutlery factory. Material for the buildings, which will be of concrete, was on the ground. The city will give aid in the way of cheap electric power and water.

No trades were particularly active, and business generally was quiet, though in a healthy condition. Transportation was not heavy at any time, though there was a decided improvement in eastbound freight traffic.

Ten teachers in the public schools had their salaries increased by the Board of Trustees. Some of the increases were special and some according to a standing schedule of annual increases. All female teachers receive an initial salary of $300 per year, with annual increases of $25 till a maximum salary of $450 per year is reached. This schedule does not apply to principals of schools, directresses of departments, or teachers of fourth book classes. Salaries of these teachers are fixed by special resolution of the Board of Trustees in each case. The principal of a twelve-room school receives $1,050 per year. His staff includes a chief directress of the junior classes at $475 per year, and one female fourth book teacher at $550 per year. The other nine teachers are on schedule salaries according to service. The principal of a six-room school receives $900 per year and has five assistant teachers at schedule salaries.

Careful estimates place the value of building operations in the city during 1905 at $497,920.

Fire destroyed the car sheds and shops of the International Railway Company, elec-

tric, entailing a loss of about $125,000, fully covered by insurance. Temporary car sheds, 160 x 60 feet in size, are to be erected on the old site.

Electric power is to be used in the extensive sand pits near the city. The Ontario Distribution Co., a newly incorporated concern, composed of local men, will furnish the power, and are building a transmission line.

City bakers have reduced the price of the 1 1-2 pound loaf from six to five cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was no activity except in the trimming and pruning of trees and vines. Winter wheat appeared to be in good condition.

Lumbering.—Some lumbering of an entirely local character is done in this section in the winter.

Manufacturing.—The Niagara Neckwear Co. was the only manufacturing concern which was very busy, advertising for fifty female operatives and offering steady work. Foundries and machine shops, the suspender and muffler factories, and the graphite works had about enough work to keep their regular employees busy. The silver works was not very busy, and the planing mills found business improving, but not active.

Mining.—No mining done here, except quarrying.

Railroad Construction and Employment—No railroad construction work was in progress, but ordinary railroad employment was steady. The open winter has facilitated the handling of railway business, and the usual extra force of men have not been employed.

Other Industries.—Steady progress was made on the power development works. Ice caused much trouble to the Canadian Niagara Power Company's plant, and on one occasion forced a shut-down of the power-house for a few hours. The work of lining the extension of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's wheelpit with brick was completed late in the month. The Ontario Power Co. was installing its fourth unit, which will be finished in March, and a fifth to be ready in April. These units are of 12,500 horse-power each, being the largest ever built in the world. This company has suspended operations on its transmission lines in Ontario, pending the submission of the report of the Hydro-electric Commission to the legislature.

All the power companies were concerned in the argument before the Dominion Railway Commission concerning the crossing of power transmission lines over railways. Specifications for a standard type of construction of the transmission lines across railway rights of way, are being prepared and will be adopted by the commission. Temporary permission to use existing lines was granted to the Ontario Power Company.

A company has been incorporated to build a bridge across the Niagara gorge north of the city for the use of vehicles and railways. Niagara Falls is the centre of a number of new railway plans, some of which seem likely to be carried out during the year. Among them are the new lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to Hamilton, Brantford and Woodstock, the Toronto and Hamilton electric line, and an electric line to different parts of the Niagara peninsula, including extensions of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto system.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—A number of bricklayers were thrown out of work when the lining of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's wheelpit was completed. Work in these trades was dull, but more carpetners were working than in January, though many were still idle. Painters, plumbers, fitters, stone cutters and plasterers had little to do.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Moulders were pretty well employed, as were coremakers, machinists, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers. Linemen and electrical workers were actively employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Pattern makers and carriage builders were fairly active.

Printing and Allied.—On account of labour troubles in neighboring United States cities the printing trades were unsettled. Local shops were active, but there was no demand for men.

Clothing.—Tailors found business rather quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers were busy, butchers active and cigar makers all working, while ice cutters and handlers were very busy during a brief interval of cold weather, which furnished the first ice of the season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were all actively employed. Winter tourist traffic was dull, with a corresponding effect on the hotels depending upon it.

Transport.—Railroad employees engaged in the moving of freight or passengers have been active. Maintenance of way, shop and repair men have been quiet. A few steamboatmen were engaged in fitting out boats for the coming season. Street railway employees were active, cab drivers quiet, and teamsters busy.

Unskilled Labour.—There was very little demand for men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chippewa.—A by-law to raise $26,000 for a waterworks system was defeated at the polls by a majority of three votes.

Port Colborne.—Public works contractors have commenced operations; tugs, marine drills and dredges were fitting out. Many men and teams were engaged in harvesting the ice crop.

Welland.—The strike of carpenters on the cordage buildings, which began on January 31st, continued during February, no settlement being reported. The Gallivan Building Company reported very little trouble on account of the strike. On February 5th the company had 450 men of all classes on its pay roll. The Cataract Power Company filed plans for its transmission line to carry power from its developing plant at De Cew Falls to Welland. The company has contracts to supply the Cordage works and the Welland Light Company.

Fort Erie.—The village has made an agreement with the Canadian Niagara Power Company, whereby the company is to furnish twenty-five arc lights on the streets without charge, in exchange for the right of running its transmission line from Niagara Falls to Buffalo through the streets of the village.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change during February in the general condition of the labour market from the previous month, labour being active with supply and demand fairly equalled. Building operations, while not so active as last month, exceeded the corresponding month of last year. The cold spell in the early part of the month enabled the ice-men to secure a fair crop. Besides filling local ice houses large shipments were made to other points, including one of 20,000 tons to Buffalo. This gave employment to teamsters and labourers. Transportation was active and not hampered by snow, which is rather unusual at this time of the year. Wholesale and retail business was active.

The Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute have adopted the following schedule of advances in the salaries of the principal and teachers of the institute:

Master of History and Mathematics	1st year,	$1,700
Master of History and Mathematics	2nd "	$1,500
Master of History and Mathematics	3rd "	$1,800
Previous salary		$1,200
Master of Science	1st year,	$1,200
"	2nd "	$1,300
"	3rd "	$1,400
Previous salary		$1,200
M'ter of Modern Languages	1st year,	$1,000
" "	2nd "	$1,050
" "	3rd "	$1,100
Previous salary		$ 900
Master, Commercial	1st year,	$ 900
"	2nd "	$ 950
"	3rd "	$1,000
Previous salary		$ 750
Master of English	1st year,	$ 900
"	2nd "	$ 950
"	3rd "	$1,000
Previous salary		$ 800

Master (Jr.) of Mathematics	1st year,—	$ 900
" "	2nd "	$ 950
" "	3rd "	$1,000
Previous salary		$ 750

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At a meeting of the Niagara fruit growers it was decided to favour the changing of the height of baskets from 4 5-8 to 4 1-2 and that the other dimensions be arranged by a committee. A resolution was also passed asking the government to establish an experimental fruit farm in this district.

Manufacturing.—Employment in factortories and mills was active. The Jenckes New Machine Works Co. has installed more machines and is rapidly getting into shape to fill orders. A number of orders could not be handled owing to the machinery not being installed that was required to turn out the work. This factory and the Smith saw works were working overtime, with prospects good for trade. The Packard auto and electrical works were working full strength. The Cataract Power Co., at Glen Power, has installed new Westinghouse dynamos and German turbines to provide 14,000 h. p. additional capacity at the plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers were active. Plumbers were on short time. Stonecutters' and builders' labourers were dull, as is usual at this season of the year.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in most trades during February was well employed, excepting in the stove foundries which were very slack at the beginning of the month. Otherwise manufacturing was active for the season of the year. Many civic employees were asking for salary increases, including policemen, firemen and ward foremen. Painters and tinsmiths were asking for an increase after May 1st, from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour. All applications for increases in salaries made by civic employees were laid over for future consideration. The following resolution was passed by the City Council:—"That no increase of wages or salaries other than those previously passed by the council to take effect on January 1, 1906, be made to any employee or officer of this corporation except the same is recommended by the head having control and reported upon by the appropriate committee and adopted by the council." During the month the garment workers made a demand for a 49-hour work week instead of 52 as now prevails, which was granted, to take effect May 1st, 1906. A slight difficulty arose between the street railway men and the company, on one of the side lines, but it was soon settled. The John Duff Company will build a packing house in the East end, 40 x 120 feet, and three stories high. The Trades and Labour Council has decided to permit the issue of a Hamilton edition of the 'Industrial Banner.' The City Council agreed to endorse the recommendation of the Trade and Labour Congress to the Provincial Government, that the Act allowing vacant city lands to be assessed as farm lands be repealed.

The Otis Elevator Co. has decided to add another addition to its factory.

The conspiracy case against the mayor and council for stipulating when calling for tenders for the supplying of policemen and firemen's clothing that the union label must be on them, was dismissed, for lack of evidence.

The Stanley Mills Departmental store, partially run on a co-operative basis, in which a certain amount of stock is held by employees, has just paid for the year past 10 per cent to its employees. Besides receiving the above dividend, the employees of the firm from manager to office boy shared in the division of a sum o

money by the company. The money was divided in proportion to salary, and the minimum amount was one week's pay.

A Terminal Electric Railway Co. is applying to the City Council for a franchise for the construction of an electric railway union station in this city.

By April 1st the Diamond Glass Co. will begin operations in the old glass works situated on James and Picton streets. Capitalists who are interested in the Cobalt district have secured the Holfkner refinery in the East end of the city. The starting of new knitting mills in the East end is now an assured fact. The factory will have two stories and a basement, and will be 150 x 110 feet. The warehouse will be 150 x 40 feet. Both buildings will be built of cement trimmed with brick, and will be entirely fireproof.

During the month the J. N. Tallman & Sons' brass factory was burned out; few workmen were affected.

The civic census showed the population of Hamilton to be about 68,000.

It was expected that the E. & C. Gurney Foundry Co. will shortly start a foundry in Hamilton.

In spite of the mild winter a good supply of ice was harvested during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were fairly busy owing to the mild weather. Painters and bricklayers were asking for increases in wages.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—All employees engaged in the iron industries were busy, excepting iron moulders and stove mounters. Machinists, engineers, and electrical workers were busy, as were also the metal workers and horseshoers. Sheet metal workers were asking for an increase.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—All of the woodworking trades were very busy, including furniture workers, pattern makers, coopers and wagon makers.

Printing and Allied.—The printing trades were fairly well employed, including bookbinders, pressmen, etc.

Clothing.—Those employed in the making of raedy-made clothing were very busy. The workers in this branch of the clothing have secured a 49 hour work week, instead of 52, as formerly, the change to come into effect on May 1st. Custom tailors found employment slack.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers were fairly well employed, and butchers were active. There were a large number of men employed harvesting the ice crop. The season was very short as the cold spell lasted but a short time; ice about 17 inches thick was secured. To facilitate the harvesting of the crop it was necessary for the men to work on Sunday. Cigar makers and tobacco workers found employment fair.

Leather.—These trades were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerk, hotel and restaurant employees were well employed. Broom makers' trade was brisk.

Transport.—Railway workers, steam and electric, were actively employed. Longshoremen and wharf labourers were employed cutting the ice crop. Teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour was very slack.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All labour but unskilled was well employed. The woollen mills of Wm. Clark, at Flamboro, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The Dominion Colored Cotton mills are moving from Merritton to Dundas.

Woodworkers and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and Allied.—Printers, pressmen, machine men and bookbinders were busy with plenty of work.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported trade quiet, this being their slack season. Boot and shoe workers were active with fair employment.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were busily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenrestaurant employees were busy. The white

laundry workers have take nsteps to organize, with the view of improving their condition. The city council has placed a license of $25 on all laundries.

Transport.—All were actively employed.

Unskilled Labour.—This class was more actively employed than last month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold, Merritton and Port Dalhousie.—The condition of the labour market remained much the same as last month, labour was generally active with supply and demand fairly well balanced. Business, wholesale and retail, was reported favourable.

Cayuga.—This is the centre of an area containing large deposits of natural gas, plaster, silica, sand stone, lime stone and other minerals that are engaging the attention of capitalists and promoters, who are preparing to utilize these natural commodities. Five hundred dollars have been invested by the Dominion Natural Gas Co. in the Caguga gas fields with good results. They will supply local needs and pipe to Hamilton, Dundas, Galt, Brantford and other places. Industries to take advantage of the gas include the Window Glass Machine Co. and the Imperial Plaster Co., which will soon start operatoins.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Although there were some unemployed in the city during February, the condition of the labour market compared favourably with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year. The iron trades, with the exception of the stove works, were very busy, considerable overtime being worked. The wagon works also were exceptionally busy. There was some activity in the building trades, which is exceptional at this season. It is expected that there will be considerable building, especially of private residences, this year.

The local starch works is included in the merger recently formed to control the starch output. It is expected that the volume of trade here will be increased.

The Western Counties Electric Power Company has been granted a 25-year competitive franchise. The local electric plant was purchased recently by the company. The rates for power will be the same as those charged in Hamilton, 3-4 of a cent per h.p. per hour for 150 h.p. or over, and 1 cent per h.p. per hour for power between 150 and 30 h.p. Below that graded rates are proposed. The city reserved the right to undertake municipal lighting, if it desired, during the term of the franchise. The merchants strongly opposed an exclusive lighting franchise, but are well satisfied with the by-law as it now stands. New and modern lamps will be used for street lighting. Power transmitted from Decew Falls will be brought to the city at the earliest possible date. The Lyons Electric Light Co. is also asking for a ten-year competitive franchise for lighting. It quotes the following prices for merchants: On Saturday nights and nights before holidays from dusk until 11 p.m. and on other nights until 7 p. m. for 5c a week for lights of 16 candle power. It claims that this is a cheaper rate than that charged at present, viz., 8c per 1,000 amperes. It also states that it may establish a factory for the manufacture of electrical machinery, such as motors and generators, employing about thirty hands from the start.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid society was held during the month. Complaints of ill-treatment and neglect were not so numerous during 1905 as formerly. There were 71 applications for children recorded. The City Council contributed $450.00 to the work. Mr. Kelso, Superintendent of Children's Aid work in Ontario, was present and said that throughout the province there is a growing sentiment in favour of changing the means of dealing with neglected children. The plan was not to let them go to reformatories, but to get them into good families. The treasurer reported total receipts from all sources $847.53, and a balance on hand of $111.29.

During January the total amount taken out in building permits was $6,560.00. The amount spent in charitable disbursements was $122.15.

Trade for retail merchants was dull during part of the month, due principally to the bad state of the roads. The American Radiator Co. is making preparation to commence operations in the early part of spring. Prospects are bright for activity in the building trades this season. Two new switches will contribute to the activity. Considerable vacant land has been purchased by prospective builders. Building material has risen in price, lumber being quoted at $3 per 1,000 and laths $2 per 1,000 dearer, and cement 10 cents per 100 lbs. dearer. The ice season, which lasted about ten days, gave work to a number of men who were out of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work was at a standstill. The Brantford Township Council repealed the by-law which commuted statute labour.

Manufacturing.—The stove works were idle during the month, but the plough factories ran overtime and have been very busy. The engine works and malleable iron works were busy, and the screw works ran overtime part of the month, as did the wagon works. Manufacturing on the whole was active. Among the companies which received charters from the provincial government during the month were the Brantford Roofing Company, capitalized at $100,000.00, and the Lake Shore Gas and Oil Company, with a capital of $100,000.00. The former is erecting a factory near the malleable iron works; the machinery has been ordered and the plant, it is expected, will be running by June. A building and contracting company has been organized with a capital of $50,000.00, all the stock being taken by local men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—A few bricklayers and masons were employed part of the time, but others and plasterers had a very dull month. Painters, decorators and paperhangers found trade quiet. Painters working in factories were busy, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Building labourers found trade very dull.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Stove plate moulders were unemployed. In the other factories moulders and core makers were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Metal polishers, buffers and platers, other than those out of work at the stove works, were busy, but stove mounters were idle. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were active, and in some cases the former were busy. Horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers generally were fully employed. Carriage and wagon makers worked overtime part of the month. Pattern makers and mill wrights were busy and coopers were active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were active.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Butchers and meat cutters and cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Leather workers and saddlers were active and will be busy in a short time.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were busy. Trade with furriers was quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen were active and freight handlers were busy most of the time. Street railway employees were steadily employed. Teamsters and draymen, particularly the former, had a quiet month, but cabdrivers, hackmen and expressmen had an active month.

Unskilled Labour.—There was some unskilled labour unemployed, but not more than is usual at this season of the year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dunnville.—A by-law to raise $20,000 to establish a municipal gas plant was carried by a large majority. The franchise of the Pittsburg Co. expires in August next. Arrangements have been made to buy gas at $1.00 per thousand cubic feet.

Paris.—Labour generally has been well employed. The directors of the Paris Plough Co. have called a meeting of the shareholders to authorize the issue of

$75,000 worth of preferred stock. Business during the past year was highly satisfactory. At a large meeting of merchants and others a resolution was passed asking the town council to meet the management of the Penman Co. to see if steps could not be taken to retain the entire plant in Paris, there having been a proposal to start a branch mill in Brantford.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during February was much the same as in January, weather conditions being favorable to some trades and against others. On the whole factory workers had an active month, especially those employed on spring goods, but considerable winter goods will be carried over. Outdoor workers suffered from changeable weather, and some lines for the lack of snow. Retail trade was quiet.

The returns of the city assessors show an increase in total assessment amounting to $682,002, and of 505 in the population.

There were no changes in rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—Work on the Guelph to Goderich railway has been at a complete standstill since the accident at the Grand River, and little more will be done for the present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades picked up a little during February and more than the usual amount of work was performed for this month of the year, the fine open weather for part of the month making some outdoor work possible. Prospects for the coming season are generally considered as better than the average, and although no large contracts are in immediate sight there will be considerable house building with the opening of the season. Bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers had a dull month. Carpenters and joiners, painters, plasterers and plubmers had a quiet month with a noticeable improvement towards the close.

Printing and Allied.—Printers had a busy month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had a quiet month and garment workers a busy one, especially towards the close.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were fully employed. Ice cutters were very busy at the beginning of the month, but mild weather destroyed the second crop of ice which formed after the first part of the month. The harvest was only an average one.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel employees delivery employees, textile workers and brussels carpet weavers had an active month.

Unskilled Labour.—This class was in little demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

There was little change in the labour market from last month, and February compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. All trades were well employed, except those prevented from working by weather conditions. There was little outside work being done in the building trades, and operations were largely confined to inside work, of which there was considerable on hand, giving steadier employment to those trades than during the corresponding month of last year. The Interior Hardwood Company has decided to double the size of its factory and the amount of goods turned out. Application has been made for a charter by a company with a capital stock of $100,000 to start a new butter factory. Plans and specifications are under way for what promises to be a large and modernly equipped plant. The capacity of the plant will be from 400 to 600 gross per day. The company expects to begin operations with from 50 to 75 employees. Another new industry started here is the Berlin Electrical Manufacturing Co.

manufacturers of dry batteries, which has secured temporary quarters in the Hallman Block and has begun with a staff of ten workmen. It is the intention to build a factory next summer. Work will begin soon on the alterations and remodelling of the Grand Trunk station here; it is probable that a number of switches will be built for the new factories. Ten years ago there were only four private sidings on the company's line here, today there are twenty-seven. Wholesale trade has been active, but retail trade was dull.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are generally idle at this season.

Manufacturing.—Trade was fairly active The Interior Hardwood Company were working overtime. The Berlin Clock Co. has received an order for 200 clocks for immediate delivery. The shirt factories were all very busy, and there was a demand for additional labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Some of the building trades had little to do, but prospects point towards an active spring season. Plans have been prepared for considerable work, but there is a general complaint of high prices. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators were fairly well employed on inside work, but bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were slack.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers had a good month.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishes and polishers were active, but wood carvers had a quiet month.

Printing and Allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were active. Garment workers were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broommakers were very busy, working overtime.

Unskilled Labour.—There was considerable unskilled labour unemployed at the close of the month.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph Carlin, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during February has been more active than during the same month in some years past owing to the open winter. All local industries were active. Tenders are asked for an extension to the G. T. R. shops for a boiler and plate shop; the dimensions of the boiler shop will be 225 feet by 120 feet and those of the plate shop 125 feet by 50 feet. The cost is estimated at between $75,000.00 and $100,000.00, the buildings to be completed by next winter. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good. The wholesale grocery company will move to new quarters on Downie street shortly. The scarcity of houses to rent is not as great as last season. There was no change in the rate of wages or hours of labour. A few of the striking machinists, mostly elderly men, have been returning to work from time to time at the G. T. R. shops; there are now about twenty men returned under the former working conditions; and about forty who have not returned.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were active drawing produce to market; a few of the prices they received were:

Wheat	77c. per bushel.
Barley	37c. to 40c. per bushel.
Oats	3?c. per bushel.
Peas	65c. to 75c. per bushel.
Flour	$2.40 per cwt.
Bran	$17.00 per ton.
Shorts	$19.00 "
Eggs	17c. to 20c. per lb.
Butter	20c. to 22c. "
Honey	35c. per quart.
Potatoes	75c. to $1.00 per bag.
Live hogs	$6.50 per cwt.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing industries were busy. The Thornton & Douglas clothing factory leaves the city in a few weeks for Hamilton; all hands with the exception of three are remaining and will find work in other clothing factories in the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were dull, bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers being idle, although some found odd jobs, and prospects are for an active summer. Carpenters and joiners were actively employed. Painters and paperhangers were quiet, but plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders and helpers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active and machinists, engineers and horseshoers busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and varnishers and polishers were active. Carriage and waggon workers were fairly active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported a busy month.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month. Butchers were active. Ice cutters were very busy this month cutting and storing ice while the frosty weather lasted, and the contractors had their store houses fairly well filled with a good quality of ice.

Leather.—Harness makers and leather workers reported trade active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and hotel and laundry workers reported busy conditions.

Transport.—All engaged in railway transportation were active, and draymen, cabmen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled Labour.—This class was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Tavistock.—Considerable cattle and hogs are being shipped from this place, and the prices are good. There are prospects for a number of houses to be erected this summer; for some years brick has been very scarce, and building has been somewhat impeded on that acount.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in this city during February was satisfactory, the weather was very mild and building operations have been carried on to a considerable extent. Two more trunk sewers have been recommended for early construction by the city engineer, at an estimated cost of $35,000. The Imperial Bank has commenced a $7,000 improvement to its building at the corner of Richmond and King streets, to be used by them for banking purposes.

The customs house returns for the month of January shows a total collected of $69,833.88, or $5,835.56 more than January 1905, and $9,071.94 greater than January 1904. The clearing house returns show a total of $3,984.637, an increase of $443,293 over last year.

Business activity has been very marked for some time. Transactions involving manufacturing plants and the like have tripled since 1901, while the amount of money involved in the transactions has increased tenfold. Thus, while there were only thirteen such transactions in 1901, representing a consideration of $143,600 there were 42 business deals in 1905, involving a total consideration of $1,443,930. This great increase has taken place in five years and the figures show that the city's growth is eminently satisfactory from a business standpoint. The following are the figures prepared by the assessment commissioner for the years from 1901 to 1905, inclusive:

Year.	No. of Transactions.	Value.
1901	13	$ 143,600
1902	19	182,601
1903	14	162,878
1904	31	302,790
1905	42	1,443,930
Total		$2,235,803

Realty returns for the month of January show that there was a very pronounced increase in the realty business in London compared with the same month a year ago as evidenced by the following table:—

Year.	Sales.	Assessed for.	Sold for.	Difference
		$	$	$
1906	78	109,029	153,741	49,7
1905	59	57,116	76,867	19,7
1904	49	63,800	66,239	2,4

The manufacturers' committee of the city have appointed a committee to secure best methods of advertising the city, and have decided to ask the council for $1,000 for that purpose.

The following table shows the number of factories, number of hands employed, and amount of pay roll of the different factories in the city, as compiled by the assessment commissioner:—

Factory.	No. of Employees.	Amount of Annual Pay Roll.
		$
Automobile	10	6,240
Awning	8	4,680
Baking Powder	73	40,000
Bicycle Repairers	24	11,200
Biscuits	950	494,000
Boiler and Engine	650	405,600
Boots and Shoes	163	93,200
Brass Workers	133	74,360
Broom and Brush	80	29,200
Carriage Works	143	82,000
Chewing Gum	200	72,800
Clothing Manufacture	143	52,000
Coopers	80	37,500
Electric Light	70	40,000
Furniture Factory	123	94,200
Wire and Fence	60	34,500
Laundries	59	26,000
Organ Factories	87	62,400
Painters	80	98,500
Planing Mills	80	72,600
Printers	127	234,000
Rope Manufacturing	100	4,680
Spring Mattresses	415	6,500
Tinsmith	10	23,400
Badges	50	2,000
Bakers	115	100,000
Barbers	75	36,920
Bill Posters	65	2,080
Bookbinders	62	23,800
Bolt and Hinge	57	24,336
Box Manufacturers	195	128,000
Brick Manufacturers	85	35,300
Basket Works	81	44,200
Chemical Works	90	37,800
Cigar Makers	1,200	499,200
Building Contractors	653	405,800
Corset Manufacturers	60	17,500
Foundry Works	90	51,000
Gas Company	35	18,700
Jewellers	6	32,760
Mattress Manufacture	20	9,360
Oil Producers	40	24,900
Paper Workers	70	22,000
Plasterers	54	28,000
Rolling Mill	57	44,000
Soap Factory	50	24,000
Tannery	70	37,700
Trunk	10	3,900
Veneer Works	50	23,400

The City Council, at its last meeting, passed a by-law reducing the number of liquor licenses in this city from 32 to 26.

The Board of Education made the following increases in the salaries of the staff during the month:—Art teacher, from $600 to $700 per year; superintendent of works, from $600 to $700, and two assistant principals from $550 to $600, with the proviso that they receive an annual increase each year of 25 dollars each till they received a maximum of $700 per year. The janitors of the different schools also asked for a 10 per cent. increase, which was referred to No. 2 committee.

At the Tuckett Cigar factory a slight dispute arose between the firm and its employees on January 30, and 78 men quit work, but after being out two weeks they returned to work under conditions existing previous to the strike. Wages or hours of labour did not enter into the dispute.

The prices of meat have been very high during the month, pork selling at from $9 to $9.25 a hundred; lamb, at from 13 to 14 cents a pound; veal, at $9.50 a hundred; turkeys. 15 to 16 cents a pound; chickens, 75 cents to $1 per pair. Eggs and butter were cheaper, eggs selling at 18 to 20 cents a dozen, and butter was 23 cents a pound.

F. H. McGuigan, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, visited the city during the month and went over the proposed alterations with the railway committee of the City Council. The changes proposed are a new passenger station, freight shed and over-head track through the city, at an estimated cost of nearly a million dollars.

The mild weather this winter has proved a great money saver to the railway in this district. The Street Railway Co. and the city also saved considerable from the same cause.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Business was dull, although more work has been done than is usual at this time of the year, owing to the springlike weather, and the absence of snow, the principal work being the large addition to the Somerville gum factory, alterations to the corner of King street

and Richmond for the Imperial Bank, and the Bank of Commerce building. Some bricklayers got in more than half time during the month. Carpenters were mostly all working, but trade was generally quiet. Lathers were dull, working about half time. Painters found trade quiet, but were more active than usual at this time of the year. Plumbers were busy, and had plenty of work ahead, but stone cutters and builders labourers were dull.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and machinists found trade active. Electrical workers and linemen reported business quiet. Stove mounters were dull, and a reduction of working hours went into effect for a time at McClary's to 8 hours per day, with Saturdays off, through lack of stock from the moulding shop. Boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers at Bennett's Furniture Factory reported trade dull, a number of hands being laid off. Carriage and wagon workers reported trade quiet owing to the absence of snow stopping the sale of sleighs and cutters, and leaving a large stock on hand for next year. Car builders were busy with a large amount of repair work on hand and coopers were active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers and pressmen continue busy, with no men idle in the city. Lithographers reported trade active. Bookbinders were quiet.

Clothing.—Tailors reported orders for spring clothes already beginning to come in, and trade active. Garment workers were also actively employed.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Ice handlers have been very busy, a large staff of men being employed cutting and housing the supply for the coming summer, the severe frost at the early part of the month making this possible. Cigar makers reported trade active, but not as good as at this time last year owing to the local option law going into effect in a large number of localities on May 1st. The cigar output in this district was 33,138,565 cigars.

Leather Trades.—Tannery employees were very busy and leather workers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Musicians reported very little doing.

Transport.—On the railroads train crews were active and very busy on Sunday, when a large amount of freight is rushed through, even branch line engines being pressed into work. Rails, ties, etc., were being distributed in South London for another extension to the street railway system, the extension to be running by July 1st this year.

Unskilled Labour.—Among this class work has been very dull, a large number of men being idle in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Watford.—By a vote of 217 to 29 the ratepayers of Watford passed a by-law to loan to the Lloyd, Thompson Automatic Wire Weaving Co. the sum of $15,000.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market during February compared with the previous month. The weather has been exceptionally favourable, and as a result some of the building trades have been well employed considering the season. In addition to inside work there has been a certain amount of outside work done, including brick and frame work. On the whole there have been few idle men in the city.

Transportation on the Michigan Central Railway has been exceptionally heavy, February being as a rule the banner month of the year. The Michigan Central Railway shopmen have been kept well employed. On the Pere Marquette Railway the month has been very quiet, freight traffic being light. It has also been a dull month in the Pere Marquette shops.

Local industries reported trade normal.

On January 29th a meeting of the city council was held at which the Ross street subway question was discussed, and it was decided that the Michigan Central Railway Company should erect the retaining walls and abutments, the steel and bridge work.

tenders to be called for later. Tenders for the excavation and cement work will be asked for by the city. The work is to be done under the supervision of the Michigan Central Railway engineer. The question of maintenance was taken up and it was decided that each party to the contract should keep up the repairs on its own property.

At a special meeting of the city council held on January 31st it was decided to apply to the legislature for power to issue debentures to cover the floating debt of the city, and also to include a sum to add to the capital account of the Light, Heat and Power Department; $30,000 was the amount decided upon.

The board of street railway commissioners met on February 1st and City Treasury Perry submitted a report showing that 36,468 passengers were carried in January this year, as against 23,885 during the same month of last year, an increase of 12,583. The ticket sales totaled $565.25 as against $390.00, an increase of $175.25; cash fares $456.82 as against $337.42, an increase of $119.38; the total receipts being $1,022.07 for 1906, as against $727.43 for 1905, an increase of $294.64.

On February 6th the Railway Commissioners of the Street Railway Company made application to the city council for a grant of $1,000 to meet current revenue, which was granted.

A recent statement furnished by the manager of the city's light, heat and power department was decidedly favourable to the city. The report was for the eight months, dating from May 1st, the date on which the plant was taken over by the city. The statement shows a net revenue for the eight months of $16,986.51, out of this the sum of $4,926.58 was spent on the construction of new gas mains and $1,291.77 in the extension of the electric service. The two items should properly belong to capital account, and the deduction of them from the net revenue leaves a surplus of $10,858.16.

The religious census recently taken in the city was most satisfactory to all concerned. It was learned that the population of the city has increased greatly of late. The population of St. Thomas, including nearby suburbs, is now estimated at 14,155. Exclusive of the 610 persons residing outside the city limits proper, the population of the city is 13,545.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Markets have been fairly well attended. The care of stock has been about the only farm work done in this section.

Manufacturing.—Local industries report the month as normal, with no rush orders on hand.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—The work of the Traction Company progressed favourably.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—A number of bricklayers and masons have been employed during the past few weeks and carpenters found steady work, but lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers had a dull month; plumbers have been well employed.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, steamfitters, electrical workers and blacksmiths have been well employed.

Woodwork and Furnishing.—Woodworkers had a quiet month and upholsterers an active month.

Printing and Allied.—Job printers had a dull month; machine operators have been well employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were quiet.

Unskilled Labour.—This class was well employed.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was quiet during February, showing that little change from the previous month. The building trade was very quiet, more men engaged in this industry being idle than has been known for a long time. In fact all outside employment has been unusually dull in spite of the fact

that weather conditions have been favourable. In the clothing and dry goods trade, merchants were offering winter clothing and certain lines of dry goods at reduced prices. A dealer in coal and wood and one engaged in the fur and dry goods business made an assignment. In the inside trades, labour has been fairly well employed, but on the whole trade in nearly all its branches has been quiet.

Transportation was fairly active, railroad men reporting a good month. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet. The City Council at its last meeting proposed submitting a by-law to the ratepayers to assist the Chatham, Windsor and Lake Erie Electric Railway Company to the amount of $10,000 to assist in building a bridge across the river in place of the present one. The council also voted an increase in the salary of the medical health officer, which in future will be $500 per year, and a motion was made to repeal the grocers' early closing by-law, which is expected to be carried at the next meeting of the council. The Police Commissioners have increased the wages of the policemen from $40 to $50 per month.

There was no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The care of stock was all that farmers had to attend to. In the early part of this month a train composed of thirty cars loaded with home-grown Canadian tobacco leaf drawn by two engines passed through the city on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Leamington and Blenheim to Granby, Que. The shipment was the largest one ever made from a Canadian district and was valued at $100,000. It belonged to the Empire Tobacco Co., of Montreal, and it is expected that it will be made into chewing tobacco. The company has been operating in the Leamington district for some years, but this season has been the most successful one in its history. The crop this year was worth from $125 to $150 an acre. In regard to this shipment, the manager for the Empire Tobacco Co., Leamington, is authority for the statement that if all the plants from which the leaves were taken were put end to end they would form a chain that would stretch five times across the continent. The cultivation of tobacco has become a popular and successful industry among the farmers of this district.

Manufacturing.—Local factories were fairly busy.

Railroad Construction and Employment—Conditions were normal.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull. Painters and paper-hangers reported trade quiet, but plumbers and gas and steam fitters were active.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, engineers, linemen, boiler makers and sheet metal workers reported active conditions.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers reported trade quiet. Coopers were busy.

Printing and Allied.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing.—Joruneymen tailors, boot and shoe workers were fairly active.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade active. Ice handlers were very busy during the middle of the month, but were dull towards the end of the month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade fairly active. Clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers were quiet.

Transport.—Railroadmen in all classes reported active conditions. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were dull.

Unskilled Labour.—This class found employment scarce.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during February was busy, being more active than in the previous month, and much more active than is usual at this time of

the year. The demand for labour in all branches was fairly good. There was one industry located here during the month, the "American Dust Proof Weather Strip Co." which will give employment to a number of hands as soon as the company can get the factory in working order. The building trades were active and nearly all engaged were employed. The Anthony Wire Fence Co., which has been manufacturing wire fence with one machine for the past three months has been incorporated, and intends to put in more machines and manufacture on a more extensive scale. The annual meeting of the management board of the Home of the Friendless was held during the month. The secretary's report showed that the year just closed was a very satisfactory one, and that there were about 25 inmates in the home. Wholesale and retail trade has been dull. The different unions in the city were busy arranging the wage agreements for the year 1906. There were no noticeable changes in wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather afforded much opportunity for work among the farmers of this district, and many of them got their ploughing done, and in some instances are now ready for seeding.

Manufacturing. — Establishments were actively employed.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The open winter helped the building trades and there were very few in these lines out of work; good skilled carpenters were in demand. A few painters were idle, but bricklayers, plasterers and builders' labourers were all working.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, steam fitters, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were actively employed. Horseshoers were not very busy owing to the mild weather.

Printing and Allied.—Printers had a fairly good month, with all hands employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported trade good for this time of the year, and far ahead of the corresponding month last year.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, butchers and meat cutters were busy. The ice cutting harvest is over for this year. The ice was about 8 or 9 inches thick.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported business fairly good. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were still in demand, and domestic servants were very scarce.

Transport.—Owing to the absence of ice in the river this winter, transportation has been easy compared with other winters. Teamsters had a dull month.

Unskilled Labour.—There was considerable lack of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—There was remarkable activity in the building trades and manufacturing. The latest industry to start here is the Imperial Rattan Co., which was forced out of Detroit through the competition of prison labour, and which moved all its machinery and about twenty of its hands into the Walkerville Match Co.'s building. The company manufactures all kind of reed chairs and children's carriages, and gives employment to about 50 hands.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were active during February. There was some demand for additional help in the lumbering camps and in the works of the Lake Superior Corporation. Banks reported conditions fair.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Conditions were active.

Manufacturing.—The steel plant was working to its full capacity with orders ahead for some time to come. The pulp and paper mill was also active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Quietness prevailed.

Metal and Engineering.—Employees of the steel plant were very busy. Jewellers were active.

Printing and Allied.—Conditions were quiet.

Clothing.—Tailors and boot and shoe workers were quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers butchers, cigar makers, etc., were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railway employees, carters teamsters, etc., were active.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable weather has been a factor in making the general condition of the labour market more active than is usual at this period of the year. In no previous winter season has there been less complaint as to lack of employment, and never has there been less distress. The industries of the city have all been experiencing a fairly good season, expectations having generally been realized. There is also indication of increased industrial activity in the near future. It is reported that a large factory, to employ about 200 hands, is to be erected in the summer. Preparations are also being made t ohandle an increasing volume of business.

The activity in the building trades was, for the season of the year, exceptional. Many large buildings have been proceeded with steadily throughout the winter months. Indoor work, such as plastering has also kept in steady employment all the available men who were competent.

February is a quiet month from a business standpoint. This year, however, the volume of business has been larger than heretofore. Bankers and merchants say that payments during the month have been on the whole satisfactory. Preparations are being made for active conditions expected during months of March and April. Spring orders are now being filled and delivered.

No changes have taken place in wages or hours of labour during the month. The strike of printers continues, but the employers state that they have now employed all the men they require, and that in some cases they have had to turn men away.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The special train fitted with cars for lectures upon the use of proper seed for grain growing purposes continues its itinerary, stopping along the line at all points where an audience can be secured. Experts on agriculture, especially in grain growing. accompany the train and lecture. General interest has been taken in the subject and good results are anticipated.

Lumbering.—Lumbering carried on by contractors operating from Winnipeg was more extensive than usual. Experienced men were being sent out all the time in response to a steady demand .

Railroad Construction.—Conditions will not change until the new work commences in the early spring. Contracts have been let for the construction of 1,300 miles of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the survey has been completed from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has advertised for tenders for a large quantity of concrete culverts and bridges, section houses, etc. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has also intimated its intention of making several extensions.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were busier than usual at this season of the year. Plasterers were fully employed, and carpenters more so than usual. In the case of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with a membership in Winnipeg of about 200, only 17 signed the book as being out of employment, as against 4 at the same time last year. Many of the society's members were working out of the city, a number having found employment at Moosejaw and other points. The building trades were interesting themselves in certain changes proposed to be made to the "Mechanic's Lien Act." At present wag

liens to the extent of 20 per cent. of the cost ranks as preferred claims if registered within thirty days after completion of work, the owner of the building being responsible to this extent. Supply men are anxious to get this preference claim removed, and also to make the owner of the building responsible for all material supplied. In addition they desire the time limit within which liens may be filed extended from 30 to 60 days, and the time limit for taking action extended from 60 days to 12 months. The workmen, represented by the Trades and Labour Council, are opposing these changes on the ground that it would result in delay in the settlement of their claims. The Trades Council itself is asking that claims not exceeding $300 be realized in the county court instead of the King's Bench as at present.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The metal trades were all active for the season of the year.

Woodworking.—The planing mills and woodworking plants were quiet.

Printing and Allied.—These trades were quiet.

Clothing.—Moderately busy, with some unemployed.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Work was steady with these trades, and the men available were able to handle the trade.

Leather.—Leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—General employment was dull, as is usual at this time of the year.

Transport.—All engaged in the transportation service, etc., were busy, with bright prospects.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during February showed little change as compared with the preceding month. All men engaged in the building trade were idle, and with sheet metal workers trade was also quiet.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very satisfatcory.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, with the exception of trackmen and men engaged in the bridge building department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who have had an increase in their wages. A new schedule was also adopted for school teachers in Brandon.

During February and the latter part of January there was a strike in progress of storemen and timekeepers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, who belonged to Winnipeg union. A settlement has been reached between the company and the men, the latter resuming work on Monday, February 12th, 1906, having been out about two weeks.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the Provincial Live Stock Association, the Agricultural and Arts Association of Brandon, and the City Council for the holding of the annual meeting of the association at Brandon this year. The dates have been fixed for February 27th, 28th and March 1st. There will be held under the joint auspices of the Horse Breeders' Association and the Brandon Fair Board the first provincial stallion show, for which an excellent prize list has been provided by the Fair Board and the citizens of Brandon, supplemented by a special grant of $100 from the Canadian Clydesdale Association. In addition to the stallion show there will be a seed grain fair under the superintendency of Mr. James Murray, of the seed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the object being to encourage a more careful study of the quality of seed used and also to assist in disseminating good seed. In addition to the events previously mentioned the Provincial Grain Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time.

Manufacturing.—The flour mills were running night and day with a full staff. The planing mills, sash and door factories were working full time.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—It is fully expected that 1906 will considerably surpass that of 1905 in the amount of railroad construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Trade was very dull, as is usual at this season of the year.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers report work normal, although these men were working short time owing to the company reducing expenses. Jewellers found business quiet.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy, but pattern makers were dull.

Printing and Allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe makers were busy.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers, tobacco workers and ice handlers were actively employed.

Leather.—With tanners, curriers and leather workers trade was quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, laundry workers and furriers were all busily employed.

Transport.—Men engaged in the freight and passenger service on Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway were busy, passenger traffic on both these lines continuing very heavy. Teamsters, expressmen and draymen found employment active.

Unskilled Labour.—There was a surplus of labour on the market.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lumsden.—The elevator at this place handled this year over 500,000 bushels of grain. Over $300,000 in cash would be required to meet this turnover. Within a radius of nine miles from Lumsden there are ten elevators, and the combined elevators of Lumsden and vicinity will handle close on a million bushels of wheat.

Yorkton.—At a meeting of the Yorkton Board of Trade, held January 1st, and attended by 75 farmers, merchants and others, to discuss the grain congestion at that point, it was stated that not 50 per cent of the grain had been marketed and that there were 250,000 bushels in the elevators awaiting shipment, besides large quantities in other places other than elevators. The railway authorities have been notified of the condition caused by the shortage of cars at this point.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed, as is usual at this season, though there were a number of idle men here and at various points throughout the province. The action of the Provincial Government in carrying on certain works has helped considerably in providing employment. The Public Works Department is building a road for the convenience of the people of Frank and the surrounding neighborhood over the great slide that occurred there some time ago. The two cement companies which are opening up in this neighborhood are pushing forward work on their buildings, installing machinery, etc., to get ready as soon as possible to supply the western market. Cushing Bros., Limited, are reported to have purchased a large tract of land in the east end of the city in order to increase their production in the sash and door line. The outlook is quiet, so far as labour troubles are concerned. At Lethbridge a branch of the United Workers' Union has been organized with a membership of over 350. A very important convention of representatives of municipalities throughout Alberta is to be held in Calgary next month. It was reported that the Provincial Government intends to take action at the coming session of the legislature to place the telephone lines in the Province of Alberta under government control. The Dominion Government has placed the creameries in the hands of the provincial authorities.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a very quie month.

Fishing.—There are good prospects fo the whitefish industry in the north of Al

berta, which is increasing its output every year.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry is being extended throughout East Kootenay to the international boundary, and that district is becoming the principal source of supply for Southern and Central Alberta.

Manufacturing.—Such manufactures as are established here are progressing. A candy factory on a large scale is to be added to the number.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—Numerous companies and individuals are applying for charters for the construction of railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway companies have very extensive operations projected.

Other Industries.—The beet sugar factory at Raymond has issued a report of its work last year, which shows that the enterprise has been very successful. Some of the beet producers have not realized the necessity for thorough cultivation, but those who put in work on the land were well repaid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers were not well employed this month, but masons had fairly good employment. Painters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull. Carpenters and joiners were active. Lathers and plasterers were fairly active, and some men were idle. Plumbers were busy.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Ironworkers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen were quiet. Stationary engineers were moderately active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy, but hardly so busy as at this time last year. They are, however, looking forward to a busy season. There have been several small sash and door factories established in different centres which supply the local demand.

Printing and Allied.—Printers generally were fairly busy.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers were fairly well employed. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigar makers were busy. Meat cutters and butchers fairly busy. Icemen were busy storing ice.

Leather.—Saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were for the most part well employed. Delivery employees and hotel and restaurant employees were busy, as also were laundry workers.

Transport.—Conductors, engineers and other railway employees engaged in transportation were moderately busy. Carters and draymen were fairly busy.

Unskilled Labour.—There were many idle men as all classes of workers drift into the unskilled ranks when work is slack.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. B. Docksteader, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during February was acitve excepting the loss of two weeks' time by about 100 men in the employ of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. at No. 2 mine, Coal Creek colliery, caused by a break-down to the haulage engine for that time. The Marysville Smelter Co. has reduced the hours of labour of the twelve-hour men to eight hours about the end of January. The change affects about sixty men. Thus every smelter in operation in British Columbia has, through mutual arrangement wit hits employees, adopted the eight-hour system.

There was no unrest in the Kootenay district, harmony prevailing between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Spring weather has reduced the depth of snow to such an extent that the lumbermen have been seriously hampered in hauling their logs this month and on that account, in several cases, the number of men employed in the bush has been reduced, and it is clear that this shortage of snow will increase the cost in getting a large share of the logs to the saw mills.

Mining.—Mining, generally speaking, was prosperous throughout the district, and the increased shipments of ore for the first two months of this year, in comparison with any year since mining operations were first started, speak well for the improved condition of the industry.

The capitalization of the Canadian Consolidated Mines, Ltd., for $5,500,000, was the result of the amalgamation of the following properties and companies:—

The St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Co. Ltd.	$2,333,300
Centre Star Mining Co., including the War Eagle	1.555,500
Trail Smelter	750,000
Rossland Power Co.	60,000
Total	$4,698,800

the remaining $801,200 being retained in the treasury for the present. This amalgamation is expected to increase the dividends, if the management is economical. But one set of officials will draw pay in place of four sets as in the past, while in addition the new company has the advantage of possessing sufficient variety of ore to be independent of other sources to supply its smelter. It was reported that a ledge of 20 feet of good ore has been found in the eleventh level of the "War Eagle" at Rossland. Some good mining properties in the Kootenay district have lost money in the past through old country and eastern companies employing their friends instead of practical miners to manage their mining enterprises.

On Saturday, the 10th of February, $32,000 was distributed at Moyie, B.C., being the amount of the pay roll for the St. Eugene mine, and the largest month's pay in the history of the mine.

The machinery for the Black-McKay Mining Co. has been ordered, consisting of 7 drill compressor, boilers of an 100 horsepower, two pumps, a hoist and two drilling machines.

According to the returns from the Le Roi mine, cabled to London, England, by the manager, the shipments for the 1st month amounted to 6,925 tons, containing 2,772 ounces of gold, 5,300 ounces of silver, and 205,700 pounds of copper. The estimated profits on this ore, after deducting cost of mining, etc., were $32.500.

A great boon to the silver-lead mining industry for some years was the reduction of freight and treatment rates by the Kootenay smelter from $15 to $12 per ton. The Hall mines smelter produced 581 tons of lead during the month of January, 1906. The total lead ore received was 2,099 tons, showing a percentage of lead, generally speaking, to have been 25 per cent. The Eva stamp mill for the month of January, 1906, cleared up a gold brick worth $4,800. Coal mining is prospering, the collieries at Coal Creek mines and Michel being rushed to fill all their orders. The break-down of the hauling engine at No. 4 mine, at Coal Creek, has hampered the company's output, though duplicate machinery had been ordered a month ahead of the break. About 200 additional men were being added to the force employed at the Michel colliery as fast as the increased boiler power could be supplied. Two miners lost their lives on Sunday, Feb. 18, in snow slides.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

D. J. Stewart. Correspondent, reported as follows:

CONDITION OF THE LABOR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during February was busy, all industries being well employed. The lumber trade was especially active, the mills working full time, and the prospect for the year is the brightest in the history of the province. A conservative estimate of the amount of lumber that will be sawn on the Fraser River this year was from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet, which will mean that about $500,000.00 will be paid out in wages and a similar amount for loggers' wages and supplies. The Brunette sawmill of this city was closed down during the latter part of January and the first part of February, but has resumed operations, and it is expected that the factory will speedily follow. This company is expending about $15,000.00 in improvements to the plant in the shape of additional steam power and machinery. During the close down for repairs the employees were given employment at the same rate of

wages as when at their regular employment.

The German barque Steinbek, 1,640 tons, arrived on the 8th instant to load lumber at the Fraser River Mills for a South American port.

The Schaake Machine Works were taxed to the utmost of their capacity to fill orders for new machinery, repairs, etc., the company having closed a contract with the Fraser River Co. for the rebuilding of the latter's mill, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The same company has also contracted to build and equip a complete sawmill at Port Moody, about six miles from this city. In addition the firm had several smaller contracts on hand and was giving employment to a large staff of skilled mechanics.

The plans for the large new dock and warehouse to be erected by the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway on the water lots, leased to the company by the city, have been filed at the city hall and will be considered by the council. The plans provide for the erection of docks 500 feet in length and 100 feet in width and of a warehouse of galvanized iron 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. Work was progressing satisfactorily on the new federal building being erected in this city. Several new residences were also under way. There are few, if any, empty houses in the city at the present time.

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association was organized at a meeting held in this city on the 26th of January. A provincial board of directors was appointed and application will be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. It was decided to hold a fat stock sale in this city about the middle of March, the city having placed the Queen's Park and Fair Biuldings at the disposal of the association during the sale.

The British Columbia fruit growers were in session in Vancouver from the 7th to the 8th instant. In 1904 only about 14,000 acres in this province were under fruit, and the revenue amounted to $600,000.00. In 1095 the acreage was increased to 20,000, and the revenue, owing to the ecellent quality and good prices, was close upon $1,000,000. Some $500.000.00 was expended in 1905 on improvements to fruit lands, and fall apples sold for $1.00 per box, while $1.25 was paid for grade No. 1, f.o.b. The size of an apple box in British Columbia is fixed by law at 20x11x10 inches inside measurement. For the past two years in succession the British Columbia fruit has carried off the gold medal from the Royal Agricultural Society in London, England, against all competitors.

The following is a partial statement of market quotations at New Westminster during February:

Beef, forequarters	4½ to 5c. per lb.
" hindquarters	7 to 8c. "
Mutton	12c. "
Veal	10c. "
Pork	8c. "

POULTRY.

Chickens	$8 to $9 per dozen.
Ducks	$12 "
Dairy butter	30c. per lb.
Eggs, wholesale	25c. to 30c. per doz.
" retail	35c. "
Potatoes	$16 to $17 per ton.
Carrots	$8 per ton.
Onions	$1.50 per sack.
Hides and pelts	6c. to 8c. per pound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A large number of properties changed hands lately at prices varying from $50.00 to $150.00 per acre. There is still plenty of good land convenient to the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver which can be purchased at from $20.00 to $150.00 per acre. The difference in prices indicates that the land at twenty dollars per acre is uncleared, while the land at $150.00 per acre is cleared and cultivated. There is a first-class market in New Westminster for small fruits and vegetables, poultry, etc.

Fishing.—This industry was dull.

Lumbering.—Conditions were busy.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were active, but carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators and gas and steamfitters were quiet, and plumbers and builders' labourers were dull.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers and steam engineers were active. Electrical workers were quiet. Blacksmiths and shipwrights and caulkers were active. Horseshoers were quiet.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers and wagon workers were quiet. Car builders were very busy, and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and Allied.—Printers were busy. Bookbinders and photo engravers were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active, and butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar makers were active.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were active and clerks and stenographers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, street railway employees and teamsters and expressmen were active. Freight handlers, steamboat men and steamboat firemen were busy.

Unskilled Labour.—Conditions were very busy.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was fairly well employed. The skilled trades were well employed, excepting those on outside work. In the early part of the month at Cranbrook, B.C., the convention of Boards of Trade of the eastern part of the province passed resolutions asking for investigation by the Federal Government of an alleged powder combine.

The Sutton Lumber and Trading Co., Ltd., composed of American capitalists, has commenced the erection of a large saw and shingle mill on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in Mosquito Harbour, Clagoquot Sound. A train of 15 cars of machinery arrived at the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s wharf here and was transhipped to the steamer.

The Vancouver Firemen's Benefit Association held its annual meeting late in January. The financial report showed that the benefit fund amounted to $3,252.96. There were forty firemen in the city who contributed personally $2 a year each; the fund is further increased by contributions received from citizens. It is expected that the $5,000 mark will be reached before the end of 1906. Most of the society's money is either invested or loaned.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will approximately spend $3,000,000 this year on the Pacific division, which amount will include the expense of building the "Empress" hotel at Victoria and about $250,000 on work at Vancouver, besides thousands in the purchase of supplies and material. The sum of $80,000 will go for freight yards and new freight sheds. The shed just finished is 567x30. The one to be built will be 567x40. They will both parallel each other, 52 feet apart. The ends wil be joined together and made into offices, the space being 122 feet frontage by 50 feet deep. Five tracks will run into these sheds. Two and a quarter miles west of Pallises a concrete tunnel through a gigantic clay cliff will be driven, length 700 feet, to cost about $100,000. The tunnel west of Ashcroft will also be lined with concrete.

A lot of improvements will be made to the Columbia and Western Railway, especially to the bridges. On the Shuswap division extensive ballasting will be done. A new steel bridge will be built over the Pitt river, near Vancouver, and the old wooden structure removed.

The Vancouver Opera House, the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., will be improved to the extent of $10,000 this coming summer.

At the instance of the mayor a register has been secured, which can be referred to by all in need of help. Citizens having odd jobs are requested to communicate with the office. During the month it was liberally patronized. As yet it has not been made a permanent institution.

At present the Trades License by-law provides for an annual fee of $2 to sell cigarettes. An amendment has been prepared by the city solicitor and city controller to raise it to $200.

The announcement has been made that the Standard Soap Co., of Calgary, will build here a soap factory in the near future.

The assessment commissioner in his official estimates places the population of Vancouver at 45,000.

A new company will build a $20,000 salmon cannery at Steveston shortly, which will be in operation early in July. Its capacity will be approximately 1,500 cases per day. Hand canning will be tried at Steveston this year at the Buttimer and Dawson Cannery, across the river.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Work during February was as good as expected. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners reported trade fair for the season of the year, with extensive building operations in contemplation. Plumbers were active, but painters were dull. Stone cutters and builders' labourers found work scarce.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—General activity prevailed in nearly all the metal trades and prospects were good. Iron moulders and engineers reported work active. Machinists and electrical workers reported trade only fair. Linemen had a dull month, though the building of about 5 1-2 miles of new tramway and about 3 miles of telephone poles at North Vancouver will make things busy with them shortly. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were well employed and blacksmiths' helpers were busy at $2 to $2.25 for 10 hours. There are no iron construction smiths employed here, this work being done by handy-men. Shipwrights and caulkers were fairly active. Foss & Howard's new $10,000 tug boat has been launched at North Vancouver, and will be taken across the inlet to be fitted up with the machinery. It is about 80 feet long and will be completed in May.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were fairly busy. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy.

Printing and Allied Trades.—Printers were well employed, a demand for more men being made in some instances. News printers work 7 1-2 hours since January, 1905; job printers, 8 hours, since April 1, 1905; pressmen, 8 hours for cylinders, with $21 per week; Gordons, $16 a week, 8 hours per day, and bookbinders $16 to $24 a week, with hours averaging 50 per week.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were fairly well employed; in some cases coatmakers were advertised for.

Leather.—Workers on horse goods had a fair month, with prospects good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade good. Clerks, delivery employees, etc., reported no demand for help. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Steamboatmen and firemen reported trade inactive, longshoremen and shiplabourers were only fairly well employed. Street railway men were well employed and hackmen were busy. Teamsters and express men reported work plentiful, partly on account of about 120 horses suffering from glanders having been destroyed.

Unskilled Labour.—This class is never well employed at this season, but conditions were better than last year.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven. Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during February, being on the whole more active than is usual at this season of the year. The supply was quite equal to the demand, with a surplus in many branches of trade. The only industry showing unusual activity was that of shipbuilding, occasioned by a number of large contracts coming in at one time.

The Indians on the west coast of Vancouver Island were asking a higher price per skin to go sealing this season than in any previous year. They demand a lay of $10 per skin, which the sealing company is not disposed to pay. No information as to what arrangement was effected had been received up to the end of the month.

The Farmers' Brick and Tile Co-operative Association recently organized by the farmers of Saanich has made its first report to the Department of Agriculture. This season shows that the asociation has been of great advantage to the farmers of the district. Tiles were supplied to members of the association at $12.50 per thousand, and to some members at $15 per thousand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The mills in the city and district were running full time and business was steady. Two logging camps were established during the month on Cowichan Lake, employing about one hundred hands.

Manufacturing.—General activity prevailed in the shipyards of the city and vicinity. Some firms have contracts ahead that will keep them busy for a few months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Greater activity prevailed throughout the month than has been the case at the same period for several years past, the weather being exceptionally fine for out-of-door work. Summarized, the conditions in the different trades were as follows: Bricklayers and masons, active; carpenters and joiners, quiet to active; lathers and plasterers, quiet; painters and decorators, dull; plumbers and steamfitters, active; stonecutters, busy, and builders' labourers, active.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Iron moulders were fully employed, and machinists and engineers active. Electric employees and linemen had fair employment. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers and horseshoers were busy. With sheet metal workers trade was active.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy, with carriage and wagon makers active.

Printing and Allied.—With pressmen and bookbinders trade was active; with the exception of one o rtwo printers all were fully employed.

Clothing.—With journeymen tailors and garment workers trade was reported dull and employment only partial.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigar makers reported an active month.

Leather.—Harness makers and saddlers reported normla activity.

Miscellaneous.—With barbers trade was active, but with clerks and delivery employees dull, many being out of employment. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Along the water-front there was a surplus of men, and steamboat men steamboat firemen, ship labourers and long shoremen reported a general dullness. Street railway employees were busy. Cab drivers and hackmen were dull, but teamsters, draymen and expressmen were active.

Unskilled Labour.—As is usual at this season of the year there was a surplus of this class, but the surplus was not so large as during February of the two previous years, there being a better demand for unskilled labour during the winter months than for some years past.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market show little change during February from those of the preceding month, and for the season of the year it has been quiet, there being a number of idle men waiting for the weather to improve. There has been no exceptional activity in any of the branches of trade. Business among retailers has been very quiet, and the same applies to the wholesale houses. There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour, and no unrest among the labour unions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There has been little activity among farmers.

Fishing.—Herring fishing has ended for the year and has not been active since the first of the month. At the whale fishing station on the west coast of the island employment has been active and the outlook for the industry is very promising.

Lumbering.—The local mill was working steadily, and during the latter part of the month has worked at night as well as day. The other mills were also running full time and the new sawmill is about ready to begin sawing. In the woods, owing to the wet weather, work has been dull.

Mining.—Among coal miners work has been steady, but there were plenty of men to meet all demands. Conditions were quiet in the quartz mines, but some English capitalists have bought some properties and are looking at others with the intention of opening them up.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—There was no railroad construction work in progress, but the surveyors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have been going over the E. & N. branch thoroughly, though they have given no report as yet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Dullness prevailed, except among plumbers.

Metal. Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Machinists and engineers were fairly will employed for the time of year.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work quiet.

Printing and Allied.P—rinters were quiet.

Clothing.—Tailors were dull.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were quiet.

Unskilled Labour.—This class was in little demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

At the smelters on the island there has been a fair amount of work done.

PROTECTION OF LABOUR ON CONSTRUCTION OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ON February 1 the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway advertised for tenders for the construction of the first sections of the railway to be built by the Commission. The advertisement stated that the tenders would be received at the office of the Commissioners, Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 12th March, 1906. The construction work for which the tenders were called comprises the building of a portion of the Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Peninsula Crossing, near the junction point of the Fort William Branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a distance of about 245 miles, and also the building of a portion of the road from the Quebec Bridge, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, to a point near La Tuque, a distance of about 150 miles. Tenders were also asked for the building of a steel viaduct, about 3,000 feet long, across the Cap Rouge valley, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec.

Condition Inserted by Commissioners.

In the advertisements for tenders attention is called to the following clauses in the form of contract, which have been inserted by the Commissioners with a view to protecting the interests of the workingmen to be employed on construction work as well as the interests of Canadian industry generally:—

Fair Wages Clause.

"All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

"This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Derent or a fair and reasonable rate it shall be applicable to such works."

Preference to Canadian Supplies.

"The contractor shall, in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufac-

tured or produced in Canada, provided the same can be obtained as cheaply and upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price."

Besides these conditions in the form of contract to which special attention is called in the advertisements for tenders, there are other conditions equally important which contractors who may be awarded the contract, will be obliged to comply with. These conditions are as follows:

Prompt Payment of Wages.

"The Contractor shall promptly pay for all labour, services and material, in or about the construction of the work, and all payments for such purpose shall be made by the Contractor at least as often as payments are made by the Commissioners to the Contractor, and in the event of failure of the Contractor at any time to do so, the Commissioners may retain from all moneys due or to become due to the Contractor such amount of money as the Chief Engineer may deem sufficient to make such payments. If the Engineer reports that there is reason to fear that any such payments will not be promptly made by the Contractor, the Commissioners may pay for any such labour, services and material, from any date to any date and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the Contractor, and the Contractor covenants with the Commissioners to repay at once all and every sum so paid. Before final settlement is made between the parties hereto for work done and materials furnished under the Contract, the Contractor shall and will produce and furnish evidence satisfactory to the Commissioners that the said work and any other property of the Commissioners upon which said work may have been constructed and all structures are free and clear from all liens for labour, workmanship, materials or otherwise, and that no claim then exists in respect of which a lien upon the said work or property of the Commissioners could or might attach. And the Contractor shall protect and hold harmless the Commissioners and all their property from any and all kinds of liens accruing from labour and services performed and material furnished, or otherwise, and any of the same, in or about the said work."

Intoxicating Liquors.

"The Contractor shall not bring or permit to be brought anywhere on or near the said work any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and if any foreman, labourer or other employee or Contractor, in the opinion of the Engineer, be intemperate, disorderly, incompetent, wilfully negligent or dishonest in the performance of his duties, he shall, on the direction of the Engineer, be forthwith discharged, and the contractor shall not employ or permit to remain upon the work any person who shall have been discharged from the said work for any or all of the said causes."

Law re Preservation of Health

"All the works carried on under this agreement shall be subject to the provisions of the Act respecting the Preservation of Health on Public Works, and to all regulations made or to be hereafter made pursuant to the said Act, or by any other lawful authority, and applicable to such works, and to any regulations which may be adopted by the Commissioners in reference to sanitation or the preservation of health on public works."

Medical and Sanitary Supervision.

"The Contractor shall, at his own expense, make adequate arrangements for the medical and sanitary supervision of all his employees, and shall for that purpose employ the necessary duly qualified medical practitioners, furnish and provide all necessary medicines, surgical instruments and hospital accommodation, to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer.

"The duties of the medical staff shall include not only the attendance on sick or injured men, but the inspection of the sanitary arrangements of all camps, dwellings and works, at least once a month, or oftener, if, in the opinion of the engineer, it is necessary.

"In order to compensate the contractor for such supervision he shall deduct from the wages of every man in his employment in the district or districts in which this Contract is situated the sum of ——c. per month, or a proportional rate for a less period.*

*This amount is to be fixed by the parties at the time the contract is signed.

"It shall be optional on the part of the Commissioners, should they see fit so to do, to take over the medical and sanitary supervision of all men, camps, dwellings and works, and should they elect so to do, the Contractor shall deduct from the wages of all employees as before stated the sum of ——c. per month, or a proportional rate for a less period,* and shall furnish to the Commissioners at the end of each month a full and correct statement of all such deductions, and the Commissioners shall subtract the total amount of such deductions from the moneys due or to become due to the Contractor on account of estimates for that month."

Conditions Inserted by Company.

The National Transcontinental Railway is being constructed east of Winnipeg by the Commissioners for the Transcontinental Railway, and west of Winnipeg by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Inasmuch as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company receives aid from the Government in the construction of this portion of the road the Company has been obliged to insert in its contracts conditions securing the payment of fair rates of wages to the workingmen to be employed by contractors, and other conditions for the protection of labour. Only one contract had been awarded up to March 1 by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a portion of the road, the Company has been awarded to Messrs. McDonald, McMillan & Company for the construction of the section from Portage La Prairie, Man., to the Touchwood Hills, a distance of about 275 miles. In this contract the following conditions for the protection of labour were inserted.

Fair Wages Clauses.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

*This amount is to be fixed by the parties t the time the contract is signed.

Law re Preservation of Health

"All the works carried on under this agreement shall be subject to the provisions of any Act respecting the preservation of health on public works and to all regulations made or to be hereafter made pursuant to any such Act, or by any lawful authority and applicable to such works, and to any regulations which may be adopted by the Company in reference to sanitation or the preservation of health on the said work or any part thereof."

Medical Supervision. Sale of Intoxicating Liquours, and Prompt Payment of Wages.

Clauses compelling proper medical and sanitary supervision of construction camps, forbidding the sale or improper use of intoxicating liquors about the work, and requiring the prompt and full payment of all wages claims, are also to be inserted in all contracts let by the company. These clauses are identical in form with those quoted above relating to the same subjects to be inserted in contracts let by the Commission, the only difference being the substitution of the word "Company" for the word "Commissioners," where the latter occurs.

Future Contracts.

The conditions above quoted for the protection of labour, forming part of the form of contract adopted by the Commissioners and by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, will not only form part of the contracts which have already been awarded or are about to be awarded, but will be inserted in all future contracts which may be awarded for the construction of the railway, either by the Commissioners or by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TORONTO LABOUR TEMPLE CO.

THE annual meeting of the Labour Temple Company, Limited. of Toronto, Ont., was held on Saturday evening, February 10. A very successful year's business, dating from February 1, 1905, to January 31, 1906, was reported, the more salient features of the Secretary-treasurer's statement being as follows:—

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

A total revenue during the year of $16,137.71 was reported, including receipts from shares sold, amounting to $4,498.25, and contributions of $1,000 and $100 from Lord Strathcona and Professor Goldwin Smith, respectively, leaving a total of $10,136.91 on revenue account proper, exclusive of $402.55, balance in bank on January 31, 1905. Among the disbursements made were interest charges amounting to $1,914, operating expenses of $4,874.14, expenditures for goods, $479.24 and on building and furnishing account $1,986.45; in addition, accounts for building and furnishing amounting to $2,397.89, from the previous year, were paid, and the sum of $2,000 written off the mortgage. The balance in the bank at the end of the year was $2,485.99. The net profits of the company were estimated at $3,468.90, representing an undeclared dividend of 33 per cent. on the capital invested by the shareholders, viz., $12,930.25. The assets of the company were estimated at $7,706.91 in excess of the liabilities, representing an increase of over 50 per cent. in value of the paid up shares.

The following statement of profits during the year was given:—

The initial steps towards establishing the Toronto Labour Temple were taken in March, 1904, with the appointment by the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council of a special committee with instructions to outline a method of operations whereby a building might be acquired for purposes of education, recreation and organization among the working classes. Within a month a report was presented recommending the purchase of the Athenæum Club House, 167-169 Church street, at a price of $30,000, and the incorporation of a company for its management, capitalized at $40,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $1.00 each. It was estimated also by the committee that an expenditure of $5,000 would be needed on alterations. The report further dealt with the means to be employed in raising the necessary money, and the committee was invested forthwith with full power to carry out the proposed purchase. Subscriptions to the amount of $10,500 were received within 3 months' time, out of which an instalment of $5,000 was paid on the purchase price, and possession of the building was assumed in the month of October, 1904. The formal opening took place on December 21, the chief event of the ceremony being an address by Professor Goldwin Smith.

The building has a frontage of 50 feet with a depth of 112 feet and is of a substantial and imposing character. The basement contains bowling alleys, a billiard room, reading and smoking room, plunge baths, shower baths and other lavatory accommodation, and a caterer's room, with cooking stove, cutlery, etc. On the ground floor the business agent's office, the board room, two large lodge rooms and two committee rooms are situated. On the first floor is a large assembly hall, with sitting accommodation for 1,000 people, and two lodge rooms. The second floor contains three lodge rooms and the third floor a well equipped gymnasium, and caretaker's rooms. The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity.

The Temple is managed by a board of 15 directors elected annually, the officers of the company being a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and associate secretary. The staff of employees includes a bookkeeper and stenographer, caretaker and assistant, bowling alley and billiard room attendants, bowling alley boys, and cigar stand attendant. Revenue is obtained from the billiard and pool rooms and the bowling alleys. For gymnasium privileges union men who are shareholders are charged $1.50 per year, union men who are not shareholders pay $2.00 per year and non-union men $3.00 per year. Revenue is also obtained from the renting of lodge rooms, assembly hall, cigar stand, business agents' office, gymnasium room

lockers, etc. Liquor is not allowed in the building.

Over fifty of the local unions in Toronto have subscribed to stock in the Temple Company.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK AT LEVIS, QUE.

IN the issue of the Labour Gazette for March, 1905, there was given an account of "La Caisse Populaire de Levis," which was established at Levis, Que., by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins in 1900 for the purpose of encouraging thrift among the poorer classes of the community, by affording a safe depository for small savings and means of obtaining small loans at a low rate of interest.* The report of the annual meeting of this institution, which was held on December 21, 1905, has just been issued in printed form.

Financial Statement.

The following statement shows the financial condition of La Caisse Populaire de Levis on Nov. 30, 1905:

ASSETS.

Loans		$20,500 63
General expenses		29 60
Cash on hand		15,498 08
		$36,028 31

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital		$25,831 48
Deposits		6,420 58
Interest upon deposits		5 55
Dividends		272 58
Total liabilities		$32 530 19
Entrance fees	$ 107 20	
Reserve fund	1,306 76	
Provident fund	130 05	
Surplus	236 42	
		1,780 43
Profits		1,717 69
		$36,028 31

Certified correct,
Levis, December 1, 1905.
(Sgd.) ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.
President-Manager.

*See the Labour Gazette, Vol. V., No. 9, page 980, March, 1905.

In comparison with previous reports there is an increase of $6,000 in the assets of the Company in the course of the year, i.e., an average monthly increase of $500. The fund of small savings, which amounted to $6,420.28, was $2,000 more than in the previous year.

The following table shows the operations of the bank since its establishment on December 6, 1900, to the close of the fifth year:

RECEIPTS.

Paid up capital		$33,354 83
Entrance fees	$760 20	
Profits	4,748 10	
		5,508 30
These two last amounts being divided as follows:		
Reserve fund	$1,306 76	
Provident fund	130 05	
Surplus	236 42	
Interest on deposits	240 01	
Dividends	1,598 02	
General expenses	201 75	
Unappropriated amounts	1,795 29	
	$5,508 30	
Savings deposits		15,963 99
Loans repaid		104,862 66
		$159 689 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Withdrawals of shares	7,523 35
Withdrawals on deposits	9,543 41
Loans	125,363 29
Interest on deposits	234 46
Dividends	1,325 44
General expenses	201 75
Cash on hand	15,498 08
	$159,689 78

Certified correct,
Levis, December 1, 1905.
(Sgd.) ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.
President-Manager.

This statement shows that loans were made to the amount of $125,363.29, without the loss of a single cent. The number of individual loans in the 5 years was 1,053. Of these, the sum of $104,862.66 was repaid, leaving $20,500.63, with a fund of $15,498.08.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

STATISTICAL TABLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS

LOCALITY.	Year.	Stonecutters.			Bricklayers.			Stone Masons.		
		Wages			Wages.			Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
NOVA SCOTIA.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Halifax	1905	36	3.24	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9
GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Glace Bay	1905	27½	2.50	9	33⅓	3.00	9	28	2.50	9
Sydney	1904	33⅓	3.00	9	39	3.50	9	33⅓	3.00	9
Truro	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH										
Antigonish	1904	36½	3.65	10	35	3.50	10	35	3.50	10
Canso	1904	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Inverness	1905	32½	3.25	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
Pictou	1905	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
Shelbourne	1905	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Stellarton	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH										
St. John	1905	39	3.50	9	33⅓	3.00	9	33⅓	3.00	
GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH										
Chatham	1905	35	3.50	10	35	3.50	10	30	3.00	
Fredericton	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	
Moncton	1905	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	
GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH										
Campbellton	1904	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10
Memramcook	1905	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
Woodstock	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10

° These tables have been prepared by the Fair Wage Officers of the Department of Labour, from statis
contractors to competent workmen in their employ, and which were, at the time of the visit of the officer to
as were visited during 1904 but not visited again during the year 1905. In some instances these rates were chan
cases, however, changes may have taken place since the visit of the Fair Wages Officer.

Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Tables, Fair Wages Branch, No. 1

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

Current During the Years 1904 and 1905.°

Builders' Labourers			Plasterers.			Stair Builders.			Joiners.			Carpenters.			Lathers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs per day
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
16	1.44	9	33	2.97	9	30	2.70	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	....	.....	....
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.																	
18½	1.65	9	22½	2.00	9	25	2.25	9	22½	2.00	9	19½	1.75	9	....	*1.40	....
15	1.50	10	28	2.50	9	25	2.25	9	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	28	2.50	9
13½	1.35	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	....	.....	....
13½	1.35	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	17½	1.75	10
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	20	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.25	9	20	2.00	10	17½	1.70	9	28	2.50	9
13½	1.35	....	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	....	.....	....
14	1.40	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	25	2.50	10
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
17½	1.60	9	33½	3.00	9	28	2.50	9	25	2.25	9	22½	2.00	9	....	.....	...
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.																	
15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	*1.25	....
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	.....	....
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
12½	1.25	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	17½	1.75	10
12½	1 25	10	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10
15	1.50	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10

collected by personal investigation in the several localities. The rates given are those which were being paid by locality, regarded as the generally accepted current rates. The rates current in 1904 are given in such localities only during the year 1905. The rates given for 1905, were in most cases the rates current throughout the year ; in some

*Per 1,000.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILD

LOCALITY.	Year.	Stonecutters. Wages			Bricklayers. Wages.			Stone Masons. Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
ONTARIO.—(*Continued.*)										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Bridgeburg	1904	43	3.44	8	37½	3.00	8	37½	3.00	8
Hawkesbury	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
Meaford										
North Bay	1905	45	4.50	10	50	5.00	10	45	4.50	10
Port Dover	1904					3.00	10	30	3.00	10
Sandwich	1905	45	4.05	9	45	4.05	9	45	4.05	9
Sault Ste. Marie	1904	50	5.00	10	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10
Wingham	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
MANITOBA.										GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Winnipeg	1905	60	4.80	8	55	4.95	9	55	4.95	9
SASKATCHEWAN.										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Moose Jaw	1904	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10
Medicine Hat	1905	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10
Prince Albert	1904	45	4.50	10	50	5.00	10	45	4.50	10
Saskatoon	1905	45	.450	10	50	5.00	10	40	4.00	10
Regina	1905	50	5.00	10	50	5.00	10	40	4.00	10
ALBERTA.										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Calgary	1905	55	4.40	8	55	4.40	8		4.40	8
Edmonton	1903	55	5.50	10	55	5.50	10.			
Lethbridge	1905	55	4.40	8	60	5.40	9		4.95	9
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Rossland	1905	69⅞	5.50	8	69⅞	5.50	8	69⅞	5.50	8
Vancouver	1905	62½	5.00	8	62½	5.00	8	62½	5.00	8
Victoria	1905	62½	5.00	8	56¼	4.58	8	56¼	4.58	8
										GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Nanaimo	1904	56¼	4.50	8	56¼	4.50	8	56¼	4.50	8
Nelson	1905	62½	5.00	8	62½	5.00	8	62½	5.00	8
Revelstoke	1905	60	5.40	9	55	4.95	9	55	4.95	9
										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Fernie	1905	66⅔	6.00	9	66⅔	6.00	9	55	5.00	
Kamloops	1905	55⅝	5.00	9	55⅝	5.00	9	55⅝	5.00	

** Per yard. † Per bundle.

ING TRADE, CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Builders' Labourers			Plasterers.			Stair Builders.			Joiners.			Carpenters.			Lathers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs per day
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
20	1.60	8	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10	....	.....	....
12½	1.25	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	12½	.....	10
....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
20	2.00	10	40	4.00	10	27½	2.75	10	27½	2.75	10	25	2.50	10	03	**	....
12½	1.25	10	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	02½	**	10
22½	2.02½	9	45	4 05	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9	30	2.70	9	02½	1.50	....
20	2.00	10	45	4.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	03	**	10
16½	1.65	10	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	....	.....	....
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
17½	1.57½	9	50	4.50	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9	40	3.60	9
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
20	2.00	10	45	4.50	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
20	2.00	10	45	4.50	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	04	**	10
20	2.00	10	40	4.00	10	35	3.50	10	32½	3.25	10	30	3.00	10	04	**	10
20	2.00	10	40	4.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	04	**	10
20	2.00	10	15	*†	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	04	**	10
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
25	2.00	8	62½	5.00	8	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9
....	2.00	10	50	5.00	10	35	3.50	10	35	3.50	10	30	3.00	10	04	**	10
27½	2.50	9	55	4.95	9	45	4.05	9	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	9	30	2.70	9
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
43¾	3.50	8	68¾	5.50	8	50	4.00	8	50	4.00	8	43¾	3.50	8	....	.....	....
31½	2.50	8	62½	5.00	8	40	3.20	8	40	3.20	8	40	3.20	8	40	3.20	8
....	2.25	....	62½	5.00	8	50	4.00	8	40	3.20	8	40	3.20	8	....	4.25	....
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.																	
27⅞	2.50	9	25	**	....	37⅞	3.50	9	38⅛	3.50	9	33⅓	3.00	9	44⅛	4.00	9
27½	3.00	8	75	6.00	8	50	4.00	8	50	4.00	8	43¾	3.50	8	40	4.00	10
35	3.15	9	50	4.50	9	39	3.50	9	39	3.50	9	39	3.50	9	45	4.05	9
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
27½	2.75	10	60	6.00	10	50	4.00	8	50	4.00	8	43¾	3.50	8	04	**	....
25	2.25	9	55⅝	5.00	9	33⅓	4.00	9	41⅔	3.75	9	38⅛	3.50	9	41⅔	3.75	9

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILD

LOCALITY.	Year.	Stonecutters.			Bricklayers.			Stone Masons.		
		Wages			Wages.			Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Charlottetown	1904	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10
QUEBEC.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Montreal	1905	40	3.20	8	45	4.05	9	35	3.15	
Quebec	1905	30	2.70	9	33⅓	3.00	9	25	2.25	9
St. Louis, Mile End	1904	36	3.24	9	40	3.60	9	30	2.70	
GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Levis	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
St. Hyacinthe	1904	35	3.50	10	35	3.50	10	30	3.00	10
St. Johns	1905	40	3.60	9	45	4.05	9	35	3.15	9
Three Rivers	1905	25	2.50	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Acton Vale	1904	36	3.60	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
Chicoutimi	1905	30	3.00	10	35	3.50	10	25	2.50	10
Iberville	1905	40	3.20	8	45	4.05	9	35	3.50	10
Lachute	1905	40	4.00	10	35	3.50	10	30	3.00	10
Longueuil	1904	36	3.24	9	40	3.60	9	30	2.70	9
Montmagny	1905	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10
Terrebonne	1904	30½	2.75	9	27½	2.75	10	27½	2.75	10
ONTARIO.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH										
Brantford	1903	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	
Guelph	1904	37½	3.00	8	....	3.25	9	....	3.25	
Hamilton	1905	45	3.60	8	45	3.25	9	45	4.05	
Kingston	1905	37½	3.00	8	37½	3.37½	9	37½	3.27½	
London	1905	40	3.20	8	40	3.20	8	40	3.20	
Oshawa	1904	45	4.50	10	35	3.50	10	35	3.50	1
Ottawa	1905	43	3.44	8	45	4.05	9	45	3.25	
St. Catharines	1904	45	4.05	9	37½	3.37½	9	37½	3.27½	
Stratford	1904	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	9	35	3.15	
Toronto	1905	48	3.84	8	47	3.76	8	45	3.60	
GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH										
Berlin	1906	38	3.15	9	38	3.15	9	38	3.15	
Chatham	1904	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	
Cornwall	1904	30	3.00	10	32½	3.25	10	30	3.00	
Woodstock	1904	35	3.15	9	33⅓	3.00	9	33⅓	3.00	

*Per 1,000. †Per bundle. **Per yard.

ING TRADES, CANADA.—*(Continued.)*

Builders' Labourers			Plasterers.			Stair Builders.			Joiners.			Carpenters.			Lathers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
.....	....	....	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	....	....	.....	....
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
20	1.80	9	33⅓	3.00	9	25	2 25	9	25	2.25	9	22½	2.02½	9	....	*1.50	....
16⅔	1.50	9	28	2.50	9	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	....	.....	....
17½	1.57	9	33⅓	3.00	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	22½	2.02½	9	....	*1.50	....
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.																	
13½	1.35	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	....	*1 50	....
13½	1.35	10	35	3.50	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	....	*1.50	....
17½	1.75	10	35	3.50	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	....	† .20	....
15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	....	*1.25	....
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.																	
15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	*1.50	....
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	....	*1.50	....
17½	1.75	10	35	3.50	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	....	*1.50	....
15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	....	*1.50	....
17½	1.75	10	33⅓	3.00	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	22½	2.02½	9	....	*1.50	....
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	....	*1.25	....
15	1.50	10	27½	2.75	10	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	17½	1.75	10	....	.....	....
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.																	
15	1.35	9	30	2.70	9	20	1.80	9	20	1.80	9	20	1.80	9	30	2.70	9
20	1.80	9	35	3.15	9	....	2.50	9	27½	2.50	9	25	2.25	9	02½	**.....	....
25	2.25	9	45	3.60	8	30	2.70	9	30	2.70	9	30	2.70	9	03	**.....	9
19½	1.75	9	37½	3.36	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	....	3.36	9
22½	1.80	8	35	3.15	9	30	2.70	9	27½	2.50	9	25	2.50	9	03	**.....	9
17½	1.75	10	35	3.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	....	**.....	....
20	1.80	9	30	2.70	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.50	9	16⅔	*1.50	9
19	1.71	9	37½	3.27½	9	25	2.50	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	03	**.....	....
17½	1.75	10	35	3.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	02	.....	....
25	2.00	8	44	3.52	8	32½	2.60	8	32½	2.60	8	32½	2.60	8	37½	3.10	8
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.																	
22½	....	10	38	3.15	9	22½	2.25	....	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	.....	9
20	1.80	9	40	3.60	9	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	03	**.....	....
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	....	*1.25	....
20	1.80	9	33⅓	3.00	9	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	02½	**.....	....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILD

LOCALITY.	Year.	Painters and Glaziers.			Plumbers.			Steamfitters.		
		Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
NOVA SCOTIA.							GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A			
Halifax	1905	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	2½	2.00	9
							GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A			
Glace Bay	1905	22½	2.00	9	28	2.50	9	28	2.50	9
Sydney	1904	22½	2.00	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9
Truro	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
							GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A			
Antigonish	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Canso	1904	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Inverness	1905	17½	1.75	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10
Picton	1905	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Shelbourne	1905	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Stellarton	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
NEW BRUNSWICK.							GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A			
St. John	1905	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	
							GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH			
Chatham	1905	22½	2.25	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	1
Fredericton	1904	20	2.00	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	1
Moncton	1905	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	1
							GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH			
Campbellton	1904	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	
Memramcook	1905	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	
Woodstock	1904	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH			
Charlottetown	1904	15	1.50	....	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	

ING TRADES, CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Sheet Metal Workers.			Blacksmiths.			Structural Iron Workers.			Electrical Workers.			Ordinary Labourers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	....	.....	.....	19½	1.75	9	14	1.25	9
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.														
22½	2.00	9	25	2.25	9	.....	.....	.....	22½	2.00	9	16⅔	1.50	9
22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	.....	.....	.....	19½	1.75	9	13½	1.35	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	1.25	10
22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.75	10	13	1.35	10
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9	19½	1.75	9	15	1.35	9
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.														
25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	22½	2.25	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	13½	1.35	10
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
20	2.00	10	16	1.60	10	20	2.00	10	16	1.60	10	12½	1.25	10
.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	12½	1.25	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILD

LOCALITY.	Year.	Painters and Glaziers.			Plumbers.			Steamfitters.		
		Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
QUEBEC.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Montreal	1905	22½	2.02½	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9
Quebec	1905	17½	1.57½	9	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9
St. Louis, Mile End	1904	22½	2.02½	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9
GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Levis	1904	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
St. Hyacinthe	1904	17½	1.75	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
St. Johns	1905	22½	2.25	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Three Rivers	1905	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Acton Vale	1904	20	2.00	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10
Chicoutimi	1905	17½	1.75	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Iberville	1905	22½	2.25	10	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9
Lachute	1905	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Longueuil	1904	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Montmagny	0195	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Terrebonne	1904	20	2.00	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
ONTARIO.										
GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A										
Brantford	1903	20	1.80	9	27½	2.50	9	27½	2.50	9
Guelph	1904	25	2.25	9	27½	2.50	9	27½	2.50	9
Hamilton	1905	27½	2.50	9	32½	2.92	9	32½	2.92	9
Kingston	1905	22½	2.00	9	25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9
London	1905	25	2.00	8	30	2.70	9	30	2.70	9
Oshawa	1904	22½	2.25	10	30	3 00	10	30	3 00	10
Ottawa	1905	25	2.50	9	30	2.70	9	30	2.70	9
St. Catharines	1904	23½	3.11½	9	25	2.25	9	....	2.25	9
Stratford	1904	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Toronto	1905	30	2.40	8	37½	3.10	8	37½	3.10	8
GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH										
Berlin	1906	20	2.00	10	22½	2.25	10	22½	2.25	10
Chatham	1904	22½	2.00	9	27½	2.50	9	27½	2.50	9
Cornwall	1904	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10
Woodstock	1904	17½	1.75	10	22½	2.00	9	22½	2.00	9

ING TRADES, CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Sheet Metal Workers.			Blacksmiths.			Structural Iron Workers.			Electrical Workers.			Ordinary Labourers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day
POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
25	2.25	9	22½	2.25	10	25	2.25	9	22½	2.00	9	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10
25	2.25	9	22½	2.25	10	25	2.25	9	20	1.98	9	15	1.35	9
POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.														
17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10
25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10
20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
25	2.25	9	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10
25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	22½	2.00	9	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10
30	3.00	1	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	22½	2.00	9	15	1.50	10
OPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
20	1.80	9	18½	1.85	10	.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10	13½	1.35	10
25	2.25	9	17½	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2.80	9
25	2.25	9	25	2.25	9	.....	.....	.....	30	2.70	9	20	1.80	9
19½	1.75	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	2.00	9	.....	1.50	9
22½	2.00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3.15	9	.....	1.50	9
30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10
22½	2.00	9	22½	2.25	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.57½	9	16½	1.48½	9
....	2.25	9	17½	1.75	9	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10	19	1.90	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10
30	2.70	9	.....	2.25	10	30	2.70	9	27½	2.20	8	20	1.80	9
PULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.														
20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1.80	10
22½	2.00	9	22½	2.25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1.62	9
15	1.50	10	17½	2.75	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	1.25	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.75	10

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILD

LOCALITY.	Year.	Painters and Glaziers. Wages. Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Plumbers. Wages. Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Steamfitters. Wages. Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
ONTARIO.—(*Continued*)										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Bridgeburg	1904	22½	2.25	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
Hawkesbury	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10
Meaford										
North Bay	1905	27½	2.75	10	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10
Port Dover	1904	20	2.00	10	35	3.50	10	....	3.50	10
Sandwich	1905	25½	2.28	9	35	3.15	9	30	2.70	9
Sault Ste. Marie	1904	25	2.50	10	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10
Wingham	1904	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
MANITOBA.										GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Winnipeg	1905	30	2.70	9	55	4.95	9	55	4.95	9
SASKATCHEWAN.										GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A
Moose Jaw	1904	27½	2.75	10	50	5.00	10	50	5.00	10
Medicine Hat	1905	27½	2.75	10	50	5.00	10	50	5.00	10
Prince Albert	1904	30	3 00	10	55	5.50	10	55	5.50	10
Saskatoon	1905	25	2.50	10	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10
Regina	1905	25	2.50	10	45	4.50	10	45	4.50	10
ALBERTA.										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH
Calgary	1905	30	2.70	9	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	
Edmonton	1903	30	3.00	10	38⅜	3.50	9	....	3.50	
Lethbridge	1905	33⅓	3.00	9	40	3.60	9	40	3.60	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										GROUP.—A LOCALITIES WITH
Rossland	1905	46⅔	3.50	8	68⅔	5.50	8	66⅔	5.50	
Vancouver	1905	37½	3.00	8	56¼	4.50	8	56¼	4.50	
Victoria	1905	37½	3.00	8	43¾	3.50	8	43¾	3.50	
										GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH
Nanaimo	1904	36⅓	3.25	9	38⅝	3.50	9	37½	3.50	
Nelson	1905	43¾	3.50	8	50	4.00	8	62½	5.00	
Revelstoke	1905	37½	3.57½	9	50	4.50	9	50	4.50	
										GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH
MMT										
MMT Fernie	1905	37½	3.00	8	40	4.00	10	40	4.00	
MMT Kamloops	1905	36⅓	3.25	9	60	4.80	8	60	4.80	
MMT										

ING TRADES, CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Sheet Metal Workers.			Blacksmiths.			Structural Iron Workers.			Electrical Workers.			Ordinary Labourers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	Hrs. per day
OPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
25	2.50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10
17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	17½	17.5	10	12½	1.25	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27½	2.75	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10
....	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	1.25	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	1.57½	9	16½	1.48½	9
25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10
17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1.50	10
)PULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
36½	3.26½	9	27½	2.47½	9	37½	3.37½	9	30	2.70	9	17½	1.75	10
PULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
30	3.00	10	27½	2.75	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2.00	10
30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	37½	3.75	10	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10
30	3 00	10	30	3 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	10	20	2.00	10
30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	10
30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	37½	3.75	10	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10
PULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
0	3.60	9	27½	2.75	10	37½	3.75	9	33⅓	3.00	9	20	1.80	9
...	2.75	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	10
3⅓	3.00	9	33⅓	3.60	9	.....	.....	.....	33⅓	3.00	9	22½	2.00	9
PULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.														
)	4.00	8	40	4.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3.00	10
5	3 60	8	38⅓	3.50	9	.....	.....	.....	38⅓	3.50	9	25	2.25	9
3⅓	3.50	9	35	3.15	9	56¼	4.50	8	43¾	3.50	8	28⅛	2.25	8
PULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.														
	3.25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36⅓	3.25	9	27⅓	2.50	9
	4.00	8	40	4.00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2.50	10
	4.05	9	50	4.50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2.50	10
PULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.														
	4.00	10	30	3.00	10	37½	3.75	10	33⅓	3.75	10	25	2.50	10
	3.50	8	33⅓	3.00	9	.....	.....	.....	38⅓	3.50	9	25	2.25	9

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES IN CANADA. INVESTIGATIONS AT TORONTO AND AT HAMILTON, ONT.

DURING Febuary the investigations previously begun into the operations of a number of trade combinations were continued at Toronto and at Hamilton, Ont. Those chiefly affected by the proceedings were certain members of the Central Supply Association of Toronto, the Wholesale Grocers' Guild of Canada, and the Canadian Tack Manufacturers' Association. Decisions were not reached in these cases. The civic investigation which was in progress before His Honour Judge Winchester at Toronto, Ont., into the letting of the contract for the plumbing of the city hall building was also uncompleted. Considerable evidence of an important nature, however, was adduced, and two actions, viz.: those against certain officers of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union of Toronto and against the mayor and certain aldermen of the City of Hamilton, were dismissed.

Proceedings of the Central Supply Associa- at Toronto.

In connection with the prosecution of members of the Central Supply Association of Toronto and of the Canadian Tack Manufacturers' Association the grand jury at the assizes returned true bills on February 7. In their presentment the jury commented on the fact that the larger portion of the indictments considered by them were in connection with conspiracy in restraint of trade, 31 out of 38 true bills returned by them being for this class of criminal offense.

On February 20 the investigation was begun before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir William Mulock into the charges against members of the Central Supply Association of Toronto, in connection with the latter's agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association of Toronto to furnish supplies only to members of the latter body. In all 15 individuals were indicted. All of the defendants pleaded not guilty. The chief witnesses examined were members of the Master Plumbers' Association and of the Central Supply Association, among the former being a number who had been expelled from or ha left the organization and had thereafte been unable to obtain supplies except un der very disadvantageous conditions. Th evidence of one witness in this connectio went to show that he found it cheaper purchase supplies in the United States an to pay freight charges and duty on th same than to purchase from Toronto housc Members of the Supply Association ga evidence as to the issuing of booklets co taining the names of the firms with whi it was permitted to do business, and those with whom business relations we forbidden, except under the restricti clauses contained in the agreement wi the Master Plumbers' Association. account of the various understandings b tween the supply houses and the Mas Plumbers' Association was also given a former president of the Master Plumbe Association. One member of the su ply association testified that he had sc to plumbers outside of the Master Plum ers' Association whenever he thought would not be detected. Another meml r stated that his firm had never refused sell goods to recognized plumbers who h a place of business. The secreta treasurer of the Master Plumbers' Asso tion was also an important witness. Th hearing of evidence was interrupted by n accident which occurred to the secretary the Central Supply Association whose timony was considered essential to a fi ing in the case.

The taking of evidence with regard the alleged combination of tack manuf turers was held until the completion the inquiry relating to the supply hou

Civic Investigation at Toronto, Ont.

The investigation conducted by His L our Judge Winchester in connection w the awarding of the contract for the plu ing in the city hall building at Tor in 1896, was continued,* sittings be

* A statement with regard to the la of the information in this matter published in the Labour Gazette for Feb ry, 1906, page 908.

held on Feb. 1, 2 and 3, after which an adjournment was made until the 15th to permit certain important witnesses who were in the United States to return and give evidence. A further adjournment was made on the latter date until the 26th for the same reason. The evidence given at the sessions of the court related chiefly to the arrangements alleged to have been entered into by certain firms of plumbers to ensure the contract being awarded as decided upon by the parties. One firm, it is stated, had received the sum of $1,000 from a second firm on condition that it should not tender for the job. The money, it was further sworn, had come originally from a member of the firm which finally received the contract and which also paid a further sum of $2,000 to the second firm on condition of receiving the figures of its tender. The absence in California, U. S. A., of the member of the firm who was alleged to have paid over the money, and who up to the end of the month had not returned to give evidence, was the cause of the adjournment of the investigation.

Action Against the Toronto Plumbers' Union Dismissed.

An order was issued on February 5 dismissing the action for damages brought against the local union of journeymen plumbers of Toronto, Ont., and certain of its officers. The suit was brought in October by Mr. J. B. Reeves, an employing plumber of Toronto, who complained that on account of his having left the Master Plumbers' Association he was not permitted to engage help owing to the terms of an agreement between the union and the Master Plumbers' Association, whereby members of the former agreed to work only for members of the latter.* The action was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff did not attend the court for examination for discovery and did not file affidavits according to the direction of the court.

Operation of Wholesale Grocers' Guild.

The taking of evidence in the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade brought against the Wholesale Grocers' Guild of Canada was begun at Hamilton, Ont., on February 6.* An adjournment for two days was made in order to allow counsel for defendants to attend and to permit of the examination of papers and documents submitted by the general secretary of the guild. It was stated that the defendants would not be asked to appear, but would be represented by counsel at the trial. Some enlargement of the charges against the officers of the guild was carried out, and an increase made in the number of firms with which the officers of the guild were charged with conspiring.

On the resumption of the investigation the secretary of the guild was called as a witness, and the taking of his evidence occupied the entire hearing of the court, after which an adjournment for four weeks was made in order to allow of a full examination of the documentary evidence secured.

The defendants, through their counsel, made a statement on the opening of the court that they were prepared to do all in their power to facilitate the investigation and to furnish readily all books and papers required. The defence offered was that the association had been brought into existence for buying, not selling, had never interfered with the sale of goods or fixed a scale of prices, that the attitude of the association towards the manufacturers, confirmed by agreement, was that the guild would buy certain articles at certain list prices fixed by the manufacturers on condition that the latter would not sell to retailers at the same price, the guild being purely a distributing agent for the manufacturers.

The by-laws of the guild were produced and a large part of the evidence of the secretary related to their operation. The appointment of provincial executive committees was provided for under the constitution, but it was shown that the powers assigned to these committees had been passed on to a number of subsequently organized "price" committees whose duties were to confer with the manufacturers on matters affecting the welfare of the trade, to ar-

* See Labour Gazette for January, 1906, p. 7.

* See Labour Gazette for January, 1906 p. 910.

range that sales should not be made to retailers, to fix the prices at which wholesalers should sell to retailers, and to arrange that manufacturers and other dealers should observe certain list prices in transactions with the retail trade. A by-law was also read which provided a guarantee of profits to members of the guild on new lines of proprietary goods. With regard to the trade in sugar, it was stated that the by-laws provided for special provincial assessments from time to time to meet the expenses incidental to the carrying on of the sugar selling system, and for the compilation of sugar equalized rates as occasion required by a duly appointed official of each provincial guild.

The fee for admission to the guild was $250, of which $50 went to the Dominion guild, $150 to the provincial guild and $50 to the local guild. The forms of application for membership were stated to be different when the applicant was known to be strictly wholesale and when he was reported not to be strictly wholesale, the latter being required to make a special statement that his business was not carried on as a co-operative concern, whose members or stockholders were made up of retail merchants, and that no plan or agreement was in existence by which stockholders would receive dividends on the basis of their purchases.

Information with regard to a number of trade agreements was also adduced, including agreements with canners, salt manufacturers, starch manufacturers and others. In each of these retail list prices were fixed and also the prices at which the manufacturer should sell to the retailer, the latter to be done only through the wholesale trade. A series of trade discounts were to be allowed to the wholesale firms named in agreements, special clauses being introduced against retail co-operative buying associations. The wholesaler also engaged himself to abide by the list prices and the other terms of the agreement.

It was shown from the 1904 minutes of the guild that a special committee had been formed to report on the cutting of prices on tobacco and sugar, and that the committee recommended a form of agreement to be subscribed to by wholesale grocers and direct buyers from the manufacturers, whereby certain selling prices might be adhered to. Clauses were also introduced providing for the detection of breeches of the agreement by the appointment of an inspector if necessary, the subscriber undertaking to show his books if called upon and to share the expense. The penalty for a violation of the sugar agreement was placed at forfeiture of two months' rebate, and for a breach of the tobacco and other agreements a forfeiture of all the rebates or the refusal of the manufacturer to supply goods.

The origin of the price committees was shown in the minutes to have been the result of an investigation conducted by the executive of the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild into the organization of the trade. A committee was appointed to report on the situation and the result was the organization of a campaign involving the appointment of price committees for each province to secure an agreement with manufacturers and brokers to allow wholesale trade discounts only to firms named by the Dominion guild, to place all orders with retailers through the wholesale trade, the guild refusing to handle the goods of manufacturers who continued to sell to retailers at the same price as to wholesalers. Where the members concluded an arrangement with a manufacturer of a new line they were to give him a card of introduction to the trade, the trade agreeing not to purchase any new lines of proprietary goods unless such introduction card was presented. The final resolution of the guild with regard to the trade in sugar was passed at the annual meeting in 1905 and was as follows:—

"Resolved, that the members of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild make it a condition with all refiners that their sugar can only be sold through the members of each provincial guild, provided that each refinery is willing to sell it through guild members in any province where it desires to have its sugar sold.

"It shall also be considered a violation of the sugar agreement for any member of the guild, or any direct buyer of sugar to sell any refined sugar not listed by the proper appointed officials of the Provincial or Dominion Guilds."

With regard to the general cost of doing business it was stated on behalf of the guild that owing to travellers' salaries, warehousing and other expenses, and to conditions surrounding the trade in proprietary lines, the margin of profit on 60 per cent. of the business done by the wholesale grocer is not within 2 per cent. of the cost of doing business. In other words that from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. loss is incurred by wholesale grocers in Canada on 60 per cent. of the business done.

Dismissal of Conspiracy Case at Hamilton, Ont.

An information was laid during February against the mayor and certain aldermen of the city of Hamilton, Ont., of conspiring to unduly limit facilities for the producing, manufacturing, supplying and dealing in clothing, building materials, and other commodities. The charge was preferred on the ground that contracts for articles required by the corporation were given to such person or persons only as employed union labour alone. The taking of evidence was concluded before the police magistrate on February 15, and on February 19 judgment was delivered dismissing the action on the ground that the evidence in support of one of the charges was insufficient and that the other charges had been improperly made.

Notes.

The investigation into the charges brought against members of the Master Plumbers' Association at Hamilton, Ont., will be taken up at the spring assizes, opening on March 5.*

At the session of the Tariff Commission held at Ottawa, Ont., during February a number of questions were asked with a view to eliciting information relating to the existence of trade understandings.

At a convention held at Cranbrook, B.C., of the Board of Trade of eastern British Columbia, a resolution was passed requesting an investigation into an alleged combine of powder companies.

Some discussion occurred in the newspapers as to the operating of alleged combine among pork packers in Ontario. The existence of a combine was denied by a number of the packers.

*For statements relating to preliminary examination of this case see Labour Gazette for February, 1906, p. 910.

NEW UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906.

Nova Scotia.—Mainadieu—Fishermen.

New Brunswick.—Postmasters' Association for the province.

Ontario.—Toronto—Gold Beaters, Cloakmakers.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING FEBRUARY, 1906.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged in the work.

Department of Public Works.

CONSTRUCTION of a post office building at St. John's, Que.; names of contractors, Paquet and Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; date of contract, February 6, 1906; amount of contract, $26,600.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rates of Wages at less than
Carpenters	$0.20 per hr, 10 hrs p. day
Bricklayers	.45 " 9 "
Masons	.30 " 10 "
Stonecutters	.40 " 9 "
Stair builders	.30 " 10 "
Joiners	.22½ " 10 "
Lathers	.20 per bundle,
Plastere	.33⅓ per hr, 10 hrs p. day
Pairters and glaziers	.20 " 10 "
Plumbers & teamfitters	.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	.20 " 10 "
Wirers or electricians	.20 " 10 "
Hod carriers	.17 " 10 "
Others labourers	.15 " 10 "
Daiver, with 1 horse and cart	.22½ " 10 "
Driver, with 2 horses and cart	.35 " 10 "

Construction of quarantine station at Lawlor's Island, N.S.; name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry & Co., Limited; date of contract, February 14, 1906; amount of contract, $10,595.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class o L our	Rates of Wages at less than
Masons	$0.35 per hr. 9 h'r per day
Stonecutters	.36 " 9 "
Bricklayers	.35 " 9 "
Carpenters	.25 " 9 "
Plasterers	.33 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	.16 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	2.00 per day 9 hours,
Plumbers&steamfitters	2.00 " 9 "
Electricians	1.75 " 9 "
Painters	2.00 " 9 "
Common labour's	1.25 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse & cart	2.25 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses & wagon	3.50 " 9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

*Fan system of heating for car shop at Moncton, N.B.; date of contract, January 22, 1906; amount of contract, $5,765.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Machinists	$2.00.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	2.50.
Steamfitters	2.00.
Builders' labourers	1.50.
Common labourers	1.35.

Engine house, etc., at Pictou, N.S.; date of contract, February 1, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Concre e mixers	$1.25.
Carpenters	1.75.
Slaters	2.00.
Shinglers	1.75.
Sheet metal workers	2.00.
Masons	2.50.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Iron workers	2.00.
Painters	1.75.
Stationary engine engineer	2.00.
Stationary engine fireman	1.40.
Builders' labourers	1.50.
Ordinary labourers	1.25.
Timekeeper	1.50.

80,000 gallon water tank at Truro, N.S.; date of contract, February 1, 1906; amount of contract, $4,470.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Foreman	$2.50.
Concrete mixer	1.40.
Blacksmits	2.00.
Painters	2.00.
Carpenters	2.00.
Pipefitters	2.00.
Labourers	1.35.

80,000 gallon tank at Riviere du Loup, Que.; date of contract, February 1, 1906 amount of contract, $4,470.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Foreman	$2.25.
Concrete worker	1.40.
Blacksmith	2.00.
Painters	1.75.
Carpenters	1.75.
Pipefitters	2.25.
Labourers	1.25.

Remodel and erect two additions to station at l'Islet, Que.; date of contract, February 1, 1906; amount of contract, $1,897.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Bricklayers	$3.00.
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	1.75.
Sparham roofers	2.00.
Labourers	1.25.

50,000 gallon water tanks at Gibson, Upper Cross Creek and other localities, date of contract, February 1, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
GIBSON TANK.	
Foreman	$2.25.
Carpenters	2.00.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	3.00.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Sheet metal workers	2.00.
Labourers	1.50.
UPPER CROSS CREEK TANK.	
Foreman	2.25.
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	2.50.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Sheet metal workers	2.50.
Labourers	1.25.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.—cont'd.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
BOIESTOWN TANK.	
Foreman	2.25.
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	2.50.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Sheet metal workers	2.50.
Labourers	1.25.
BLACKVILLE TANK.	
Foreman	2.25.
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	2.50.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Sheet metal workers	2.50.
Labourers	1.25.
CHATHAM JUNCTION TANK.	
Foreman	2.25.
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	3.00.
Blacksmiths	2.25.
Sheet metal workers	2.50.
Labourers	1.50.
LOGGIEVILLE TANK.	
Foreman	2.25.
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	2.00.
Masons	3.00.
Blacksmiths	2.25.
Sheet metal workers	2.50.
Labourers	1.50.
DRUMMONDVILLE TANK.	
Carpenters	1.75.
Painters	1.75.
Masons	2.50.
Blacksmiths	2.00.
Sheet metal workers	2.00.
Labourers	1.25.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 1906.

DURING the month of February the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	461.43
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	32.55
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads; also postmarking and stamping ink and wooden boxes.	519.44
Repairing post office scales	5.60
Supplying mail bags	3,132.20
Repairing mail bags	1,174.74
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings	633.43
Supplying street letter boxes and Railway Mail Clerks' boxes and repairing Railway Mail Clerks' tin boxes and parcel receptacles.	250.98
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	4.80
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	359.50

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

THERE were fewer trade disputes in existence in Canada during February than during the previous month, although the total number was slightly greater than in February, 1905. Only one of the disputes, however, was of great magnitude, and industrial conditions were consequently little affected by them.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and Magnitude.—There were 12 trade disputes reported to the department in existence during the month, of which 6 began prior to February 1st and 6 after. The discrepancy between the number of old disputes and the number reported in the February issue of the Labour Gazette, to have been unsettled at the end of January, is due to the fact that in the case of one dispute particulars were not received until February, and in the case of another a settlement was ultimately reached, although it had appeared that the services of the strikers would be permanently dispensed with by the company. Compared with January there were 2 fewer disputes in February, but there were 4 more than in the corresponding month of last year. There were 6 establishments and about 298 employees affected directly by new trade disputes during the month, and about 550 inderectly affected. Including the disputes which began prior to February 1st there were in all approximately 12 firms and 1,082 employees affected directly or indirectly by trade disputes during February.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during February was approximately 7,750 working days, an increase of about 4,330 compared with the previous month, and an increase of about 2,100 days compared with February, 1905.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:

Trades.	Number of disputes.
Metal trades	2
Textile trades	1
Clothing trades	3

Localities affected by disputes.—Four o the new disputes of the month occurred i the Province of Ontario, one in the Pro vince of Quebec, and one in British C lumbia.

Causes of disputes.—The following wer the causes of the new disputes of th month:

Cause.	Number of disputes.
For higher wages and a 'union shop'	1
For higher allowance for bad material	1
For a 'union shop'	1
Against employment of particular persons	2
Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of union	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 12 disputes in existence during February, definite settlements were reached in 8 cases, leaving 4 still in continuance at the end of the month. The firms concerned in these 4 disputes were filling the places of the strikers, and claimed that they were not greatly affected by the disputes. Three disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and one was settled in part by negotiations and in part by the places of the strikers being filled. In 5 cases work was resumed without negotiations, and in 2 the places of the strikers were filled.

Results of the disputes.—The employers were successful in 7 of the disputes, which were either definitely terminated or which ceased to affect industrial conditions during the month. In 3 disputes the employees were successful, and in one they were partially successful, four firms out of five having acceded to their demands.

Disputes Commenced prior to the beginning of the Month.

The disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of the month and were still in existence at the end of January affected railway stores clerks at Winnipeg and Brandon, Manitoba, cigar makers at London, Ont., carpenters at Welland, Ont., coal miners at Cumberland, B.C., marble and granite cutters at Toronto, Ont., and printers at St. John, N.B. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

A strike of about 50 employees in the *stores* department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., which began on January 17th, was terminated on February 12th. The dispute arose through the action of the Company in closing the audit office at Winnipeg, and transferring it to Montreal, the strike being due to sympathy with the employees in the audit office. The company claimed to have given a promise that every effort would be made to provide the clerks in this office with positions elsewhere, and in the settlement which was effected the Company agreed to find other situations for them.

A strike of 78 *cigarmakers* of the Tuckett Cigar Company, which began at London, Ont., on January 30th on account of the discharge of an employee was terminated on February 12th, when work was resumed, the company refusing to reinstate the man who had been dismissed.

A strike of 35 *carpenters,* which began at Welland, Ont., on January 31st, owing to the refusal of the company to employ only union men and to sign a new scale of wages, remained unsettled, but the company claimed not to be greatly affected by it.

On January 10th about 35 *Chinese pushers* employed by the Wellington Colliery Company, at Cumberland B.C., stopped work on account of the refusal of the company to grant their demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. They were receiving $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 per day. It was stated by the company that all outside Chinese labour had been given an advance of 25 cents per day, and that no doubt the underground pushers considered themselves entitled to the same advance. It was claimed that only a small percentage of those affected were in favour of the strike. On February 1st the strikers returned to work at the same rate prevailing before the dispute began.

A strike of 12 *marble and granite cutters* which took place at Toronto on January 26th, was not definitely settled, but the company claimed to have obtained a sufficient number of new men to carry on their work. February being a slack month it was not necessary to fill all the places of the strikers. This dispute arose on account of the discharge of an employee for refusing to sign an individual agreement.

No settlement was reported of a strike of *printers* at St. John, N.B., which began on December 16th owing to a refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an

eight-hour day. At the end of the month the only firm whose employees were still on strike had 3 female workers and 6 apprentices at work, four other firms which had been involved in the dispute having granted the eight-hour day in January. There were 20 members of the typographical union still receiving strike benefits at the end of February.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month affected garment workers at Montreal, Que., boilermakers, cloakmakers and hat and cap makers at Toronto, Ont., telephone operators and electrical workers at Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., and cotton factory hands at Cornwall, Ont. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On February 13th a strike of *garment workers* employed by the firm of John W. Peck & Co., Limited, took place at Montreal, Que. According to the company, the dispute arose from the discharge of an employee claimed to have been guilty of misconduct. The company stated that when requested by the presidents of the two unions involved for proof of his misconduct this was given, and the two presidents promised that a meeting would be held to advise the hands to return to work. On the following day the company received a letter from the two unions, in which several conditions were laid down which the company would have to comply with before work would be resumed. The company, however, refused to treat with any union or its representatives.

According to one of the unions the following demands were made:—

(1.) Overtime should be paid time and one-half.

(2.) If an employee is dismissed there should be a just reason for his dismissal.

(3.) Recognition of the union.

After the dispute had lasted a few days the strikers began to return to work, and on Monday, February 26th, all had gone back. The number involved in this dispute was stated by the strikers to have been 165, of whom 10 were women. According to the company only 34 were involved, of whom 5 were females.

Strike of Boilermakers at Toronto, Ont.

On February 21st a strike of 15 *boilermakers* took place at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, which lasted for three days and a quarter, work being resumed on Monday, February 26th. The following account of this dispute was furnished to the department by the company:

"There were two boilermakers riveting the back ends of a furnace and a pneumatic hammer man riveting the front end of the furnace, and the boilermakers objected to the rivets being driven in the front end of the furnace by the pneumatic hammer man, claiming this work had always been done by the boilermakers, and the two boilermakers, without waiting to discuss the matter with the superintendent, left the works, and fifteen boilermakers followed them. They remained out for three days and a quarter, and returned to the works on the superintendent promising them that the previous arrangement with boilermakers would be carried out.

"In explanation, an arrangement had been made with our men about a year previous that this class of work would be done by the boilermakers, which is the arrangement referred to; and further, this work can be done so much better by pneumatic hammer that the assistant foreman did not consider they were violating any previous arrangement with the men by having this work done by pneumatic hammer men, but the boilermakers took exception to this and without waiting for further discussion went out, an dafter explanation made by the superintendent they returned to work, and everything is now satisfactory.

"The boilermakers are now satisfied to let the pneumatic hammer men drive rivets in the places which were the cause of the trouble."

Strike of Telephone Operators and Electrical Workers at Vancouver, B.C.

On the evening of February 22nd the *telephone operators* of the British Columbia Telephone Company declared a strike on account of the refusal of the company to agree to employ only members of the Telephone Operators' Union, an auxiliary branch of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. On the following morning they were joined by all the members of the Elec-

trical Workers' Union in the company's employ. There were in all approximately 54 strikers, of whom 34 were female operators and the rest were members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In a statement furnished to the Press it was declared by the company that on January 22nd an agreement was made with the men in which the company promised, among other things, to give preference in employment to members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A thirty days' notice was to be given by either side prior to a rupture of the agreement. No agreement had been entered into with the female operators, because no desire for one was expressed by them. On January 9th thirty-one out of thirty-seven operators signed a declaration that they did not wish to belong to the union, but since then many had joined it, and these had asked that only members of the union be employed . The company refused to grant this demand, as it would entail the dismissal of the other operators.

On the other hand, it was alleged by the operators that the officers of their union had been discriminated against, and an attempt had been made by the management of the company to induce them to disband. It was on this account that the operators asked for the recognition of their auxiliary, in the form in which the men's union was recognized.

The men claimed that they had not violated their agreement by going out before giving a thirty days' notice, as alleged by the company, as that notice was only required if either party wished some changes made in the agreement.

Both sides expressed their willingness to refer the matters in dispute to the vice-president of the International Union of Electrical Workers. who was in control of the union's interests on the Pacific Coast. Pending his arrival no negotiations were carried on between the strikers and the company.

On the day following the declaration of the strike the company had 21 operators at work, and the telephone service continued uninterrupted.

Strike of Cotton Workers at Cornwall, Ont.

On February 12th a strike of *beamers* employed by the Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills took place at Cornwall, Ont., in which 14 employees were directly involved. All the other employees of the mill, numbering about 550, were indirectly effected. The dispute arose because the beamers complained about some broken warp, and the allowance which the company proposed to make for it was not satisfactory to them. The dispute was settled on February 17th, when a satisfactory arrangement was made and work was resumed. On Monday, February 19th, according to a statement received from the strikers a schedule of wages was agreed upon, and if through bad warp the earnings of the beamers were reduced below the scale the company agreed to bring them up to that amount. The schedule was to date back to Jan. 22, which was about the time when the defective warp was first received.

Strike of Cap Makers at Toronto, Ont.

On February 13th a strike of *cap makers* employed by the Cooper Cap Company took place at Toronto, Ont. It was stated by the Cap Makers' Union that the dispute was due to the refusal of the firm to grant an increase in piece-work prices, which had been promised, and to make their establishment a "union shop." All the employees except two female operators were members of the union. Work was resumed on February 28th under the conditions prevailing before the strike, the firm agreeing that no discrimination would be made against either union or non-union employees, and that the latter would not be prevented from joining the union if they wished to do so.

On February 15th 35 *cloakmakers* employed by the Robert Simpson Co. at Toronto went out, owing to the refusal of the firm to discharge a man who was accused of cutting the piece-work prices. After being out for a few days the strikers intimated to the management that they had been misinformed and desired to resume their former places. The company agreed to take them back, and work was resumed February 21,

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of February, and which have been reported to the department.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. No. 62.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause of Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of Termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly	Indirectly	Males	Females	Males	Females			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining											
Coal Miners	Cumberland, B. C.	Demand for an increased in wages of 25 cents per day	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Feb. 1	Work resumed, no change in wages
Building Trades—											
Marble and Granite cutters.	Toronto, Ont	Against discharge of employee for refusing to sign individual agreement	1	.....	12	.....	4	.....	Jan. 26	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but Co. claims not to be affected.
Carpenters	Welland Ont	Against employment of non-union men and change in rate of wages	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 31	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but Co. clains not to be greatly affected.
Printing and Allied Trades—											
Printers	St. John, N. B.	Demand for 8 hrs. working day	4	.....	10	.....	8	2	Dec. 16	.....	No settlement reported but Co. had 3 females and 6 apprentices at work.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—											
Cigarmakers	London, Ont	Against discharge of employee	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 30	Feb. 9	Work resumed employee not re-instated.
Transport											
Railway Stores Clerks	Winnipeg & Brandon Man	Demanded that clerks in Audit Office which was being closed be transfered in a body	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Feb. 12	Co. agreed to find other positions for staff of Audit Office.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Metal Trades—												
Boilermakers	Toronto, O.	Against employment of a pneumatic hammer man on certain class of work contrary to agreement	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	Jan ~~Feb.~~	31	Feb.	26	Co. promised to carry out previous agreement.
Telephone operators and electrical workers	Vancouver & New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for employment of union labour only	1	.....	20	34	.....	.....	"	22	.....		No settlement reported, but telephone service was not interrupted.
Textile Trades—													
Cotton factory hands	Cornwall, O.	Against allowance made by Co. for broken warp	1	.....	14	.....	550	.....	"	12	Feb.	19	New arrangement made and work resumed.
Clothing Trades—													
Garment workers	Montreal, Q.	Against discharge of employee and for recognition of union	1	.....	155	10	.....	.....	"	13	"	26	Work resumed, no change.
Cloak makers	Toronto, O.	Against retention of an employee alleged to have cut piecework prices	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	"	15	"	21	Work resumed, employee not discharged.
Hatters and cap makers	Toronto, O.	For higher wages and employment of union labour only	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	"	13	"	28	Work resumed, no change in conditions.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, ther business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned ; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBUARY, 1906.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspectors of the province of Ontario, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 190 work people in Canada during the month of February, 1906, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 40 were fatal and 150 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, accidents to 29 workmen were reported which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before February. Of this number 3 were fatal. Including these, the number of fatal accidents reported in February were 17 less than in the preceding month and 19 less than in the month of February, 1905. The number of non-fatal accidents was 12 less than in January, 1906, but 27 in excess of February, 1905.

The following is the record for the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured	Total.
Agriculture	3	6	9
Lumbering	7	16	23
Mining	3	13	16
Building trades	4	5	9
Metal trades	3	39	42
Woodworking	—	7	7
Printing and allied trades	—	1	1
Clothing	—	1	1
Textile trades	1	1	2
Leather trades	—	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation	3	4	7
Railway service	5	14	19
Navigation	—	3	3
General transport	4	11	15
Civic employees	—	5	5
Miscellaneous	1	12	13
Unskilled labour	6	10	16
Total	40	150	190

Of the 156 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 19 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 29 between 21 and 45, and 3 over 45; 105 were over 21 years of age, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

There were no disasters during the month of February involving the loss of more than one life.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 3 fatal accidents in this industry reported to have occurred during February, 5 less than in the preceding month and 1 less than in February, 1905. One farmer was frozen to death near Saskatoon, Sask., a load of firewood overturned on another and killed him, and a third was killed by being struck by an engine. The serious accidents numbered 6, one due to being trampled upon by a broncho, 2 to being thrown from their vehicles, 1 to a log falling on his arm, and 2 to contact with machinery.

Lumbering.—Seven fatalities occurred in this branch, as compared with 3 last month and 4 in February of last year. A shantyman at Chilliwack, B.C., and one at Blind River, Ont., were killed by trees falling on them. A shantyman at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was killed by being struck in the abdomen by a log which rolled on to him; 2 saw-mill hands were crushed to death by machinery, 1 was killed by a piece of scantling projected from a rapidly revolving saw, and a shantyman was frozen to death near New Liskeard, Ont. There were 16 minor casualties, 5 of which were due to contact with machinery, 5 to being struck by axes, 3 to being crushed between logs, 1 to a fall, 1 to being run over by a train and 1 to being struck by wood flying from a saw.

Mining.—The record for this industry was 3 fatalities, compared with 4 in January, 1906, and 5 in the corresponding month last year. Of these 2 were caused by snow slides in British Columbia and 1 to a fall of coal. Of the 13 serious accidents 11 were caused by falling rock, coal, etc., 1 by a fall into a pit and 1 by an explosion of dynamite.

Building Trades.—There were 4 fatalities in this group, compared with one in the preceding month and 2 in February, 1906. Two of these fatalities were due to the victims being scalded by escaping steam, 1 to being burnt in the burning at Moncton, N.B., of the Intercolonial Railway shops, etc., and 1 being killed by an elevator weight falling on his head. Of the 5 non-fatal accidents 2 were due to falls from scaffolds, 1 to the fall of a wall, 1 to being kicked by a horse and one to being struck by a large timber in consequence of the breaking of a tackle.

Metal Trades.—In this group there were 3 lives lost and 39 workmen seriously injured, being 2 less compared with last month and 1 less than in February of last year. The clothing of a machinist at Collingwood, Ont., became entangled with some shafting and he was whirled to death. An iron plate fell on a machinist at Winnipeg, Man., fatally injuring him and an agricultural implement worker at Smith's Falls, Ont., was found dead, with his head badly injured, beside a 'rumbler frame.' Of the 39 minor accidents, 20 were due to contact with machinery, 8 to being struck by falling material, 6 to falls of the victims, 4 to splashing of molten metal, and one was received while shoeing a horse.

Woodworking Trades.—There were no fatalities among these trades in February, a similar record to the preceding month and also to the corresponding month of 1905. Of the 7 workmen injured 5 were caused by contact with machinery and 2 to falls.

Printing and Allied Trades.—There was only 1 minor accident in this class during February, compared with 2 in January last and 3 in February, 1905.

Clothing Trades.—One was seriously injured in this branch, as compared with 2 in the preceding month and 3 in the corresponding month of last year.

Textile Trades.—In this group there was a fatality in February, as compared with 2 in the preceding month and none in February of last year. A woolen mill employee at Galt, Ont., had his neck broken in an elevator accident. There was also 1 minor casualty.

Leather Trades.—In these trades 2 non-fatal accidents occurred in February. There was 1 fatality and 1 other accident in January last and no accidents in February a year ago.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—The record in this group for February was 3 fatal and 4 non-fatal accidents, as compared with no fatalities the month before and none in February, 1905. An assistant miller at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, got caught in some belting and was killed. an ice-cutter at Sayabec, Que., fell through a hole in the ice and was drowned, and an ice cutter at Montreal, Que., fell down an elevator shaft and was killed. Three of the 4 minor accidents were due to contact with machinery and 1 to a driver of a bread van being thrown from his vehicle in a collision with another van.

Railway Service.—Railway employees to the number of 5 lost their lives through accident in February, 1906, and 14 were more or less injured. In January last there were 20 fatalities and 27 were more or less injured and in February, 1905, the record was 28 killed and 46 wounded. Three of the deaths were caused by the victims being run over by trains, 1 to a boiler explosion and 1 to an explosion of dynamite. Four of the minor accidents were caused by falls, 2 by derailment of engines, 2 by injuries received while coupling cars, 2 by being struck by engines and 2 by being struck by objects along the line while on their trains.

Navigation.—There were no fatalities and only 3 minor accidents in this group in February, 1906, as compared with 7 deaths and 1 serious accident in the former month, and 1 death and 2 injured in February, 1905. The 3 minor accidents were due to being struck by falling material.

General Transport.—Four workers in this class were accidentally killed and 11 wounded in February last. In the previous month there was 1 killed and 1 injured; in February a year ago the record was only 2 minor injuries. Three of the fatalities were due to collisions and 1 to victim falling from his loaded vehicle and the wheel passing over him. Of the 11 minor accidents 8 were caused by the victims being thrown from their vehicles, in runaways or collisions, 2 by being kicked by horses and 1 by a fall of material.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Yarmouth Tp., Ont	Feb.	1	1	Nose broken, head cut etc.	Trampled upon by a broncho
"	Saskatoon, Sask	"	8	1		Frozen to death.
"	Fingal, Ont	"	14	1	Badly cut and bruised	Team ran away, thrown under horses
"	Ste. Henedine, Que	"	8	1	Loss of hand	Contact with circular saw. [feet.
"	Trois Pistoles, Que	"	15	1		Load of fire wood fell on him.
"	Cookshire, Que	"	18	1	Body bruised	Thrown from wagon.
"	Opps Tp., Ont	"	18	1	Knee badly cut	By glancing of axe.
"	Springhill, Que	"	23	1		Struck by an engine.
Farm hand	Denfield, Ont	"	3	1	Loss of arm	While loading car, hurt arm, had to be amputated.
Lumbering—						
Lath mill hand	St. Stephen, N. B.	"	22	1	Head badly crushed	Struck with burst pulley.
Chopper	Greenwick, N. B.	"	9	1	Head gashed	Axe slipped.
"	Young's Point, Ont.	"	20	1	Knee badly cut	By glancing of axe.
Shantyman	Chillwach, B. C	"	1	1		Tree fell on him.
"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	"	1	1		Struck in abdomen by rolling log.
"	McLaren's Bay, Ont.	"	6	1	Left leg broken	Log rolled on him.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	12	1	Frozen feet	
"	"			1	Foot severely injured	Struck by axe.
"	Blind River, Ont	"	14	1		Tree fell on him.
"	Sutton, Que	"	7	1	Arm cut off	Fell under moving team.
"	Trenholmville, Que	"	7	1	Fingers crushed	While chopping wood.
"	Eau Claire, Ont	"	19	1	Loss of left leg	Caught between 2 logs.
"	New Liskeard, Ont	"	20	1		Frozen to death.
Saw mill employee	Cherry River, Que	"	5	1	Loss of arm	Caught in planer.
"	Thorold, Ont	"	18	1	Eye cut	Contact with machinery.
"	Merriton, Ont	"	19	1	Leg broken	Fell from platform.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	"	15	1		Caught in between cog wheels.
"	Ridgeway, Ont	"	14	1	Fingers crushed	Log rolled on them.
Saw mill owner	St. Camille, Que	"	9	1		Struck by wood projected from saw.
"	Clarenceville, Que	"	14	1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with saw.
"	Peterboro, Ont	"	1	1	Head badly hurt	Struck by wood from saw.
"	Blissville, N. B.	"	2	1	Hand mutilated	Contact with circular saw.
"	Hopewell Cape, N. B.	"	16	1		Crushed in machinery.
Mining—						
Mine foreman	Joggins Mines, N. B.	"	13	1		Fall of coal.
[illegible]	Sydney, N. S.	"	16	1	Leg broken	Caught in coil of rope.

	..... Colliery Co. B. C.	"	3		1	Ribs broken	By fall of piece of top coal.
Miner (Mucker)	St. EugeneMng.Co.B.C.	"	16		1	Head cut and back hurt	" " "
Miner (Timberman)	CentreStar MngCo.B.C.	"	20		1	Bones in right foot broken	Log fell on it.
"	Well. Colliery B. C.	"	16		1	Leg broken	Piece of coal fell on it.
" (Mucker)	St.Eugene Mng.Co.B.C.	"	26		1	Head cut and back hurt	By fall of rock from wall.
"	" "	"	18		1	Severely bruised	By fall of rock.
"	Cumberland, B. C	"	3		1	Four ribs broken, etc	By fall of coal.
"	Nanaimo, B. C	"	7		1	Leg broken, etc	By fall of rock.
"	Extension, Que.	"	17		1	Leg broken	By fall of rock.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	"	16		1	Internal injuries	Fell into 50 ft. pit.
"	Near Cody, B. C.	"	18				Caught in snow slides.
"	Near Bear Lake, B. C.	"	18	1			" "
Quarryman	Newport, Que	"	15		1	Loss of leg	Run over by load of stone.
Quarry foreman	Hawk Lake, Ont.	"	4		1	Loss of 4 fingers on left hand	By explosion of dynamite.
Building Trades—							
Builders' labourer	Quebec, Que	Feb.	21		1	Internal injuries	Part of collapsing wall fell on him.
Bricklayer	Peterboro, Ont.	"	1		1	Severely bruised	By fall of scaffold 15 feet.
"	"	"	17		1	Severe internal injuries	" " 25 feet.
Plumber	Toronto, Ont.	"	9	1			Fatally scalded by bursting steampipe.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	1		1	Leg broken	Kicked by horse.
Steamfitter	Toronto, Ont.	"	6	1			Scalded by escaping steam, died Feb. 8.
Painter	Moncton, N.B.	"	24	1			Burned to death in I.C.R. shop fire.
Carpenter	Nanaimo, B.C	"	2		1	Thigh brok'n and con. brain	Tackle broke, large timber fell on him.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	28	1			Head struck by elevator weight.
Metal Trades—							
Machinist	Collingwood, Ont	"	13	1			Clothing caught in shafting.
"	Winnipeg, Man	"	21	1			Iron plate fell on him.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	28		1	Finger lacerated	Caught in machinery.
"	"	"	21		1	Back bruised	Fell from engine.
"	"	"	22		1	Bad cut near eye	Emery wheel broke.
"	"	"	17		1	Large toe broken	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Smiths Falls, Ont	"	16		1	Ankle broken	Struck by a piece of shafting.
"	Peterboro, Ont	"	17		1	Hand crushed	Struck with sledge hammer.
"	Thetford Mines, Que	"	16		1	Hand crushed	Caught in a planer.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	9		1	Left foot and ankle scalded	In soda water tank.
Ironworker	Hamilton, Ont	"	9		1	Leg badly burned	Bar of red hot iron fell on it.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	"	22		1	Arm badly gashed	Contact with steam planer.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	"	20		1	Foot crushed	Block of iron fell on it.
"	Berlin, Ont	"	26		1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	8		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in machinery.
Filer	Moncton, N.B.	"	15		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with an edger.
Moulder	Peterboro, Ont.	"	7		1	Internal injuries	Fell 15 feet from scaffold.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	23		1	Foot burned	By splashing of molten metal.
"	Chatham, Ont	"	20		1	Foot badly burnt	By splashing of molten metal.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont	Feb. 10		1	Foot crushed	Casting fell on it.
"	"	" 3		1	Hand burned	By splashing of moulten metal.
"	"	" 10		1	Thigh badly burned	Hot iron fell on it.
"	"	" 15		1	Legs and hands badly burned	Fell on hot iron.
"	"	" 10		1	Leg bruised	Plate of iron fell on it.
Blacksmith	Waterloo, Que	" 9		1	Hand lacerated	While shoeing a horse.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 9		1	Finger crushed	Crushed under steam hammer.
" helper	"	" 16		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught under steam hammer.
" "	"	" 23		1	Hand crushed	Caught under drop hammer.
Electrical worker	Hamilton, Ont	" 23		1	Ankle bone broken	Fell while fixing trolley wire.
Lineman	"	" 23		1	Leg broken	Fell from timber wagon.
Sheet metal worker	Toronto, Ont	" 19		1	Hand crushed	Caught in stamping press.
Buffer and polisher	Brantford, Ont	" 22		1	Foot and leg scalded	Fell into vat of hot water.
Stationary engineer	Ridgeway, Ont	" 16		1	Hand badly cut	By breaking of water glass.
Agricul. imp. worker	Sarnia, Ont	" 14		1	Loss of finger	Contact with rip saw.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	" 27		1	Foot crushed	Cross shaft fell on it.
" "	"	" 10		1	Left thumb burnt	Caught in "knotter."
" "	"	" 10		1	Finger badly jammed	Caught in machine.
" "	"	" 10		1	Face badly injured	In "knotter" department.
" "	"	" 7		1	Finger badly crushed	Caught in machine.
" "	Brantford, Ont	" 1		1	Toe badly crushed	Contact with mower frame.
" "	Toronto, Ont	" 9		1	Right eye injured	Struck by steel splinter.
" "	Smiths Falls, Ont	" 7	1			Found dead with head injured beside rumbler frame.
Woodworking Trades—						
Woodworker	Louiseville, Que	" 24		1	Hands and face badly scald'd	By bursting of steam pipe.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 21		1	Hand crushed	Contact with machinery.
Wagon maker	Chatham, Ont	" 21		1	Internal injuries	Fell down elevator shaft.
"	Norwood, Ont	" 22		1	Hand pierced through	Revolving auger went through hand.
"	London, Ont	" 3		1	Loss of end of finger	Contact with planer.
Planing mill foreman	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 20		1	Back injured	Fell from lumber pile.
Cabinet maker	Peterboro, Ont	" 20		1	Hips badly injured	By flying plank from saw.
Printing—						
Pressman	Toronto, Ont	" 22		1	Fingers crushed, amputated	Contact with press.

Rubber worker	Port Dalhousie, Ont	Feb.	9		1	Finger badly cut	Caught in machinery.
Textile Trades—							
Cordage fact. worker	Ste. Cunegonde, Que	"	1		1	Loss of arm	Caught in roller of frame.
Woolen mill employee	Galt, Ont	"	17	1			Neck broken in elevator accident.
Leather Trades—							
Belt factory hand	Montreal, Que	"	17		1	Deep gash on neck	Caught in belting.
Trunk maker	Toronto, Ont	"	22		1	Finger crushed	Caught under stamper.
Food and tobacco prepar'n—							
Assistant miller	Prince Albert, Sask	"	15	1			Caught in belting.
Ice cutter	Sayabee, Que	"	26	1			Drowned, fell through hole in ice.
Ice cutter	Montreal, Que	"	27	1			Fell down elevator shaft.
Packing factory hand	Ingersoll, Ont	"	24		1	Shoulders and arms scalded	While cleaning a boiler steam turned on.
Miller	Peterboro, Ont	"	14		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught between heavy door.
Abattoir employee	Toronto, Ont	"	16		1	Loss of arm	Caught in machinery.
Bread driver	Montreal, Que	"	26		1	Head hurt	Thrown from bread van in collision.
Railway Service—							
Engineer	Montreal, Que	"	3		1	Badly injured	Explosion of engine.
Brakeman	St. Thomas, Ont	"	1		1	Internal injuries	Struck by yard engine.
"	Lunenburg, N. S	"	16		1	Arm broken	While coupling cars.
"	Windsor, Ont	"	23	1			Run over by train.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	21	1			Run over by train.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	21		1	Bad scalp wound	Struck bridge, thrown from car.
"	Huntry, Ont	"	21	1			Train broke in two run over by second section.
	Peterboro, Ont	"	9		1	Thigh and face injured	Fell from car.
"	West St. John, N. B	"	10		1	Dislocated left arm	While coupling cars.
"	" " "	"	25		1	Loss of left leg	Run over by train.
Yardman	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	7		1	Bad scalp wound and shock	Fell from car.
Fireman	Montreal, Que	"	3	1			Explosion of engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	7		1	Ankle crushed	Run off of cattle train.
"	Cayuga, Ont	"	19		1	Head badly hurt	Struck by stand pipe on moving train.
"	London, Ont	"	4		1	Scalded	Derailment of engine.
"	Georgetown, Ont	"	7		1	Back injured	Fell off tender of engine.
Section foreman	Waterford, Ont	"	16		1	Foot sprained	By jumping from car.
Construction hands	Finmash, Ont	"	21		1	Both hands blown off, probably fatal injuries	Explosion of dynamite. Explosion of dynamite.
" "	Ostersand, Ont	"	8	1			
Navigation—							
Ship labourer	West St. John, N. B	"	7		1	Head injured	Struck by sling of deals.
"	" " "	"	7		1	Hand crushed	" " "
"	" " "	"	24		1	Foot smashed	Piece of iron fell on it.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Killed	Injured	Nature of Injury	Remarks
General Transport—						
Teamster	Kenora, Ont	Feb. 4	1			Fell, wheel loaded vehicle ran over him.
"	Oakwood, Ont	" 17	1			His vehicle struck by train.
"	Montreal, Que	" 22		1	Internal injuries	Fell from his vehicle.
"	St. John, N. B	" 1		1	Leg broken	Pile of rocks fell on it.
"	Toronto Junc., Ont	" 26		1	Leg badly gashed	Runaway accident.
"	Mariposa, Ont	" 16	1			Struck by railway train.
Carter	Quebec, Que	" 27		1	Leg broken	Kicked by horse.
"	Peterborough, Ont	" 20		1	Internal injuries	Vehicle collided with street car.
Expressman	" "	" 1		1	Leg badly hurt	Thrown out of vehicle.
Conductor	Thorold, Ont	" 16		1	Severely bruised	Collision of trolley cars.
Motorman	" "	" 16	1			Head-on collision with electric car.
"	Des Chênes	" 16		1	Severely injured about head and body	In head-on collision with freight car.
Driver	Hamilton, Ont	" 1		1	Leg badly injured	Kicked by horse.
"	" "	" 24		1	Rib broken	In runaway, thrown from vehicle.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 5		1	Internal injuries and bruises	His vehicle collided with street car.
Civic Employees—						
Firemen	Montreal, Que	" 9		2	Bad head and body wounds	Salvage wagon upset, thrown to pavement.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 27		1	Toe broken	Iron block fell on it at fire.
"	Montreal, Que	" 28		1	Bad scalp wound	Reel upset on way to fire.
"	"	" 28		1	Leg broken	" " "
Miscellaneous—						
Member survey party	Ottawa, Ont	" 1		1	Loss of both feet	Were frozen, had to be amputated.
Acetylene gas machine tender	Springfield, Ont	" 28		1	Face and hands burned	Explosion of acetylene gas.
Grain merchant	Port Hope, Ont	" 20	1			Fell into bin and suffocated by wheat.
Oil peddler	Toronto, Ont	" 26		1	Head crushed	Thrown from vehicle, barrel of oil rolled over him.
Livery hand	Sherbrook, Que	" 22		1	Head and face badly cut	Trampled on by horse.
Brickmaker	Billings' Bridge, Ont	"		1	Internal injuries	Fell 25 feet from ladder.
Engraver on glass	Winnipeg, Man	" 8		1	Probably loss of right hand	Through inadvertence plunged hand into bath of hydrofluoric acid.
Hostler	Richmond, Que	" 9		1	Back injured	Kicked by horse.
Plaster Co. employee	Toronto, Ont	" 13		1	Concussion of brain	Fell 15 feet, alighting on head.
Paymaster	Montreal, Que	" 19		1	Probably fatal injuries	While returning from paying men, his vehicle struck by an engine.
Papermaker	Merritton, Ont	" 2		1	Arm badly wrenched	Caught in a pulley.
"		" 12		1	Hand crushed and bruised	Caught in machine.

Unskilled Labourer	Keewatin, Ont.	Feb.	5	1			Derrick fell on him.
"	Fort Frances, Ont.	"	19		3	Internal injuries	Platform gave way, fell 20 feet.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	17	1			Cave-in of sand in pit.
"	Camber, Ont.	"	20	1			Struck by engine.
"	Wainfleet Tp., Ont.	"	2		1	Arm taken off	Caught in gas-well drilling machine.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	10		1	Foot crushed	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Black Lake, Que.	"	29	1			Drowned, broke through ice.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	"	26		1	Skull fractured	Fell down asbestos pit.
"	"	"	27		1	Leg broken	Rock fell on him.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	17	1			By cave-in of sand pit.
"	"	"	8	1			By cave-in of earth.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	13		1	Foot badly crushed	Heavy iron fell on it.
"	Clarenceville, Que.	"	15		1	Face injured	Struck by piece of flying wood.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	28		1	Leg broken	By cave-in of gravel.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN FEBRUARY.

Miner	Copper Cliff, Ont.	Jan.	30	1			Struck on head by ore falling from wall.
Mucker	Cen. Star Min. Co., B.C.	"	23		1	Eye hurt	Explosion of small piece of dynamite.
Mucker	" "	"	6		1	Nose injured	By toppling off lumber.
Miner (blacksmith)	" "	"	9		1	Eye hurt	By splinter of steel striking it.
Farmer	Near Fort Erie, Ont.	"	26		1	Scalp and face wounds	Kicked by horse.
Woodworker	Elora, Ont.	"	24		1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in shaper.
Sawmill hand	Saintula, B.C.	"	27	1			Cut in two by circular saw.
"	Granby, Que.	"	29		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with circular saw.
"	South Pelham, Ont.	"	31		1	Knee cut open	Struck knee against saw.
Mason	Quebec, Que.	"	30		1	Right leg broken	Fell from scaffold.
Electrician	Copper Cliff, Ont.	"	12	1			Electrocuted.
Switchman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	27		1	Head and back cut	Fell off car.
Brakeman	"	"	31		1	Internal injuries	Struck by engine.
Wiper in roundhouse	London, Ont.	"	30		1	Foot badly crushed	Fire brick fell on it.
Drayman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	30		1	Leg injured	While loading freight.
Cotton-mill hand	Cornwall, Ont.	"	27		1	Loss of finger	Caught in waste picking machine.
"	"	"	18		1	Loss of thumb	By blow from "beater."
Machinist	Brockville, Ont.	"	31		1	Finger badly lacerated	Contact with emery wheel.
Agricul. imp. worker	Hamilton, Ont.	"	15		1	Left eye-ball cut	In erecting department.
" "	"	"	18		1	Left foot burned	By splashing with molten metal.
" "	"	"	17		1	Left thumb cut off	Contact with binder knife.
" "	"	"	17		1	Third left finger crushed	Caught in cultivator machine.
" "	"	"	22		1	Left foot burned	By hot iron.
" "	"	"	19		1	Hand badly gashed	Contact with knives.
" "	"	"	25		1	Left hand badly cut	Contact with grinder.
" "	"	"	24		1	Finger broken	While adjusting a belt.
Cement-mill worker	Marlbank, Ont.	"	24		1	Arm badly bruised	Fell against gear.
Labourer	Cen. Star Min. Co., B.C.	"	5		1	Knee crushed	By pile of lumber falling over.
"	Welling'n Colliery, B.C.	"	31		1	Leg broken	By fall of top coal.

Civic Employees.—Five civic employees were more or less injured. There were no fatalities in the preceding month, but there were 8 injuries. In February, 1905, a fireman was killed and 7 others wounded. Four of the five accidents mentioned above were due to the upsetting of reels, etc., on way to fires and 1 to an iron block falling on the victim at a fire.

Miscellaneous.—There was 1 death and 12 more or less serious injuries in this group as compared with 3 fatalities and 17 seriously injured in the preceding month (and 5 killed and 6 injured in February, 1905. A grain merchant at Port Hope, Ont., fell into a wheat bin and was suffocated. Of the minor accidents 4 were due to falls, 2 to injuries received from live stock, 3 to contact with machinery, 1 to being frozen, 1 to an explosion of acetylene gas and 1 to being struck by a train.

Unskilled Labour.—There were 6 fatal and 10 serious accidents during February, 1906. In January there were 5 deaths and 9 serious accidents; in February, 1905, there were 2 killed and 6 injured. Of the fatalities for February, 1906, 3 were caused by the caving in of earth or sand, 1 by drowning, 1 by being struck by an engine and 1 by a derrick falling on the victim. Of the 10 serious accidents 4 were due to falls, 2 to contact with machinery, 2 to falling material, 1 to a cave-in of earth and 1 to being struck by flying debris.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

A NUMBER of vessels landed immigrants at Halifax, N S., during February, and their distribution afforded considerable employment to railway and other officials, the movement having begun at an unusually early date. Up to March 1 it was estimated that in the neighbourhood of 8,000 immigrnats had passed through Montreal, of which a portion were distributed in Ontario and the balance sent through, for the most part, to Western Canada.

From the beginning of the fiscal year up to Feb. 1 the total arrivals were somewhat under those of the corresponding period of 1904-05, though the number entering from the United States showed an increase. The outlook for the coming season, however was that the number of arrivals would exceed all previous records, the number of inquiries received from intending immigrants from the United States, especially from the New England States, being larger than in any previous year.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:

Immigration through ocean ports during January, 1906, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JANUARY, 1906.

	Male.	Female	Children under 10.	Total.
Immigrants	1,206	459	436	2,101
Returned Canadians	218	52	28	298
Tourists	27	8	2	37
	1,451	519	466	2,436

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, for the first seven months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1905, AND JANUARY, 1906.

	Male.	Female	Children under 10.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
October	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
November	1,692	1,061	793	3,546
December	1,495	665	552	2,712
January	1,206	459	436	2,101
	18,380	9,810	9,168	37,358

During the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1904-05 a total of 39,685 arrivals was reported, making a decrease for the present fiscal year of 2,327.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec Que., Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., during January, 1906, as compared with January, 1905, is as follows—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JANUARY, 1905-06.

	British		Continental		Total.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
Halifax.	733	484	440	493	1,173	977
St. John	316	526	651	356	867	882
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l.	8	40	426	148	434	188
Vanc'r	.....	12	.....	35	.....	47
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Totals:	1,057	1,062	1.517	1,039	2,574	2,101

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES JULY, 1905, TO JANUARY, 1906.

Through Montreal	644
Through Winnipeg and outports	15,513
Customs entries	4,109
Totals	20,266
Corresponding months of fiscal year 1904-05	19,290
Increase in fiscal year 1905-06	976

British Immigration Returns.

During the month ended January 31, 1906, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JANUARY, 1906.

Nationality.	1906.	1905.
English	1,287	1,894
Scotch	93	120
Irish	70	90
Total of British origin	1,450	2,104
Foreign	749	641
Nationality not disting'ed	5	4
Total	2,204	2,749

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING 1906.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in January, 1906, as compared with January, 1905:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING MONTH OF JANUARY, 1906, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1905.

Agency.	1906	1905	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	87	98	.....	11
Battleford	229	84	145	.....
Brandon	10	19	.....	9
Calgary	132	100	32	.....
Dauphin	24	30	.....	6
Edmonton	265	154	111	1
Kamloops	6	7	.....	
Lethbridge	116	168	.....	52
Minnedosa	24	11	13	.....
New Westm'r	4	5	.....	1
Prince Albert	59	106	.....	47
Regina	512	299	213	.....
Red Deer	152	97	55	.....
Winnipeg	49	46	3	.....
Yorkton	234	183	51	.....
Total	1,903	1,407	623	127

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in January, 1906, as compared with January, 1905, of 496. A statement of the homestead entries made during the first seven months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last, fiscal year is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1904-05 AND JANUARY, 1905-06.

Month.	1905	1904	Increase.
July	3,751	3,011	740
August	2,406	2,360	680
September	2,406	2,015	391
October	2,771	2,015	756
November	3,468	2,642	826
December	2,335	1,902	433
	1906	1905	
January	1,903	1,407	496
Total	19,674	15,352	4,322

Land Sales of Companies.

The following are statements of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Western Canada during December, 1905, and January, 1903, as compared with December, 1904, and January, 1905:

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY DURING DECEMBER, 1904-05.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increase or decrease.	
	1905	1904	1905 $	1904 $	1905 $	1904 $	Acres.	Price. $
Manitoba	3,004.50	1,239.60	15,981.67	8,930.40	5.32	7.20	In. 1,764.90	In. 7,051.27
Assiniboia	.....	11,806.07	.....	56,874.18	.....	4.82	D. 11,806.07	D. 56,874.18
Saskatchewan	30,978.90	2,268.96	166,403.84	11,675.00	5.37	5.10	In. 28,709.94	I. 154,728.84
Alberta	19,354.80	19,114.85	104,829.61	73,795.38	5.42	3.86	In. 239.95	In. 31,034.23
Total	53,338.20	34,429.48	287,215.12	151,274.96	5.38	4.39	18,908.72	135,940.16

Vancouver sales were as follows: 1905, $54,646; 1904, $51,925; increase, $2,721.00.

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY DURING JANUARY, 1905-06.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Average price.		Increase or decrease.	
	1906	1905	1906 $ c.	1905 $ c.	1906 $ c.	1905 $ c.	Acres.	Price. $ c.
Manitoba	4,213.53	640.00	22,831.33	3,300.00	5.42	5.11	In. 3,573.53	In. 19,531.33
Assiniboia	.....	11,275.10	.....	51,197.33	.....	4.34	D. 11,275.10	D. 51,197.33
Saskatchewan	31,843.21	2,400.00	162,424.07	12,240.00	5.10	5.10	In. 29,443.21	I. 150,184.07
Alberta	13,312.64	22,265.31	92,500.35	83,813.17	6.95	3.76	De. 8,952.67	In. 8,687.18
Total	49,368.38	36,580.41	277,755.75	158,550.50	5.63	4.11	In. 12,788.97	I. 127,205.25

Vancouver sales were as follows: 1906, $40,462; 1905, $63,215; decrease $22,788.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory during January, 190 were as follows: —

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING JANUARY, 1906.

NATIONALITIES.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	317
" Quebec	39
" Nova Scotia	8
" New Brunswick	13
" Prince Edward I.	7
" Manitoba	55
" Saskatchewan 26, Alberta 12	38
" British Columbia	3
Persons who had previous entry	205
Canadians returned from toe United States	41
Americans	575
Newfoundlanders	1
English	221
Scotch	48
Irish	30
French	12
Belgians	10
Swiss	2
Italians	1
Roumanians	3
Greeks	
Syrians	
Germans	40
Austro-Hungarians	150
Hollanders	3
Danes (others than Icelanders)	2
Icelanders	15
Swedo-Norwegians	51
Russians (others than Mennonites and Doukhobors	7
Mennonites	4
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Australians	1
Trinidad	1
Total	1,903

Representing 4,968 souls

Of a total of 616 entries made in January by persons coming from the United States to Canada 190 were from Dakota, 125 from Minnesota, 38 from Iowa, 34 from Michigan 27 each from Illinois and Wisconsin and 25 from the State of Washington.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory during the calendar year 1905 were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING 1905.

NATIONALITIES.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	5,890
" Quebec	625
" Nova Scotia	296
" New Brunswick	214
" Prince Edward Is.	150
" Manitoba	1,483
" Northwest Territ.	597
" British Columbia	102
Persons who had previous entry	3,049
Canadians returned from the U. S.	592
Americans	9,629
Newfoundlanders	5
English	4,913
Scotch	1,366
Irish	447
French	335
Belgians	122
Swiss	48
Italians	9
Roumanians	39
Portuguese	
Syrians	29
Germans	825
Austro-Hungorians	1,948
Hollanders	48
Danes (other than Icelanders)	91
Icelanders	211
Swedo-Norwegians	792
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors	470
Mennonites	112
Doukhobors	198
Chinese	1
Persian	1
Japanese	4
Australians	12
New Zealanders	17
Jamaicans	1
South Africans	1
Total	34,645

Representing 68,805 souls in 1904.
" 85,986 " 1905.

It was stated by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer of *Quebec* that the sum of $140,500 had been spent on *colonization* by the province during the past year, being $250 in excess of the amount expended in 1903-04. Of this sum $130,000 was spent in the construction of colonization roads. The cost of inspection and explorations amounted to $10,242.28.

STATEMENT SHOWING HOMESTEADERS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING 1905.

STATES.	No. of Entrees
Alabama	4
Arizona	5
Arkansas	22
California	78
Carolina	12
Colorado	41
Connecticut	8
Dakota	2,956
Delaware	1
Florido	2
Georgia	2
Idaho	238
Illinois	369
Indiana	126
Indian Territory	41
Iowa	551
Kansas	176
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	1
Maine	22
Massachusetts	70
Michigan	483
Minnesota	2,276
Mississippi	
Missouri	117
Montana	320
Nebraska	219
Nevada	10
New Hamshire	8
New Jersey	10
New York	105
Ohio	214
Oklahoma	115
Oregon	177
Pennsylvania	64
Rhode Island	6
Tennessee	9
Texas	32
Utah	76
Vermont	27
Virginia	21
Washington	658
Wisconsin	476
Wyoming	38
Alaska	3
New Mexico	9
Maryland	2
Total	10,221

Lands Patented during January, 1906.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of January, 1906, is as follows:—

LAND PATENTS ISSUED DURING JANUARY, 1906.

NATURE OF GRANT.	January, 1906.	
	No. ef Patents	No. of Acres.
British Columbia Homesteads	6	960·00
British Columbia Sales	4	284·30
Coal Lands Sales	1	80·00
Commutation Grants	1	16·50
Homesteads	599	95,162·04
Hudson's Bay Co	11	24,105·90
Manitoba Act Grants	1	10·40
Military Bounty Grants		
Military Homesteads	1	319·00
Mining Lands Sales	1	140·00
Mineral Rights		
Nort-W. Half-breed Gr'ts	20	3,630·00
Parish Sales		
Quit Claim Spec. Grants	6	
Railways:—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry	1	161·00
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. (Under Rights)	1	
Canadian Northern Ry.	13	4,552·14
Can. Pac. Ry. Grants	88	171,957·30
Can. Pac. Ry. Grants (Souris Branch)		
Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds)	1	4·80
Man. and North-western Ry		
Man. Sth.-western Col. Ry	3	640·80
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Ed. & Steamboat Co	26	7,605·72
Sales	33	4,507·32
School Lands Sales	16	8,202·00
Special Grants	3	2·00
Yukon Territory Sales	22	998·16
Total	858	318,388·61

In January, 1905, the number of patents issued was 473, covering an area of 90,953.37 acres, thus showing an increase for January, 1906, of 385 in the number of patents issued and of 227,435.24 in the number of acres patented.

Notes.

It was stated that the movement of emigrants from *Scotland* to Canada during 1906 would be in excess of any previous year.

It was stated that in the neighborhood of 400,000 acres of land would be irrigated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the coming season. The reclaimed lands are sold at $15 per acre and upwards.

In accordance with the stipulation of the donor of a fund of $52,000 for the assisting of the *unemployed* in Great Britain, $47,500 of the amount will be expended in providing for the *emigration* to Canada of deserving workingmen and their families.

At the annual meeting of the *Western Canada Immigration Association* held at Winnipeg, Man., on February 14, delegates were present from many sections of Western Canada and the Western States. It was decided to continue the publicity work of the association, begun two years ago, for another two years, and to raise a fund of $60,000. It was stated that the number of immigrants coming into Canada from the Western United States during the present season would be greatly in excess of any previous year.

In connection with an immigration arrangement promoted by Lord Rothschild, 180 emigrants were forwarded from Great Britain to Canada in February. The party was very carefully selected, both from a moral and physical standpoint, and situations secured for all members upon their arrival. Each emigrant signed an agreement to repay in monthly instalments the amount advanced to him in order to make the journey, as well as any debts contracted prior to his departure from Great Britain. The basis on which operations are being conducted by the committee having the operations in charge is that a person provided with a complete outfit of clothes and a small sum of money can be emigrated at a cost of $50; that by carefully choosing the emigrant he will refund the greater portion of this money thus enabling others to be sent; and that work can be found for families in Canada prior to their arrival. It was stated that if the experiment succeeded it would be followed by the raising of a large sum to be administered by a central committee. The plan encouraged by Lord Rothschild involves the assisting of 200 families.

It was stated that the *Salvation Army* would bring in some 10,000 selected immigrants from Great Britain to Canada in 1906, for all of whom employment, principally on farms, will be previously found under the auspices of the Army. The S.S. "Kensington" has been chartered for three trips to be made during the months of March, April and May, and it was announced that a month in advance of the arrival of the "Kensington's" first trip sufficient applications had been received to afford all the new comers positions. Officers of the Canadian Immigration Department of the Army's organization will personally conduct the parties, and all inland transportation will be issued and other similar services performed by officers of the Army on boardship or at the port of landing. Among other arrangements entered into by the Army is one with the Independent Order of Foresters, which has purchased a large tract of land in Western Canada for colonization purposes, by which the Army will supply the Order with 500 families. The policy of the Army in all its arrangements is to secure the placing on the land of the urban population of Great Britain. In order to effect a proper distribution in Canada, bureaus of information with responsible officers in charge have been established in various Canadian centres, their duties being to communicate with settlers and farmers, and to disseminate information that may be useful or necessary in promoting settlement and assisting both employers and employed. A large staff involving heavy expense on the part of the Army is rendered necessary in the carrying out of these arrangements, but it was stated that no expense was being

spared in order to deal with the question of immigration in an effective manner.*

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of September there were issued 368 patents in Canada. Of these 21 related to agriculture, 2 to lumbering, including sawmilling, 7 to mining, 7 to railway construction and 26 to building. In the metal trades there were 43 patents issued, in the electrical industry 27, in the woodworking and furnishing industries 18, and in the printing trades 5. There were 7 inventions in the textile industry, 25 in the clothing and 17 in the trades relating to food and tobacco preparation. In the leather trades there were 5, in the railway service 12, and in other means of transport 25. There were also 57 inventions relating to miscellaneous industries.

Among the *agricultural* inventions, there were 2 baling presses, a threshing machine, a grain driller, a hay stacker, a chaffer, a weed turner, a device for feeding stock, a churn and a cream separator.

The two patents relating to *lumbering* comprised a lever for lifting lumber and a buck saw.

In the *mining* industry there were patented 5 drills, a coal cutting machine and an appartus for concentrating ores by treating them with oil.

The inventions of use in *railway construction* comprised 3 rail joints, a rail chair, a fog, a switch and a tie.

Among the inventions in the *building trades* there were patented 4 machines for making building blocks, 3 doors, a nail machine, an excavator and a bevel gauge. There was patented a roofing compound consisting of coal tar, asphalt, mica, soap stone, slacked lime and coarse salt.

Among the inventions relating to the *metal trades* there were 4 metallurgical processes, 2 nutlocks, a rolling mill, apparatus for rolling rails and for bending metal, 3 lubricators, 2 wrenches and machines for eaves-troughs, manufacturing castings and for wire fences. There was a metallurgical process for separating minerals, consisting in pulverizing the metal and mixing with it a quantity of water and a solution of bitumen. The mixture is then gently agitated and gas is blown into it to cause the bitumen solution and the mineral particles coated by it to float. The floating layer is then removed, washed and filtered.

Among the *electrical inventions* there were 2 relating to wireless telegraphy, 3 to telephony and 2 to lighting systems, as well as 2 lamps. There were also 3 controllers, 3 trolleys, 2 motors, a current arrester and a method of producing alternating currents.

The inventions in the *woodworking trades* comprised 11 articles of furniture, a method of making upholstery, a woodworking machine, a lather, an apparatus for dyeing wood, a carriage tire shrinker and a music perforating machine.

In the *printing trades* there were patented a press, a tabulating device for type setting machines, a type chase, a method of producing stereotype plates, and a method of colour photography.

The inventions in the *textile trades* comprised 3 spinning machines, a winding machine, a loom and 2 patents for the manufacture of cellulose thread.

The inventions in the *clothing industry* comprised 14 articles of wear, 4 sewing machines, two of which were for making button holes and one for shoes, a needle threader, a dyeing apparatus and a thread waxing device. There was patented a method of insulating gloves, consisting in impregnating them with a compound aqueous solution of iron sulphate, sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid.

Among the inventions relating to *food and tobacco* were patented a candy making machine, a grinding machine, a process of refining sugar, a milk powder, a machine for applying closures to bottles, and an apparatus for boiling brewers' wort.

*See report of Charlottetown, P.E.I., correspondent in present issue for statement relating to action of Prince Edward Island government in this connection.

In the *leather industries* there were a leather sewing machine, a compound for water-proofing leather, a trunk and harness.

The inventions relating to the *railway service* comprised 3 cars, a door for cars, 2 brakes, a lubricator, a brake shoe, a car fender, a coupler, a journal adjusting device and a means of receiving and loading ash dumps.

Among the inventions for other means of *transport* there were 4 sleighs, a motor vehicle, a dredge, a dumping wagon, a conveyor, ball bearings, an axle making machine and 5 patents for various parts of vehicles.

Among the *miscellaneous inventions* there were patented 22 business utilities, including an adding machine, a time checking device and pens. There were 3 inventions relating to the manufacture of glass, 3 to the manufacture of paper and 4 to the manufacture of gas. There were also a windmill, a papercutting machine, weighing scales and a machine for making linoleum. There was a patent for an inhaling compound for the benefit of firemen and others, adapted to neutralize the acids of smoke and to stimulate the respiratory and circulating systems of the body. The compound was composed of menthol, terrebene, alcohol and aquaammonia.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during 1906:

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Fruit Growers Association.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1905. Toronto, King's Printer, 1906. Pages 112.

IN the report o the Executive Committee of the Fruit Growers' Association for the season of 1904-5 it was stated that the year was one of fair crops and good prices with regard to fruits, although in some sections there was a shortage in the apple crop. The other fruits, the small fruits in particular, bore well and brought good returns. It was stated that the labour question was still a serious one to the fruit growers, on account of the exodus of men to the West and towards the towns and cities, which has left the farmers more dependent than ever on inexperienced men and female labour.

The committee which had been appointed on co-operation drew up a set of rules and regulations governing co-operative shipping association and procured certain changes in the Act relating to Cold Storage Companies.

A list of thirteen fruit growers' associations, scattered over the southern, western and northern parts of Ontario, was given. The membership of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was placed at 359.

The report contained a number of interesting addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the Association, which was held at Toronto in November, 1905. Among these were one on fruit markets in Great Britain, by Mr. W. T. Macoun, another on co-operation in fruit growing, by Mr. A. N. Bown; fruit growing in Algoma, by Mr. William Harris and a report on co-operative associations, by Mr A. E. Sherrington In the appendix to the report there is an article by Mr. J. B. Reynolds, on packing-houses and co-operation for fruit-growers The other appendices contain the by-laws of "Fruit Growers' Limited," the fruit prize list at the Horticultural Exhibition held at Toronto on November 13-18, 1905, the directors' reports for 1905 and the revised constitution and by-laws of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

Education in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1905, Part I with Statistics of 1904. Toronto, King's Printer, 1906. Pages 338.

The statistics contained in the report of the Minister of Education, 1905, show that in 1904 there were 5,758 schools, an increase of 24 over the previous year, and 396,814 pupils enrolled, a decrease of 6,347. There were 8,610 persons employed

as teachers in public schools, of whom 1,957 were men and 6,653 women. This was a decrease of 105 in the number of men and an increase of 155 women. The average salary of male teachers was $485, being an increase of $20, and the average salary of female teachers was $335, an increase of $11. There were also 419 Roman Catholic separate schools, 129 kindergartens and 11 night schools. There were 482 continuation classes compared with 419 in the previous collegiate school year. These were called into existence several years ago for the purpose of supplementing the public school course, the work done being practically the same as that carried on in high schools. There were 138 high schools, including 42 collegiate institutes, an increase of 3 over the previous year. The number of pupils in attendance was 27,709, an increase of 1,987. Altogether, the total attendance, including the primary and secondary schools, was 485,053 out of an estimated population of 2,215,854.

The institutes for the blind at Brantford and the deaf and dumb at Belleville were transferred to the Department of Education in 1905 and the reports of these two institutes are contained in this volume. At the institute for the blind at Brantford there were 122 pupils registered in 1904-5, and at the close of the year there were 107 pupils, of whom 47 were males and 60 females. Two male pupils graduating in piano-tuning, one female in music and two females in the literary class.

In the Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville there were 225 pupils, 107 boys and 118 girls. Instruction is given in printing, shoemaking, carpentering, barbering, baking, sewing, manual training and domestic science.

Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario.

Thirty-Eight Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 30th September, 1905, Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages 68.

During the year ending September 30th, 1905, there were 11,035 persons committed to gaols and lock-ups in Ontario, compared with 10,146 in 1904. With regard to the classes of crime, the greatest increase was in crimes against public order and peace, there having been 6,356 commitments for these offences in 1905 compared with 5,588 in the preceding year. These increases were due to the fact that the number of commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was 567 greater than in 1904, and there was an increase of 240 in the number committed for vagrancy. The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 91 less on September 30th, 1905, than on the same date of the previous year. With regard to the habits of life of the criminals 26.71 of those committed to gaols in 1905 were temperate, and 28.31 per cent in 1904. Less than 16 per cent of the prisoners committed to gaols in 1905 were illiterate.

A strong recommendation is made in the report for a better system for the treatment of inebriates, of whom 4,157 were committed to the gaols of Ontario during the past year for drunkenness. The establishment of an Industrial Home or Farm for these cases is suggested as preferable to the present system of sending them to gaol.

Statistics of the Insane in Ontario.

Thirty-Eight Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 30th September, 1905, Toronto: King's Printer, 1906. Pages 195.

According to the report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities there were 6,213 patients in the asylums of Ontario certified insane on September 30th, 1905, a number equivalent to one person to every 337 inhabitants. In 1895 the number of insane was 4,613. The difference indicates that insanity is on the increase in Ontario. In England and Wales, according to a recent report of the British Lunacy Commissioners, one person out of every 285 is in an insane asylum. In the British asylums intemperance is assigned as the cause of nearly one quarter of the cases of insanity, while in Ontario intemperance is given as the cause of insanity in only 6 1-2 per cent of the cases admitted during the past year. Recommendations are made by the Inspector for uniformity in asylum regulations, the encouragement of medical research in these institutions

with reference to the pathology of the insane, the appointment of trained matrons, and of a provincial pathologist. Attention is drawn to the fact that there are still many insane persons sent to the gaols who should be taken directly to the asylums, and it is recommended that the system of admission to the asylums by warrant be abolished and medical certificates substituted, in order to prevent delay.

Public Charities in Ontario.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, upon the Hospitals and Charities, etc., of the Province of Ontario, being for the Year ending 30th September, 1905. Toronto, King's Printer, 1906. Pages 116.

The report on Hospitals and Charities of Ontario for 1905 states that there were in the Province 60 hospitals, 35 refuges, 32 orphanages, 3 homes for incurables, 2 convalescent homes and 2 Magdalen asylums. A Provincial grant of $110,000 was made to the hospitals, which was supplemented by the sum of $147,831.67 derived from private sources through subscriptions and donations. There are training schools for nurses in forty-one hospitals. Attention is drawn to the need of more provision for the care of consumptives, and to the slowness of local municipalities in taking advantage of the Act of 1900 to encourage the establishment of municipal sanatoria for consumptives. Recommendations are made for the registration and strict inspection of private hospitals and for the establishment of special institutions for the feeble-minded women. Houses of Refuge have been either erected or planned in nearly every county, in accordance with the law which requires each county to be provided with one by January, 1908.

The Liquour Trade.

Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for the Year 1905, Toronto, King's Printer, 1905. Pages 143.

During the last three years there has been a steady reduction in the number of liquor licenses issued in Ontario, according to the last report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses. In 1902-3 the total number of licenses issued for taverns, retail shops and wholesale establishments was 3,023, in the following year the number was 2,974, and in 1904-5 the number was 2,898. The statistics of commitments for drunkenness show a considerable decrease in the last fifteen years compared with the fifteen years preceding, notwithstanding the growth of population. The average yearly commitments for each period of five years since 1876 were as follows:

From 1876 to 1880	3,812
1881 to 1885	4,045
1886 to 1890	4,311
1891 to 1895	2,763
1896 to 1900	1,920
1901 to 1905	3,186

The Agricultural College.

31st Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farms 1905. Toronto, King's Printer, 1906. Page, 264.

In the report of the Ontario Agricultural College for 1905 it was stated that the work of this institution was extended during that year by an addition of a department of Forestry. The instruction now given at the College includes the sciences of botany and geology, entomology, zoology, chemistry and bacteriology in their relations to agriculture, in addition to the courses of veterinary science, dairying, animal and field husbandry, poultry, apiculture, home economics and manual training. There were 1,004 students in attendance at the College during 1905, showing a large increase over the year 1904, when there were 833 students in attendance. The fact is noted that a number of students came from other countries: 22 from England, 13 from Argentine, and 16 from the United States and one or more from 14 other countries. There were 509 students at the Macdonald Institute in the departments of domestic science, nature study and manual training. The work conducted in the department of manual training was divided into four courses, one for agricultural students in wood working and metal working, a normal course arranged for those who wish to become teachers of manual train-

ing, a course for nature study students, and optional courses in wood-carving, basketry and art metal work.

In relation to the new department of forestry, a forest nursery was established on the College grounds in the spring of 1904 and in the following year there were in the nursery one-year-old seedlings as follows: 75,000 white pine, 50,000 soft or American elm, 10,000 white ash, 6,000 red oak, 10,000 black locust, 20,000 white wood, 10,000 red maple and 5,000 other species. Another nursery site has been secured northwest of Guelph.

In the spring of 1905 a first attempt was made in redeeming waste land by making two plantations, one in Durham and the other in Norfolk counties. Preparations are being made to enlarge this part of the work.

QUEBEC REPORTS.

Colonization and Immigration.

General Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Quebec, King's Printer, 1906. Pages 226.

According to the report of the Department of Colonization and Public Works there was expended during the year ending 30th June, 1905, the sum of $134,000 for colonization work, including $4,000 voted to colonization societies. The reports in this volume on immigration show that at the port of Quebec the number of immigrants arrived, destined for the province, was 15,250, of whom 5,387 were women and children. There was an increase of 2,916 over the previous year. The number of immigrants registering at the Provincial immigration office at Montreal was 7,205, of whom 2,551 were women and children. The Women's National Immigration Society reported an increase of 25 immigrants passing through the Home, the number during 1904-5 being 525. Repatriation statistics showed that 10,037 Canadians came back to Canada via the Rutland Railway.

During the year the province paid for the building of railways and the Quebec bridge the sum of $136,551.67. The total mileage of railways in the province was placed at 3,582.96.

Other subjects dealt with in the report were the inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings and the enforcement of the Act respecting councils of conciliation and arbitration.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of Maine.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Satistics for the State of Maine, 1905. Augusta, Me. 1906. Pages. 219.

The report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics of the State of Maine for 1905 contains a complete directory of the trade unions in the State, with many details of almost every organization concerning its date of organization and qualification, number of members, fees, dues, benefits, hours of labour, and wages. There were reported to be 194 local unions with a membership of 13,798, in 50 cities and 212 towns and plantations. Only a few minor labour difficulties occurred during the year, harmonious relations subsisting generally between the employers and the workers. The report contains special articles of interest on The Trade Agreement, The Railroads of Maine, The Poultry Industry, and the Manufacture of Clothing.

Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. State of Wisconsin, 1903-1904. Madison, Wis. 1904. Pages, 555.

The eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin contains tabulated returns relating to the inspection of factories and bakeshops, industrial statistics of the principal manufacturing industries, showing the average hours of labour and wages, the number of employees, and the range of their employment by months. The report also contains a number of interesting special articles dealing with "Some Economic Aspects of Factory Inspection," "Sweating in the Garment Trades," "Distribution and Growth o

Manufacturing Industries," and "Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents."

Industrial Conditions of New York.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Department of Labour, for the 12 months ending September 30, 1904. Volume I, 4th General Report and Volume II. 22nd Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Albany, State Printer, 1905. Pages, Vol. I. 790 and Vol. II, 924.

The fourth annual report of the New York State Department of Labour for the year ended September 30, 1904, is divided into two volumes. The first volume contains the general report of the department and the annual reports of the Bureaus of Mediation and Arbitration and Factory Inspection. The second volume comprises the annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The General Report of the Department contains the annual reports of the Commissioner of Labour and the Superintendent of the Free Employment Bureau, and reviews of labour legislation during 1904, and judicial decisions affecting labour interests. A chapter is devoted to a discussion of the open shop question and another chapter to the defence of the Department with reference to actions rgarding child labour.

The report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics contains an account of the trade unions in 1904, the state of employment, wages and earnings, and changes in the hours of labour.

Industrial Statistics of Virginia.

Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1905, Richmond : Superintendent of Public Printing, 1905. Page 339.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Virginia contains statistics of all the principal industries in the state, giving in each case, so far as possible, the value of the product, capital invested and wages paid, during the year 1904. The returns show that the year was one of unparalleled prosperity in Virginia, almost every industry having had distinct gains compared with the preceding year, and labour being well employed at living wages. The report also contains a synopsis of legal decisions affecting labour which were delivered in the United States.

EUROPEAN REPORTS.

Factory inspection in Belgium.

Royaume de Belgique, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail et Administration des Mines. Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 10me. Anneé (1904) Bruxelles ; J. Lebègue et Cie. 1905. Pages 337

The volume of reports of the Bureau of Factory Inspection of Belgium for the year 1904 contains reports of the inspectors of the nine districts into which the country is divided. Each report contains sections giving the number of establishments visited, the employment of women and children, health and safety of the workers, the inspection of dangerous or unsanitary establishments, the payment of wages and factory regulations. Bound up with the reports are a number of illustrations showing various kinds of machinery in different industries devised for the purpose of affording protection to the employees. A report of the medical branch of the Bureau of Inspection contains a valuable table showing the nature of the dangers to health and the accidents to which workpeople are exposed in various industries. The volume concludes with a general review of the summonses issued by the inspectors for infractions of the factory laws.

Technical Education in France

Ministère du Commerce de l'Industrie, des Télégraphes. Conseil Superieure du Travail L'Enseignement Professionnel. Rapport de M. Briat, au Nom de la Commission permanente. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1905. Pages 159.

In 1901 the Superior Council of Labour of France, when discussing the conditions of employment of persons not protected by the industrial laws in force, was led to take up the subjects of apprenticeship and technical education. At the request of the Council the Minister of Commerce submitted the question of apprenticeship to the permanent Commission of the Su-

perior Council. After investigating this question the Commission recommended that the law on apprenticeship of 1851 be modified, and that a system of technical education be established for minors of at least 18 years old employed in industry or commerce under the contract system of hiring out. The report on Technical Education issued by Superior Council of Labour contains the report of M. Briat on behalf of the Permanent Commission, the proposal of the Superior Council on Technical Education, the text of the proposal modified by the Permanent Commission, and the proceedings of the Commission in conducting the inquiry.

Other Reports Received.

Canada.—Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the various telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere. This report contains in an appendix a large number of letters and papers relating to telephone systems in Canada and other countries. The inquiry not being completed the final report of the committee was not made.

Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. First Session, Tenth Parliament, 1905.

Ontario.—Thirty-sixth annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1905. (Published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture).

The Sanitary Journal.—Parts II. and III. of the 24th annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, 1905.

In Volume III. of the Census of Canada, 1901,* on page lxxviii, a comparison is given between the averages of the wages and products per worker in Canada and the United States. A note has been received from the Census Bureau stating that this comparison is incorrect and is not fair to Canadian industries, owing to the fact that a different method of gathering the statistics had been followed in the United States census of 1900, the returns of which had been taken for this comparison from that which had been adopted in Canada.

* A review of Volume III of the Census of Canada, 1901 is given in the issue of the Labour Gazette of November, 1905. Pages 571 and 572.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LAROUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada:

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

Right of Action Against a Railway Company for Damages for Death of Employee.

A very important decision affecting railway employees was recently rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

A conductor of a freight train of the Grand Trunk Railway was killed on the 10th January, 1900, at St. Henri by a rear-end collision. An action was brought against the railway company by his widow, on her own behalf, and as Tutrix to the children of deceased, who were all miners, claiming damages and alleging that the accident was due to the negligence of the company, consisting, amongst other things, in the use by the company of a locomotive which was to their knowledge in a dangerous condition, inasmuch as its sand valve which were necessary to operate the brake to stop the train in case of necessity, were completely out of order and useless.

The company denied the alleged negligence, and set up that the deceased was a member of the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, and bound by all its rules, regulations and by-laws and in particular by one by-law, which provided that, "In consideration of the subscription of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to the society, a member thereof, or his representatives shall have any claim against the company for compensation on account of injury or death from accident," and that by reason of such membership of the deceased in such society the company was released and discharged from all claims for damages, indemnity or compensation on account of the accident.

In answer to the company's defence the widow set up that she and her children were

never members of the Railway Insurance and Provident Society and never subscribed to its rules and regulations and were not bound thereby.

At the trial the jury found that the sand valves used in connection with the brakes of the locomotive of the train which ran into the deceased's train were out of order, thus causing the accident, and they assessed the damages at $10,000.00, of which they awarded $6,000.00 to the widow and $4,000.00 apportioned amongst the children.

The trial judge reserved the question of entering judgment on the verdict for the consideration of the Court of Review, which court were unanimously of opinion that judgment should be entered in favour of the widow personally and as tutrix for the amount found by the verdict.

The judges held that the case fell within the provisions of section 243 of the Dominion Railway Act 1888 (the Act in force at the time), which provides that "Every railway company which runs trains upon the railway for the conveyance of passengers shall provide and cause to be used in and upon such trains such known apparatus and arrangements as best afford..... good and sufficient means of applying, by the power of the steam engine or otherwise, at the will of the engine driver or other person appointed to such duty, the brakes to the wheels of the locomotive or tender or both, or of all or any of the cars or carriages composing the trains ..... and every railway company which fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall.....be liable to pay to all such persons as are injured by reason of non-compliance with these provisions or to their representatives, such damages as they are legally entitled to, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary with regard to any such person."

The judges held that the finding of the jury that the sand valves were out of order amounted to a finding that the above quoted provisions of this section had not been complied with, and that consequently no agreement to the contrary could operate to deprive the widow and children of their right to damages.

The judges further held that the agreement by the deceased, as evidenced by his membership in and submission to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the Insurance and Provident Society was void and of no effect, and that the company could not by anticipation stipulate immunity from damages caused by its own neglect to comply with a duty imposed upon it by law, and that such an agreement, even if binding on deceased, could not bind his widow, ascendants or descendants, the right of action given by article 1056 of the Civil Code not being a representative one, but an entirely independent right of action accruing directly to the widow, ascendants and descendants from the death of the person injured.

A further holding was that article 1056 is not a re-enactment of Lord Campbell's Act.

The company appealed to the Court of Appeals, which unanimously confirmed the decision of the Court of Review.

A further appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, which held that section 243 of the Railway Act of 1888 had no application, the sand valves having nothing to do with the application of the brakes to the wheels, and feeling bound by a prior decision of their own in the Queen vs. Grenier, 30 S. C. R. 42, that the renunciation or release of any claim for compensation made in advance by the victim of the accident constituted "indemnity or satisfaction" within the meaning of article 1056 the court allowed the appeal and dismissed the action.

There being an apparent conflict between the decision of the Supreme Court in the Grenier case and a decision of the Privy Council in Robinson vs. C. P. R. (App. Ca. 1892, p. 481) the widow obtained leave to appeal and appealed to the King in His Privy Council, the case being argued last autumn and judgment reserved until the 15th February, 1906, when as announced by cable the appeal was allowed and the judgment of first instance restored with costs.

Miller v. G.T.R., Privy Council, 1906.

Up to the end of February the reasons for the judgment of the Privy Council were not available. In this connection it will be remembered that, pending the final determination of the above suit,

the Dominion Parliament passed an Act, Chapter 31 of the Statutes of 1904, providing that no such agreement with an employee as that relied on by the railway company as a defence to the above action should avail to relieve a railway company from liability for personal injury. The question of the competence of the Dominion Parliament to pass an act of the character referred to was submitted by the Crown to the Supreme Court of Canada, which decided in favour of the constitutionality of the statute. Leave to appeal from that decision to the Privy Council was granted in November last, and the matter will be argued before that tribunal in due course.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Accident came by Negligence of Joint Employee.

Under an agreement between the Crown and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Intercolonial acquired certain rights in that portion of the line of the Grand Trunk Company extending between Ste. Rosalie and Montreal, amongst others, the right of running its trains over this portion of the Grand Trunk line in both directions, such portion being constituted a Joint Section. The agreement further provided that the superintendent, operators, despatchers agents and all others employed upon the repairs and maintenance and in operation of the Joint Section, though paid by the Grand Trunk Railway in the first place should be considered as, and should be in fact, in the joint employ of the parties to the agreement in reference to any question of liability of either party to the other party for their negligence and in reference to any and all other questions. Provision was further made by the agreement for the contribution by the Intercolonial Railway towards the payment of the salaries of the joint employees in a certain proportion fixed by the agreement.

On the 16th September, 1903, two trains of the Intercolonial Railway running in opposite directions on the Joint Section near Ste. Madeleine Station collided owing to the negligence of a despatcher, who, under the agreement referred to, was a joint employee, and as a result the driver, Atkinson, and the fireman, Huard, on one of the locomotives, were killed.

In actions brought by the representatives of the deceased it was held by the Court of Review (affirming the judgments at the trial), that when the trains of two railways run over a section of the line of one of them, under an agreement which provides inter alia that the servants employed on the section in common use, shall be considered and shall be in fact in the joint employ of the owners of the two railways, the latter are both jointly and severally liable for the consequences of a collision of two trains belonging to one of them, caused by the fault or neglect of a servant so employed. If, therefore, one of the railways is the property of the Crown and the other of a private company, the latter is liable in damages as sole tort-feasor.

Atkinson v. G. T. R. and Huard v. G. T. R., Judgment of Court of Review, Montreal, 31st March, 1905, affirmed in Supreme Court of Canada, 27th November, 1905.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Contract of Hire by Married Woman with Husband.

Where a married woman contracted with her husband in consideration of the sum of $1.00 per day to cook in the lumber woods for a crew of men whom her husband had engaged to get logs for the defendant under an agreement at a fixed price per thousand off the land of the defendant, who was to furnish the supplies, and the venture of the husband was unsuccessful, he coming out of the operation largely indebted to defendant as well as to his wife (the plaintiff) for wages under her agreement with him;

It was held that such agreement was not a valid one under the New Brunswick Married Women's Property Act, and could not be enforced as a lien on the logs got out by the husband for the defendant under the New Brunswick Woodmen's Lien Act.

(Patterson v. Bowman, 12th November, 1904 Supreme Court en banc.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Liability of Employer for Accident in Another Province.

In a recent case tried at Montreal, in which plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries sustained while in the employment of defendant, an attempt was made by defendant to prevent the application of the law of the province of Quebec to the case by a plea that his liability must be determined by the law of New Brunswick, and, if so determined, the plaintiff must fail:

(a). Inasmuch as plaintiff was superintendent in charge of the workmen and his own negligence was the determining cause of the accident.

(b.) Inasmuch as plaintiff was in common employment with his workmen, whose acts he alleged caused the accident and that no action lies in New Brunswick in favour of plaintiff for damages sustained under such circumstances.

Plaintiff had, during the season of navigation at Montreal been employed as foreman by defendant, a stevedore. At the close of navigation at Montreal, plaintiff was sent by defendant to St. John, N.B., to perform the same services during the winter months, and on the 15th February, 1905, whilst in the course of his employment, was severely injured by reason of a barrel of naptha slipping from a sling and falling into the hold of the vessel where plaintiff was at work. The trial judge held that the laws of New Brunswick did not apply, inasmuch as the contract of service to work at St. John was made at Montreal between plaintiff and defendant, two residents of that city, and that neither of them could be held to have contracted with respect to any other law than that of the province where the contract was made. The judge finding the injuries to have been caused to plaintiff by the imprudence and lack of skill of those for whom defendant was responsible gave judgment in plaintiff's favour for the damages claimed.

(Lee vs. Logan, 24th February, 1906; Curran J.)

Breach of Contract—Defence of "Restraint of Trade."

Plaintiffs and defendants entered into an agreement whereby defendants undertook not to sell certain brands of shirts at less than a fixed price. A penalty was fixed for violation of this agreement. Defendants violated the agreement and plaintiffs sued for penalties.

Amongst other defences, defendants set up that the agreement was illegal, against public order, and a combination in restraint of trade, because the parties to it controlled the sale of those brands of shirts.

The court held after trial that the agreement was not illegal, nor a combination in restraint of trade, and that it was not contrary to public order, and gave judgment for the penalties sued for.

(Kouri vs. Larue: 27th February, 1906. Dunlop J.)

Dangerous Employment—Release of Claims for Damages.

The Court of Review recently affirmed the judgment at the trial dismissing plaintiff's action for damages for injuries sustained by an explosion of dynamite with which he was engaged in blasting operations as a miner in the employment of defendants.

The defendants, whilst denying any negligence on their part, also pleaded that plaintiff some days after the accident, signed a writing in which he declared that the accident was caused solely by his own fault and not by the fault of the defendants, and that thereafter defendants paid plaintiff the sum of $10.00 a month for a period of 10 months, and on each occasion the plaintiff signed a receipt in which he acknowledged again that the accident was his own fault, and that the payment was made not because of any obligation on defendant's part, but as a matter of arrangement and charity.

Upon the evidence the court held that the defendants had taken all reasonable precautions consistent with the proper conduct of their business to prevent accident and that the fact of plaintiff continuing to sign receipts in the terms above mentioned for 10 months after the accident, there be-

ing no evidence of any want of intelligence or want of full knowledge on the part of the plaintiff, when the receipts were signed, must be held to mean that the statements in such receipts were true as to reason for the accident.

(Bonneau vs. Normandin ; 27th February, 1906 , Court of Review.)

Illegal use of Information Acquired in Course of Employment.

The plaintiff, a solicitor of patents, had, through advertisements in the papers, solicited correspondence with persons who might have need of the services of a solicitor of patents.

By this means he had succeeded in obtaining a clientele, and a large number of correspondents, and kept in his office a special book in which were entered the names and addresses of about 5,000 of his clients and correspondents.

The defendant, an employee of the plaintiff, whilst he was still employed in the plaintiff's office, but after having received notice of dismissal, possessed himself of the book which was entrusted to the keeping of another employee, and made a copy of a large number of these addresses.

Later, after having quitted the service of the plaintiff, and opened on his own account an office as Solicitor of Patents, the defendant sent to the addresses taken from the plaintiff's book a circular containing the announcement of his new profession, his address and his photograph, thus soliciting the clientele of his former employer and even offering his services gratuitously.

It was held by the Court of Appeals (reversing the judgment of the Superior Court) that the defendant had violated his engagement and failed in his duty as an employee, and that he had illegally committed acts which were of a nature to cause damage to the plaintiff by diverting from the other's office a part of his clientele.

(Marion v. Roberts, Judgment given by the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side. 29th October, 1904.)

Accident due to want of guard on Dangerous Machine.

A workman was injured while working at a dangerous machine, which was not furnished with a guard, as it might have been, and as it should have been in accordance with the orders of a factory inspector. It was held by the Court of Review (affirming the judgment of the Superior Court);

1. That the proprietor of a manufacturing establishment who, in contravention of the law and of the orders of the factory inspector, does not furnish a dangerous machine with a guard, renders himself guilty of a negligence which engages his responsibility, and if this negligence is the cause of an accident he is responsible to the injured party for the damages resulting therefrom.

2. That a condemnation in $1,000.00 damages for the loss of three fingers of one hand, and the permanent stiffening of the index finger of the same hand in the case of a young workman of 20 years of age is not excessive.

(Desrosiers v. St. Lawrence Furniture Co., Court of Review, Quebec, 28th Feb., 1905.)

Accident Due to Employment of Out of Date Appliances.

Where a brakeman in the employment of a railway company was killed while in the discharge of his duty of coupling cars upon a freight train of the company, it appeared that one of the cars which was being coupled was fitted with a patent coupler, whilst the other was fitted with the ordinary old-fashioned kind. In the course of the operation of coupling the deceased's fingers were caught and crushed. As a result of the pain he lost his presence of mind, and in attempting to extricate his hand he neglected to watch where he stepped, missed his footing, fell and his arm and leg were run over by the wheels of the cars, causing injuries which resulted in his death.

It was, amongst other things, contended by the plaintiff, that the want of the most modern appliances in the shape of couplers on both cars was the cause of the accident.

The defence contended that there was no negligence on the part of the company, and that the accident was due solely to the deceased's own negligence and imprudence.

It was held by the Court of Appeals, affirming the judgment of the trial judge, that an employer or a company is not bound absolutely to make use of the most

modern appliances, but if the employer or the company makes use of tools or appliances out of fashion, inferior and dangerous, this fact of itself constitutes an element of negligence and obliges the employer or company to the utmost vigilance to escape responsibility. In the present case the vigilance exercised by the company was not such as it was bound to exercise, having in view the fact of its use of old-fashioned couplers, and it ought to be held responsible for the accident.

(Quebec & Lake St. John Ry. Co. v Lemay, Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, 12th January, 1905.)

Accident Due to Employment of Inexperienced Foreman.

An action was tried in the Superior Court, Montreal, before Mr. Justice Curran and a jury, in which the widow of a man employed by the Dominion Bridge Company in connection with the erection of steel work required in the construction of the Roman Catholic Church, Ste. Cunegonde, sued the company on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child for damages for the death of her hubsand owing to the negligence of the company.

That deceased was engaged with other workmen, with the assistance of a derrick in putting in place a steel beam, which, owing to the collapse of a steel truss on which the foreman and two other workmen were stationed, slewed round and knocked the deceased off the wall on which he was standing.

The jury found that the accident was caused by the negligence of the company in employing an inexperienced man, and returned a verdict for $6,500.00 damages, for which amount judgment was entered with costs.

(Bedard v Dominion Bridge Co. Judgment 5th February, 1906.

ONTARIO CASES.

Alien Labour Case.

Robert Menzie, president of the Menzie Wall Paper Company of Toronto, was convicted in the Police Court, Toronto, of a breach of the Alien Labour Act, and fined $50.00 and costs. Defendant was charged with bringing one Harry Cruisemire from Philadelphia to work in his factory at Toronto.

Cruisemire, a wall paper printer, stated that he saw an advertisement in a wall paper journal in Philadelphia last September, and communicated with Mr. Menzie. The latter wrote him stating that he could not employ him in the United States, but would give Cruisemire a situation if he came to Toronto. Cruisemire said he also asked Menzie to advance transportation to Toronto, but Menzie told him he could not comply with his request as, he would be committing a breach of the Alien Labour Act. Later on Cruisemire again wrote Menzie and told him that if he advanced him his fare as far as Niagara Falls it would be all right. Mr. Menzie sent Cruisemire the ticket and the latter paid his own fare from the Falls to Toronto. The contract of hiring was not made until Cruisemire was in Canada. Cruisemire is no longer in the employ of the defendant. It is said an appeal will be taken from the conviction.

A resident of Sarnia, who is erecting a new residence in that town, gave a contract for decorating the interior of the residence to a contractor of Port Huron, Michigan. As soon as the Port Huron workmen started at the work the Sarnia Trades and Labour Council held a meeting and instructed its solicitor to take action to enforce the Alien Labour Law. On the owner being notified by the solicitor he cancelled the contract with the Port Huron man and gave it to a Sarnia decorator. This obviated the necessity for further legal proceedings.

(Rex v Menzie, 19th February, 1906, Toronto, Dennison, P. M.)

Reduction of Damages under Workmen's Compensation Act.

In an action for damages for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of defendants whilst in their service, the jury found in favour of plaintiff with $2,500.00 damages. Defendants had delegated to their foreman the superintending of the construction of the frame for a hoist, and the negligence of the foreman was the cause of the accident. The material for the construction of the work was of the proper kind, and sufficient in quantity, and the foreman was a competent man to place in charge. It was held, however, that plain-

tiff would have been without redress but for the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, as there was no evidence of any personal negligence of the directors or officers of defendant corporation, and anything that may have been improper in the system that the foreman adopted for the construction of the frame cannot be regarded as the negligence of the corporation, so that there would be no liability at common law. The verdict was reduced to the sum of $1,500.00, the limit allowed by section 7 of the Act.

(Linden vs. Trussed Concrete Steel Co; 12th February, 1906, Mabee J.)

Defective Appliances.

The Court of Appeal of Ontario dismissed an appeal from the judgment of a Divisional Court setting aside a judgment of the trial judge dismissing actions (three in number) and ordering a new trial. The actions were brought to recover damages for injuries and deaths, negligence being charged against defendants.

The damages were due to the workmen falling from a bucket, in which they were being lowered into a pit 150 feet deep, constructed by defendants as contractors for a power company at Niagara Falls.

The majority of the Divisional Court held that to use for the purpose of carrying human beings up and down a shaft an appliance which had been known to tip and oscillate hundreds of times because of contact with permanent projecting obstructions, and which, each time such tipping occurred, was liable, owing to the slipping of the hook from the eye, to precipitate its human cargo to the bottom of a chasm 125 feet, is a neglect of the duty to take care of the lives and limbs of his workmen, which the law imposes upon every employer of labour.

(Uylaki and Gyorgy vs. Dawson, 23rd. February, 1906, Court of Appeal).

Apple Packers Fined.

A number of convictions under the Fruit Marks Act (I, Edward VII, cap. 27) have been made in the Ontario courts recently as a result of prosecutions instituted at the instance of the Department of Agriculture, Canada.

Under the regulations made by Order in Council in 1901, for the more efficient enforcement of the act, it is provided that workmen engaged in packing and marking fruit for sale contrary to the provisions of the act, are held liable as well as the owners of the fruit. In one of the cases recently decided the offender was fined $3 and costs as owner, at the time of packing of certain apples of inferior grade, which were marked as No. 1, in violation of the act, and was also fined $5.00 and costs as foreman of the men who packed the fruit. A number of other convictions were made of workmen who were found guilty of packing in violation of the act. In the case of the latter, however, leniency was asked for except in cases where there was the clearest evidence of collusion between the workmen and the employers for the purpose of defrauding the public. In cases where the false marking by the workmen was shown to be a mere error of judgment no information was laid.

Nuisance by Newsboy.

The police magistrate at London has imposed a fine of $1.00 on a newsboy convicted on a charge of creating a nuisance by crying his wares in too boisterous a manner. The complaint was laid by the ticket agent of a railway company who alleged that the defendant confined himself chiefly to the immediate neighborhood of the ticket office, and made such a noise that it was impossible to hear a voice at the telephone or to add figures.

Other witnesses swore that the defendant's shouting was a nuisance to them.

(Rex v Anon, 20th February, 1906, London Love, P. M.

Release of Right of Action.

In an action brought against a company by the alleged widow of a man who met his death while in the service of the company owing to the alleged negligence of the company, the latter set up as a defence to the action a release given by the widow on payment of $250.00. The widow replied that the release was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation.

The jury found that the release was procured from the widow under circumstances that rendered it invalid as a bar to her claim.

It was argued by the company in the Court of Appeal that because the widow, while repudiating the release had not restored or offered to restore the money paid as the consideration for her executing it she was not in a position to attack the transaction.

The Court held that the widow had not before action elected to affirm or disaffirm the transaction, and the bringing of the action was a declaration of intention to disaffirm. The release having been found invalid, the widow should not be deprived of the benefit of that finding; but, being relieved, she should be required to return or otherwise make good the money paid to her and she was permitted to bring it into court.

Doyle v Diamond Flint Glass Co., 29th June, 1905, Court of Appeal.)

Liability at Common Law or under Workmen's Compensation Act.

In an action of negligence plaintiff recovered a verdict and judgment for $2,000.00 damages.

Plaintiff was employed in defendant's wringer shop. His duty was in connection with a "rumbler" operated by a belt, to put the belt on the "rumbler" and the main shaft. Plaintiff alleged a defect in the machinery.

Defendants appealed from the verdict and judgment, and contended that in any event the damages should be confined to $1,500.00, the largest sum recoverable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. They alleged that the evidence shewed that the machinery in use was of the best modern kind, but if not, the neglect to procure proper machinery was the neglect of their foreman and having provided a competent and skilled foreman they contended they could not be found guilty of negligence.

The court held that where there was no evidence or attempt to lead evidence upon which the common law liability of the defendants could be substituted the plaintiff could only succeed under the Act and the damages must be reduced to the sum of $1,500.00.

Action between Foundries.

In this case, noted in the December number of the Gazette at page 692, an appeal was taken by defendants from the report of the referee awarding plaintiffs $2,000.00 damages on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the allowance of so large an amount.

The plaintiffs cross-appealed to increase the amount. The court dismissed both appeals, holding that the amount allowed by the referee was neither so excessive nor so inadequate as to call for interference.

(Gurney Foundry Co. v. Western Foundry Co., 23rd December, 1905; Anglin, J.

Defective Appliances.

A workman in the employment of the defendants whose duty it was to "brake" dump cars used by the defendants in transporting stone from their quarries to the place of shipment in vessels on Lake Erie was injured in the course of such employment by having his foot run over by one of the wheels.

The method of operation was that a car when loaded in the quarry, was hauled by a cable operated by machinery up to a platform where the cable was automatically released and the car moved down an incline plane to the place where its load was to be dumped. Plaintiff's duty was to get upon the car while moving down this incline and control its movements by the brake.

The sole means provided for his getting upon the car was a beam forming part of the under framework, which was not plumb with the side of the car, but underneath it and directly over the wheels. In order to get on the car the brakeman had to take hold of the top of the side of the box of the car and jump up, so as to put his feet on the beam and thence get to a place on the car from which he could get at the brake.

The cars, in leaving the quarry, generally had the brake at the foot end, which was the case when the accident happened. In endeavoring to get on a car the plaintiff's foot slipped from the beam and went under one of the wheels.

Evidence was given to show that much

if not all, of the danger could be avoided either by running the cars with the brake at the rear end, or by providing a projecting footboard.

The jury at the trial found that a hand-rail and foot-board similar to open street cars would be a proper provision to prevent accident and that the brakes should be at the rear end of the car.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from a divisional court which affirmed the verdict and judgment at trial.

Commerford v Empire Limestone Co., 30th December, 1905, Court of Appeal.

What is a Railway, and what is a Frog?

An interesting question arose in an action for damages under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act brought by a boy of 14 for injuries received by him while in the employment of a firm of rail-contractors, by reason of his foot having been caught in the angle of certain rails which it was alleged constituted a railway frog within the meaning of section 5, sub-section 2 of the Act. The frog was not filled with packing, which was the negligence defendants complained of.

Defendants had a sub-contract for grading a portion of a railway in course of construction, and plaintiff was one of a gang of men employed on the work. This gang was engaged in removing earth and rock from a cutting by means of dump cars, which were hauled by horses along rails laid down for the purpose, consisting of a single track with rails of 33 lbs. to the yard laid about 3 feet apart. The rails were laid on ties also about 3 feet apart and connected after a certain distance with two diverging tracks, connection being made by means of a switch rail with either track as occasion required.

The court held that the track constituted a "railway," and the angle of the rails a "frog" within the meaning of the Act.

(Amendola v Dobeny, 6th January, 1906 Falconbridge, J.)

Defect in Machines.

A divisional clerk upheld a verdict for plaintiff in an action for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries sustained while working a die press or cutter, due to the imperfect working of a lever used in starting and stopping the machine.

This lever had a horizontal play of 3 or 4 inches, and when at a point midway between the extremes called "neutral" the machine was at rest. To start the machine the lever was pushed by the operator beyond "neutral," and to stop it was pulled towards the operator, and if then simply released the lever should have moved back to "neutral" and stayed there. The machine was stopped by the operator and the lever released, when, instead of stopping at "neutral" it went past that point whereby the machine was set in motion and the operator had his hand injured badly. It appeared that this was a "trick the machine had."

(McCarthy v. Kilgour, January 8, 1906 Divisional Court.)

A verdict and judgment at the trial in favour of the plaintiff in an action for damages for injuries sustained while operating a machine belonging to defendant was upheld by a divisional court.

The machine in question was a punching machine operated by a treadle, and the evidence showed that the machine frequently "repeated" or came down without the operation of the treadle, owing to a bad nut and loose spring whereby the plaintiff lost three fingers.

(Connell v. Ontario Lantern Co., 19th January, 1906, Divisional Court.)

ALBERTA CASE.

Negligence of Fellow Workmen.

In an action brought by the widow of a workman killed by an explosion of gas in a mine of the defendant's, it was shown that the ventilation of the mine was defective and not as required by law; that the mine was not inspected, as also required by law; that the mine was gaseous and on the morning of the accident there was gas present in explosive quantities for some hours prior to the explosion; that the manager knew of the presence of gas and that two fellow workmen of the deceased had opened their safety lamps.

It was held by the trial judge (affirmed by the court en banc) that having found the proximate cause of death to be an explosion due to the negligence of defendants and their breach of a statutory duty, they were not relieved from liability by reason of contributory negligence on the part of a fellow workman of deceased or of a mere stranger.

(Daye v McNeill Co., 29th December, 1904, McGuire, C. J., 16th January, 1904, Court en banc.)

(Pages 1063-1180)

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

COLD weather during the third and fourth weeks of March affected outside employment, for which an exceptionally active month had been anticipated owing to the mildness prevailing in the closing days of February. The building trades and railway construction work were somewhat delayed, and navigation on the Great Lakes which gave promise of opening at an earlier date than in many years, was still for the most part closed at the end of the month. Spring work had not been commenced in connection with agricultural operations and mining in Ontario and Quebec, though the influx of prospectors and miners to Cobalt, Ont., was very heavy, and the British Columbia mines were very busy. The lumbering industry in Ontario and the Eastern provinces, however, was greatly assisted by the cold weather, and good progress was made with the work of hauling logs to the streams. The manufacturing and transport branches continued very busy, the latter being affected by heavy arrivals of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States, and the activity of settlement in Western Canada. Unskilled labour was more active than in February, owing largely to the beginning of civic improvement work in a number of the cities.*

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours reported to the Department during March:—

Building trades.—Carpenters at Fredericton, N.B., had their hours reduced to 9 per day. At Belleville, Ont., a minimum of 33 1-3 cents per hour for masons (25), bricklayers (25), and plasterers (15), with a nine-hour day was granted after April 1; there was previously no fixed rate for these classes. At Berlin, bricklayers and masons (70), had their wages increased from 38 to 40 cents per hour to date from May 1.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Boilermakers (10) at St. Thomas, Ont., had their wages increased 1c. per hour. Horseshoers at Brantford, Ont., in-

*A statement relating to the outlook for general employment during the summer of 1906 was published in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 945.

creased the price for shoeing draught horses.

Woodworking trades.—Car builders (100) employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Rosemount, Montreal, had their wages increased 1c. per hour.

Clothing trades.—At Toronto, Ont., a three years' agreement was arrived at between the tailors' union and the tailors' section of the Retail Merchants' Association by which the wages of about 220 men will be increased 5 per cent. after May 1.

Printing and allied trades.—Seventeen bookbinders (including 8 females) at Quebec, Que., had their hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day on March 28th. Printers at Moosejaw had their hours reduced to 8 per day on March 1st.

Miscellaneous.—Master barbers in Quebec, Que., increased the price of a hair cut from 15 to 20 cents; earnings of journeymen barbers were not affected. At Chatham, Ont., the early closing by-law affecting grocery stores was repealed. Musicians (16) employed in theatres at Victoria, B.C., had their wages reduced from $21.00 to $16.50 per week in the case of side men, and from $26.50 to $21.00 in the case of leaders, in connection with low-priced entertainments.

Civic employees.—Ward foremen (4) employed by the City of London had their wages increased $2.00 per week, the increased rate to prevail during April-September. Policemen at Brantford, Ont., had their wages increased 10 cents per day. At Toronto, Ont., also an increase in the wages of policemen will go into effect on April 1, and a by-law was passed on March 12 making $2.00 the minimum daily wage for labourers employed by the city, hours of labour to be 9 per day. At Windsor, Ont., the salaries of the medical health officer and of the city tax collector were increased. The foreman and assistant foreman of the fire department at Brantford had their wages increased 25c. and 15c. per day respectively. The employees of several of the Ontario asylums had their wages increased. Eight firemen at New Westminster, B.C., had their wages increased.

School teachers.—Wages of school teachers were increased at the following point Fredericton, N.B., Toronto, Ont., St Catharines, Ont., Stratford, Ont., Londo Ont., Chatham, Ont.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of trade disputes in exi ence during March was two less than du ing February, but there was an approxi ate increase of 12,450 in the number working days lost by employees. Co pared with March, 1905, there was an i crease of one in the number of disput and an increase of approximately 13,230 the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments d stroyed by fire during March, the follo ing, as reported in the press of the D minion may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Stores at Amherst, lo $5,000; Suspender Company's factory Amherst, loss, $4,000.

New Brunswick.—River steamer and t at Indiantown.

Quebec.—Business block at Chicoutim loss, $15,000; woolen factory at Joliet loss, $8,000; steamer "Sovereign" at L chine, loss, $50,000; carriage factory Montreal, loss, $1,200; clothing factory Montreal, loss, $75,000; suspender facto at Montreal, loss, $2,500; typewriter fa tory, etc., on St. Martin street, Montre loss, $20,000; wholesale liquor store, Not Dame street, Montreal, loss, $15,000; stor and stock, St. Paul street, Montreal, los $18,000; stores at Montreal, loss, $25,00 biscuit factory, Montreal loss, $80,00 general store at Thetford Mines, lo $20,000; lumber supply depot on St. Ma rice River, loss, $6,000.

Ontario.—Post office at Alexandria, los $35,000; saw and grist mill at Brockvill foundry and gasoline yacht works at Carl ton Place, loss, $12,000; saw mill and sas factory at Cornwall, loss, $52,000; gent furnishing store at Dresden, loss, $1,50 boot and shoe store at Essex, loss, $2,00 furniture factory at Fenelon Falls, lo $90,000; saw mill at Fenwick; furnitu factory at Fordwich, loss, $6,000; stor at Galt; millinery store and stock at Gan noque, loss, $8,000; iron foundry at Guelp loss, $10,000; roofing paper factory at Ha

ilton, loss, $1,000; flour mill at Hamilton, loss, $7,000; green houses at Ingersoll, loss, $4,000; roller flour mill at Morrisburg, loss, $30,000; store at Nashville, loss, $2,500; storehouse and contents at North Augusta, loss, $15,000; clothing store at Ottawa; store at Ottawa, loss, $2,000; barn and contents at Peterborough, loss, $1,000; planing mill at Port Stanley, loss, $3,000; warehouse at St. Mary's, loss, $1,600; grease plant at Sarnia, loss, $75,000; sash factory, store, etc., at Tamworth, loss, $10,000; two factories at Toronto, loss, $100,000; wholesale stationery establishment at Toronto, loss, $30,000; auction room at Toronto, loss, $4,000; flour warehouse at Toronto, loss, $10,000; foundry at Toronto; plate and glass company, $40,000.

Manitoba.—Furniture store and stock at Brandon, loss, $10,000; general store and stock at Hamiota, loss, $10,000; store at Oakville, loss, $1,000; abbattoir at Winnipeg, loss, $2,500; malting company's establishment at Winnipeg, loss, $30,000.

Saskatchewan.—Stores and contents at Qu'Appelle, loss, $50,000; stores and contents at Wolseley, loss, $40,000.

Alberta.—Railway car and machine shop at Lethbridge, loss, $40,000.

Yukon Territory.—Business block and stocks at Dawson, loss, $40,000.

Cost of Living.

Bread, eggs, and butter were lower in price than in February at a number of points. The price of milk was also reduced in some localities to the summer rate. Meats, however, increased in value, and sugar showed an advance of twenty cents per 100 pounds. Lumber prices were also higher than in February, and rents were generally of an upward tendency. The price of hides was easier, though skins of good quality were scarce and commanded high figures. Fish was also high in price. It was stated that the supply of ice for use during the coming summer season was somewhat short in a number of localities and that an increase in price might be expected at the time of beginning deliveries.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during March in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The prevailing cold weather delayed the beginning of spring work, and the care of stock and marketing of produce furnished the chief employment. In some sections bad roads interfered with the latter. Prices were, on the whole, fair, though somewhat lower than in February. Ploughing was reported well under way at different points in the province of Saskatchewan and throughout the west; elsewhere, however, comparatively little field work was done.

The marketing of last year's wheat crop continued active throughout western Canada being stimulated by the early date at which navigation is expected to open on Lake Superior.

It was stated that hog production in Ontario was much more active than in 1905 and 1904, breeding stock being especially active while the output of bacon hogs was also increasing.

It was stated that the area devoted to sugar beet culture in Ontario would be greater in 1906 than in any previous year. Up to the middle of March over 930 growers, who had previously signed contracts with the Ontario Sugar Company, renewed their contracts, representing an increase of 214 acres over contracts of 1905; 405 new growers have also signed contracts, representing 732 acres. The company had already 250 more contracts for over 575 more acres than at the same date last year.

Some damage to small fruits, peach trees, clover and wheat was reported to have been caused in Ontario by the absence of snow and the alternating cold and mild weather of the past few weeks. No definite information as to the extent of the injury was obtainable. In British Columbia the outlook is for a particularly active season in fruit growing, especially in the way of additional plantings.

Farm labour was in active demand in Ontario and Quebec and engagements were

entered into with a large number of immigrants from Great Britain who landed during March. The movement of Ontario agriculturists into the western provinces was on a heavy scale, several special trains of settlers and their effects having been forwarded.

Meetings were held by a number of farmers' associations during March, especially in the fruit growing districts. The annual convention of the Dominion Fruit Growers' Association was held at Ottawa, Ont., March 20-22, about 100 fruit growers being in attendance. At Ste. Scholastique, Que., a convention of tobacco growers of the Province of Quebec was held. The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia was held at Victoria, B.C., on March 1.

It was announced that the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union would distribute material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers and fertilizers during 1906.

Fishing.*

Normal conditions for the season prevailed in the Maritime Provinces, fishermen being chiefly occupied in repairing gear. It was stated that herring and salmon from the Maritime Provinces were finding a favourable market in Mexico. Seal fishing off the Magdalen Islands, Que., opened with heavy catches. On the Great Lakes fair catches of coarse fish were taken. The run of spring salmon had commenced on the Fraser River, B.C. A rate of eight cents for red springs and four cents for white springs was paid to the fishermen to be continued until April 15, after which, until the end of the run, five cents will be paid for red springs and two and a half cents for white springs will be paid; the rate is one cent in advance of last year's prices. Up to the close of the month the run had been fairly successful, but the season is expected to be quiet in the sockeye canneries. Heavy catches of halibut were taken off Vancouver Island, B.C., and market conditions for the product were very favourable.

Sessions of the Georgian Bay Fishery Commission were held at Toronto and Ottawa, Ont.

Lumbering.

The cold weather facilitated operations in the woods in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and the cut in most localities had been brought to the streams by the close of the month. A large number of men returned from the camps, though many were re-engaged for the drives. There was also a keen demand for teamsters for the camps in New Brunswick, and a considerable increase went into effect in the price paid for teams and drivers; previously from $30 to $40 per month with board was paid, whereas this year upwards of $50 per month with board is being paid for the same class. An early opening of the saw-milling season is expected and preparations were actively under way.

In British Columbia an exceptionally busy season is anticipated in view of the heavy demand for lumber in the prairie provinces. It was estimated that 26 mills were in operation during March producing an average of 4,260,000 feet per day. A number of the coast lumber mills, manufacturing largely for the export trade, were reported to have orders on hand sufficient to keep them running to full capacity for some time to come. Work in the camps, though interrupted in some localities by bad weather, was very active and the demand for logs keen.*

Prices continued upward in tendency. The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association was held at Bridgewater, N.S., on May 27-28.

Mining.

The number of employees in the Nova Scotia collieries was increased during March, and a busy shipping season is anticipated. In Quebec and Ontario the cold weather interfered somewhat with employment, but the winter season in Southern Quebec and in Hastings and Frontenac

A review of the annual reports of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is published under the heading "Reports of Departments and Bureaus" in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

*For a statement relating to legislation affecting the lumbering industry, passed at the recent session of the British Columbia Legislature, see special article entitled "British Columbia Legislation affecting labour, 1906," elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

counties, Ont., has been more active than in any previous year. An important feature of the month was the heavy influx of miners and prospectors into Cobalt, Ont., and although the weather was unfavourable for active development work, a very large number had already arrived in anticipation of the opening of spring. Building in the town was very active and real estate prices advanced considerably, it being estimated that upwards of 200 dwellings and shops were already under construction. According to an estimate published during the month, the output of the Cobalt, Ont., camp during 1905 amounted to 2,144 tons of all kinds of minerals made up as follows:—Silver, 2,441,421 ounces, valued at $1,355,306; cobalt, 118 tons, valued at $100,000; nickle, 75 tons, valued at $10,525; Arsenic, 549 tons, valued at $2,693. There were 17 shipping mines in operation. In the region north of Lake Superior also the outlook is for a busy summer. In British Columbia the favourable conditions reported during January and February continued, the different coal and metalliferous properties making heavy shipments. At Granby, B.C., in the neighbourhood of 3,000 tons of ore were being smelted per day, the company employing 800 men and paying about $1,000,000 a year in wages, $516,000 in freight charges, $648,000 for coke, $115,000 for power, $40,000 for mining tax and shipping product valued in the neighbourhood of $6,000,000 a year.

It was announced that the experiments conducted under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, Canada, during January and February at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., into the electric smelting of Canadian iron ores had been successful, demonstrating that both magnetite and hematite ores could be economically smelted by the electro-thermic process and that nickle pig of a fine quality could be produced from pyrrhotite. It was also shown that charcoal and peat coke could be substituted for coke without being buquetted with the ore.*

Activity had already began in the Yukon, though low water had caused some embarrassment. It was stated that in addition to the four dredges already installed three others would be placed in operation in this field during the coming season.

The eighth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute was held in Quebec March 7-9. It was stated at the meeting that the total mineral production of the past year amounted to $68,500,000, showing an increase of $8,500,000 over 1904.**

The first report of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company comprising the St. Eugene, Centre Star and War Eagle mines, the Trail Smelter and the Rossland Power Company, showed that the company started with a cash working capital of about $596,669.57 and with liquid assets of $202,220.43. The net profits of the company during 1905 were over $700,000.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Coal Company was held in Montreal on March 1.

Manufacturing.

Industrial establishments were running to full capacity in nearly all branches and localities during March. Boot and shoe factories, clothing establishments and iron and steel manufacturing plants were particularly busy, the output of steel rails in the Dominion amounting to approximately 1,000 tons per day. Factories for the manufacture of building materials of different classes were also very busy.

Statistics of the production of pig iron in Canada during the year 1905, compiled by the American Iron and Stoel Association, show a total production amounting to 468,003 gross tons, compared with 270,942 tons in 1904, an increase of over 72 per cent. the production in 1905 being the largest in the history of the Dominion and exceeding that of 1902, the year of next largest production, by over 46 per cent. Of the total production in 1905, 432,870 tons were made with coke, 30,297 with charcoal and 4,836 tons with charcoal and coke mixed. The production of basic pig iron in Canada in 1905 amounted to 172,102 tons, compared with 70,133 tons in 1904,

*A review of the report of the investigation conducted in Europe by a special commission appointed by the Dominion Government into the smelting of iron ores and manufacture of steel by electricity was published in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1904, page 1233.

**A review of a statement issued by the Geological Survey of Canada relating to the mineral output of the Dominion during 1905, is published under the heading "Reports of Departments and Bureaus" in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the amount of treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question the terms employed able or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	.....	.....	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Dull
Halifax	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Quebec—							
Quebec	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Dull
Three Rivers	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Active	Active	Dull
Sherbrooke	Dull	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Dull
St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Hull	.....	.....	Quiet	Busy	Busy	.....	Dull
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Kingston	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Belleville	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
Peterborough	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	(4) Quiet
Toronto	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Niagara Falls	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Dull
St. Catharines	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Hamilton	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Brantford	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Guelph	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Dull	Dull
Berlin	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Active	Active
Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Quiet
London	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Active	Quiet
St. Thomas	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Chatham	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Dull	Quiet
Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	Active	Active
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	Quiet
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy
Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	(4) Quiet
Alberta—							
Calgary	Dull	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
British Columbia—							
Nelson	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	.....	.....	Quiet
New Westminster	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Vancouver	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Active
Victoria	.....	Active	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active
Nanaimo	.....	Quiet	Busy	Active	.....	.....	Quiet

(1.) Tailors, dull. (2.) Carbuilders and Coopers, active. (3.) Tailors, quiet. (4.) Carpenters, active.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906,

Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Tables, Series G., No. 28.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favour-

Metal Engineering Ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and Tobacco Preparation.	Leather.	General Transport.	Miscellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active	Active	Busy	(3) Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Quiet	.....	Active	Dull	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Active	Active	Dull
Busy	.....	Dull	(1) Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Quiet	Quiet
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Very Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dull	.....	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Quiet
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active
Busy	Quiet	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Dull
(1) Busy	Busy	Active	Very Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy	Quiet
Quiet	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	Dull
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Very Quiet
(5) Active	(2) Quiet	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Dull
Active	.....	Quiet	Busy	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Dull	Busy	Active	Dull
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very Dull
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Dull

(1) Excepting in Père Marquette shops. (6.) Excepting in Père Marquette shops.

and was the product of three companies operating six furnaces. The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1905 amounted to 149,203 tons, compared with 26,106 tons in 1904, and was produced by two companies operating three furnaces. The production of malleable bessemer pig iron in 1905 was 3,300 tons, of foundry iron 139,528 tons and of forged pig iron 3,500 tons. The quantity of limestone consumed for fluxing purposes amounted to 290,310 tons. On December 31, 1905, there were nine blast furnaces in operation in Canada and five idle. In addition, four coke furnaces were partly erected.

It was stated in the annual report of the directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, issued during March, that the volume of iron and steel produced by the company during the past year was considerably larger than in any previous year, the increase compared with 1905-1904 being 28,825 tons; valued at $1,597,887. Including the balance brought forward last year a total of $1,255,656 was carried forward to profit and loss account.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian General Electric Company held at Toronto, Ont., profits of $608,206 for the year ending December 31, 1905, were declared, compared with $582,509 in 1904. The sum of $90,762 was carried forward. It was stated that the company was arranging for large extensions to plant. The Canada Foundry Department, which commenced operations in 1903, also declared a profit and showed an improvement of $170,000 compared with the previous year.

The six mills owned by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, report a present daily capacity as follows:—

	Barrels
Royal mill at Montreal, Que., water power	6,000
Glenora mill, Montreal, Que., water power	2,000
Winnipeg mill, Winnipeg, Man., steam and electric power	3,000
Fort William mill, Fort William, Ont., water power from Kakabeka Falls, to be ready for June 1, 1906	3,000
Corn products mills, Montreal, Que., water power	1,500
Oatmeal mill, Winnipeg, Man., steam and electric power	300

In addition the company had 4 grain elevators in Montreal, three being of 250,000 bushels capacity and one of 400,000 bushels capacity; three in Winnipeg, Man., containing an aggregate of 550,000 bushels; one at Fort William, Ont., with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, and 96 elevators scattered throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, capable of storing in the aggregate 3,035,000 bushels of wheat. There are three flour warehouses in Montreal and Winnipeg each, and one at Fort William having a net capacity of 302,000 barrels.

Railway Construction.

Owing to the cold weather less progress was made with railway construction work than had been expected, though some additional labour was employed in connection with the work under way during the preceding month.* No additional contract had been let up to the close of the month in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

The construction of new lines of *telegraph* for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Western Canada, it was stated, would be on an extensive scale during 1906, the early opening of spring greatly facilitating the work. A large number of telegraph poles have been taken out for the company during the winter season.

Railway Employment, General Transport, Etc.

Railway employees had a busy month though the absence of snow in some localities caused a diminution, as in January and February, in the number of trainoperators employed. Freight traffic was heavy, especially in connection with the movement of western grain, which was stimulated by the approach of the season of navigation. Passenger traffic was also heavy, the transportation of immigrants and settlers into Western Canada being on a large scale. Railway officials anticipate an exceptionally heavy tourist traffic during the coming summer.

It was stated that application would be made to increase the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 by the issue of debenture stock amounting to $20,000,000 in lieu of preferred stock to the amount of $20,000,000.

At the 39th regular semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and

*See *Labour Gazette* for March, 1906, page 953.

Insurance Association held at Moncton, N.B., on February 28, claims for total disability amounting to $5,500 were ordered to be paid.

Preparations were actively under way for the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes. There was a keen demand for steam boats for lease or purchase in view of the heavy traffic which is expected during the season. Navigation on Lake Erie opened on March 5th, the earliest date in 28 years. On March 10th the steamship "Macassa" arrived in Toronto from Hamilton, being the first steamer to arrive at so early a date in the history of the port. Later in the month, however, the cold weather interfered with navigation and up to the closing week regular shipments by water had not been begun. Longshoremen in consequence had a quiet month.

Winter port shipments via St. John, N.B., according to the latest returns, have been heavy.

During the navigation season of 1905 it was estimated that 37,063,300 bushels of grain were shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., of which 30,235,000 bushels were wheat, 828,000 oats, barley, etc., and 6,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1904.

The Trades.

Building.—The month was less active than had been anticipated, as a result of the cold weather, and bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers were not actively employed, except at a few points. These points, however, included Montreal, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, in which building operations promised to be extensive during the coming season. Carpenters had a very good month, and painters were on the whole well employed. Plumbers and lathers and plasterers had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, tool sharpeners and other employees of metal working establishments had a good month. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Employment in connection with the repair of vessels for the opening of navigation was very busy. Shipbuilding at Toronto was especially active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Establishments for the manufacture of building supplies were very busy, and furniture factories, carriage and wagon factories, piano factories, etc., had a very good month. Coopers were somewhat quiet.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen had a good month, conditions being busy in a number of important centres. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy on spring work, and garment workers had an active month. In boot and shoe manufacturing establishments spring trade was practically over, and an inclination to hold back on the part of jobbers was reported, owing to the fact that retailers are carrying over a portion of their heavy winter lines. Employment in factories, however, continued active.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers had a busy month, the recent decline in the price of hides having increased production.

Food and tobacco.—Employment was somewhat dull with bakers, the volume of trade since the beginning of the year having been considerably below that of the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding the fall in the price of bread; an improvement is expected at the beginning of the spring season. Employees of confectionery establishments were busy in connection with Easter trade. Butchers and meat cutters had a fair month. Ice cutters and drivers were busy as a result of cold weather. Cigar makers were on the whole more active than in February.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant, and theatre employees had a good month. Clerks, stenographers, etc., were well employed, though there was a surplus of this class in Western Canada. Laundry workers were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The month was more active than February, but the cold weather kept a considerable number in idleness. Civic improvement work was begun at a number of points, and a considerable number of men found increased employment in connection with building and railway construction operations. Conditions were about the same as in March, 1905, the outlook being very favourable for the coming season.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—The total value of imports entered for consumption during February, 1906, amounted to $21,298,686, compared with $18,278,964 in February, 1905. For the eight months ended February 28, 1906, the total imports were $182,208,331, compared with $166,195,386, for the corresponding period of 1904-05, a gain of upwards of $16,000,000.

The total domestic exports during February, 1906, were $12,395,587, compared with $8,456,305 in February, 1905. For the eight months ended February 28, 1906, total domestic exports were $163,230,020, compared with $133,686,798 during the same period of 1904-05, a gain of approximately $30,000,000.

Imperial trade.—Imports into Great Britain from Canada in February, 1906, were as follows:—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle	6,137	£103,612
Sheep	268	402
Wheat, cwts.	717,900	266,086
Wheat flour, cwts.	156,800	75,647
Peas, cwts.	48,200	16,147
Bacon, cwts.	86,956	211,770
Hams, cwts.	14,191	32,803
Butter, cwts.	1,392	7,254
Cheese, cwts.	22,844	67,122
Eggs gt. hundreds.	900	300
Horses	12	625

According to reports received from commercial agents at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, Canadian cheese and butter were meeting a favourable market in Great Britain; hides, leather, and properly packed and graded apples were also in active demand. Canadian bacon, though at present low in price, was reported as standing high in the opinion of English consumers. In South Africa good openings for Canadian eggs, lard oil, garden hose, fire hose, and engine packing were reported. Favourable harvests in Australasia have made the outlook for trade generally favourable, hides, timber and apples in particular, being reported in demand.

Domestic trade.—The dry goods trade was benefitted by the cold weather which prevailed during the first three weeks of the month, but stocks of clothing and heavy footwear carried over will be considerably larger than last year. Sorting orders were dull, but deliveries of spring goods from warehouses were heavy and the millinery openings in the second week of the month were successful. The grocery trade improved, and hardware continued very active. In the closing week of the month an improvement in the condition of the country roads stimulated general trade activity. Collections on March 4 were fair. Canadian securities were firmly held.

At a meeting of subscribers to the capital stock of the Sterling Bank held at Toronto, Ont., directors were elected and other work of organization advanced. It was stated that the bank would open for business at an early date.

Revenue.—The total Canadian revenue on Consolidated Fund during February, 1906, was $5,505,556.81, compared with $4,681,720.50 in February, 1905. For the eight months ended February 28, 1906, the total revenue was $49,760,275.24, compared with $45,504,580.33 in 1905. The total expenditure on Consolidated Fund was $3,205,646.71 during February, 1906, as compared with $5,535,336.47 in February, 1905. For the eight months' period the total expenditure was $37,162,708.06, compared with $35,491,725.57 a year ago.

During March, 1906, total revenue was $7,255,187.44, compared with $5,926,187.83 in March, 1905. For the nine months ending March 31, 1906, the total was $41,706,380.76, compared with $38,720,365.82 a year ago. Total expenditure on capital account during March, 1906, was $1,158,379.89, of which $676,078.38 was in connection with Public Works and Railways and Canals and $284,445.41 on bounties.

Expenditure on Capital Account during February was $1,233,940.96, of which the main items were as follows:—Public Works, Railways and Canals, $889,261.26; Militia, $108,642.58, and Bounties, $136,603.02.

According to a statement of the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario the surplus of revenue over expenditure during the last year's administration of the provincial finances amounted to $620,159.68.

Notes.

The annual convention of the *Western Ontario Good Roads Association* was held in Toronto.

It was stated that over 100 houses would be erected by the *Dominion Coal Company* for its employees during the coming season.

At Eugenia Falls, Ont., *power development* work was recently begun, involving the construction of a concrete steel dam 43 feet high. From the dam to the power-house there is a total fall of 413 feet. The water will be conveyed in a steel pipe 54 inches in diameter.

The *Royal Commission on Insurance* held its initial sitting in Ottawa, Ont., on March 7. It was stated by the chairman that the investigation would be wide in scope and that counsel would be retained on behalf of the Crown to aid in the investigation. A secretary was appointed and complaints and suggestions invited from corporations or individuals having any claim which it was desired to investigate. Later Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed counsel to the commission. The first meeting of the commission for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation was held at Ottawa on March 14, the first subject of enquiry being into the operation of the laws of the Parliament of Canada relating to the business of life insurance. A number of meetings were held subsequently and much evidence of a valuable nature taken.

The second session of the thirty-fifth legislature of the Province of *Prince Edward Island* was opened on March 13. In the Speech from the Throne the general prosperity of the province was referred to, the condition of the farmers being stated to be steadily improving, the bountiful crops of last season having in a great measure made up for the shortage of 1904. Measures providing for a proper system of obtaining vital statistics and for the better protection of the inshore fisheries and the cultivation of oyster area will be submitted to the legislature.

The first Legislature of the Province of *Saskatchewan* was opened on March 29. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the creation of the Province and the organization of an executive government, and to the prosperous conditions prevailing throughout the province. It was stated that fully 25,000,000 bushels of wheat were threshed during 1905 in Saskatchewan. Co-operative and educational work in connection with dairying, it was stated, would be assisted. A special reference was also made to construction operations on the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways throughout the province. In view of the numerous applications for railway charters a bill dealing with the subject would be submitted to the legislature.

In the annual address of the president of the Fort William, Ont., Board of Trade, a reference was made to the work of developing the water power at Kakabeka Falls, 16 miles west of that place. It was stated that by June 1, 1906, electrical energy would be ready for distribution, the work of development having been carried out with the utmost despatch. The waters of the river are diverted into a 10-foot conduit pipe three-quarters of a mile above the falls into a reservoir, from which a penstock carries the water perpendicularly down 180 feet to the power house below. The initial instalment will be 10,000 horse power, which will be increased from time to time in units of 10,000 horse power until the entire power is developed. Over 1,000 men have been employed in the work which has been carried out for the most part in cement and steel at an estimated cost, when completed, of about $2,000,000. The current is carried from the power house to a special station in Fort William on a copper line in duplicate at 25,000 volts. Power, it was stated, would be supplied to all users of 5 horse power or over in any quantity, the service to be continuous and at the rate of $25 per horse power per annum.

The second session of the 10th *Parliament of Canada* was opened at Ottawa, Ont., on Thursday, March 8. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the bounteous harvest of the past season, and the continued development of industry, which had greatly stimulated business in all parts of Canada and given an impetus to trade with the United Kingdom and foreign countries. The heavy influx of immigrants into the three prairie provinces was also referred to, it being estimated that the number going in during

the present season will be in excess of any previous year; the increasing proportion of immigrants coming from the British isles was also noted. It was stated that a bill would be submitted empowering the Government to set apart forest reserves on lands under its control for the purpose of preserving the forests, encouraging reforestation and regulating the supply of water power. Bills to amend the Railway Act, the Fruit Marks Act and to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day will also be introduced. In connection with transportation, satisfactory progress was stated to have been made in the exploration and surveys of the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and contracts for the construction of two important sections, embracing altogether about 400 miles, will shortly be executed. It was stated that the interim report of the Canadian section of the International Waterway Commission and the report of the Transportation Commission, containing several important recommendations, would be laid before Parliament.

On the invitation of the Board of Education, Toronto, Ont., representatives from the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, the labour organizations of the city and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have been in conference for the purpose of determining on the necessary steps to place the question of *technical education* in Toronto on a satisfactory basis. As a result of the conference a resolution was passed approving the expenditure of $150,000 on buildings and equipment for teaching such subjects as properly come under the heading of technical education with the present curriculum of the Toronto Technical School as a basis. The Board of Education has sent a deputation to different schools of the United States and on the report of this deputation definite steps for securing the required appropriation and outlining the curriculum will be taken. The Technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association favours the establishment of a technical school as a secondary school giving courses on the elements of commerce, mechanical and electrical engineering, and applied science, as affecting the building trades, textile trades, printing trades and domestic industries.

On March 10 His Grace Monseigneur Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, rendered a decision as *arbitrator* in the matter of certain differences between the Ames, Holden Company, boot and shoe manufacturers of Montreal, Que., and a number of leather cutters in its employ. The leather cutters requested a minimum rate of $12 per week, offering to find other employment for any workmen whose earning capacity might not be satisfactory to the company. The company objected to this proposal on the ground that it would oblige it to dismiss a number of men the character of whose work was satisfactory, but whose speed would not enable them to earn the required minimum, and whose places would be hard to fill. Arbitrators were appointed some time ago, representing the company and the men, but failed to come to an agreement, necessitating the appointment of a third arbitrator. His Grace Monseigneur Bruchesi was selected for this office by the parties and conducted a full investigation into the situation, obtaining statements in writing from the parties, and paying visits to several boot and shoe factories in Montreal. The decision of His Grace, while disapproving of the establishment of a minimum weekly scale recommended that the company should increase its general scale of piece work prices by ten per cent., bringing it in conformity with that in force in other similar manufacturing establishments in Montreal, and also make an allowance of twenty cents per case of sixty pairs for "combination work," that is, where the pieces for different qualities of footwear are cut from the same hides.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of March Mr. R. F. Parkinson was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Woodstock, Ont., and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in March were active with prospects of greater activity as spring approaches. The leading industries were busy; iron and steel products were in good demand, and coal had a fairly good market. The large coal companies gave evidence that a busy season is expected, by double shifting three of their collieries, while the double shift was not taken off the North Sydney Company's collieries during the winter. The Inverness collieries owing to a scarcity of cars were dull, and the Cumberland collieries suffered from the same cause, but the Pictou collieries were all active. The demand for coal was fairly good notwithstanding the mild weather during the winter, which affected the trade to some degree, but which was more than offset by the continuously expanding market.

The demand for iron and steel products continued steady, both the Sydney and the Sydney mines' works being well supplied with orders. The Dominion Steel Company has completed a battery of fifty new ovens, and repaired fifty others. The Sydney Cement Company's works have been closed all winter; they will resume operations early in April. The cement used in this district has given good results; the local mill's capacity will be brought up to 500 barrels per day by the addition of more machinery.

A firm of bakers has bought out the disused brewery building and will turn it into a biscuit bakery.

Sydney and the colliery districts will soon witness great activity in the way of building. The Dominion Coal Company is erecting over two hundred houses, and a number of workmen also are building houses.

Transportation by rail continued uninterrupted all winter, the mails not missing a day through storms.

The Manual Training School of Glace Bay, had a successful year, the enrollment being two hundred, equalling that of Halifax, or Sydney, and only exceeded by Truro, where part of the Normal School students are included, and two teachers employed.

The Workmen's Store Company, Ltd., (Co-operative) Dominion, N.S., commenced business March 17, 1903, with a capital of $1,800. The report at the end of three years shows a membership of one hundred and fifty-six, with a capital of $7,068, and a dividable profit of $4,611.59. The reserve fund is $1,012.48. The volume of business done last year amounted to $43,086.80.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were dull. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers found employment quiet. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, tool sharpeners and horseshoers, were all active, but jewellers and watch case makers found employment quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon workers had little work, but car builders, pattern makers, coopers, gilders and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers experienced quietness, but glove makers, and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and ice handlers were active.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, and trunk and bag makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and furriers were all active.

Transport.—All branches were actively employed.

Unskilled labour was in demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during March was more active than in February, mild weather prevailing to a great extent. Unskilled labour along the water front, on the city works and elsewhere became active. The ice crop will be much smaller than in previous years, but those engaged in the trade hope to be able to supply all demands during the coming season. Work on public buildings was progressing favourably, and the new custom house and hospital have both been advanced several stages towards completion.

The Provincial Secretary's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, shows that certificates of incorporation were granted, under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Companies' Act, to 62 companies, as compared with 55 during the previous year. The annual registrations during the year were 522 companies, and the amount contributed in annual fees $11,015, an increase over the previous year, in number of new companies registered, of 49, and of $925 in the amount received. The same report shows that under the provisions of the Act above referred to certificates of incorporation were issued to five stations of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, as follows:—(1) Wood's Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S., (2) Little Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S., (3) Clarke's Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S., (4) Port Joli, Queen's County, N.S., (5) Port Moulton, Queen's County, N.S.

As foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Provincial Legislature, prospects for the construction of a railway between Halifax and Guysboro, with a branch line from New Glasgow to County Harbour, seems much brighter. Two years ago a charter was obtained and a grant of $5,000 secured with a view of constructing this line, but failing to finance the scheme the charter was allowed to expire. The construction of this railway would give the Acadia Coal Company an open port for shipments during the entire year, while the main line from Halifax to Guysboro would give direct communication to the whole province, opening up a country rich in timber and mineral deposits.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing has been fully up to the average.

Lumbering.—Owing to weather conditions lumbering was dull. The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia, was held in Bridgewater, Annapolis County, on the 20th and 21st of March. Among the subjects discussed were forestry, the Game Act, Inland fisheries and transportation. A paper signed by over sixty of the delegates was presented, advocating the formation of a forestry association, and a committee was appointed to promote an association along the line of the Dominion Forestry Association.

Manufacturing.—The different establishments were active.

Mining.—Considerable activity prevailed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons had an average month. Carpenters and joiners were rather quiet, but painters, decorators and paperhangers experienced active conditions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Boilermakers again experienced a dull month, while horseshoers were kept busy owing to the scarcity of snow.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and those employed in kindred trades were not busily employed, the supply of labour being more than equal to the demand.

Clothing.—The tailors again experienced a dull month, owing mainly to the weather.

Other trades.—Quietness prevailed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during March differed but little from February, the supply being somewhat in excess of the demand. Very little outdoor building was carried on, but indoor conditions were about the same as March, 1905. Shipments of produce declined as the month progressed, the pork season practically terminating with the month. Bankers reported financial conditions normal, and wholesale and retail men stated that business was up to the average.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fine weather that prevailed favoured ploughing, wood hauling, etc. The first contingent of farm labourers brought out by the Salvation Army arrived the latter part of the month. The fifteen men included in the party secured places immediately on their arrival, the demand being greater than the supply. The wages paid will range from $90 to $150 a year, according to the ability and experience of the men.

Fishing.—Operations in this line were very dull; lobster men were busy preparing for the opening of the season.

Lumbering.—A considerable quantity of lumber was got out, the fine weather assisting operations.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in manufacturing industries were normal.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was at a standstill, but arrangements were made for beginning the building of the new station at Charlottetown about the first of next month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons had a dull month, but carpenters and joiners were active at indoor work. Lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were quiet. Plumbers and steam fitters were active. Stone cutters and builders' labourers reported conditions quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, linemen and blacksmiths were active.

Wood working and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon workers found conditions quiet. Car builders were active and coopers quiet.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe makers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers had a quiet month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen and trackmen were active. Freight handlers and longshoremen were quiet, as were teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour was quiet.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Since the opening of spring the labour market has been more active and the building trades are improving. The walls of the Royal Bank building recently destroyed by fire will be removed and it is expected that a modern building will be erected on this site during the coming summer. The Bank of New Brunswick will build a suitable building for its North-end branch. Work will be started as soon as possible on the erection of two cattle sheds for the Dominion Government, the sheds to be 22 x 43 feet, with concrete floors. The St. John Foundry Company will build some additions in the near future. Work was resumed on the construction of the new South Rodney wharf on March 5; the work was suspended on account of a scarcity of timber in January last. The Intercolonial Railway is making preparations to build two crossing bridges in place of the present Stanley and Wall street bridges. The Dunn pork

packing establishment has recently increased its capacity by the addition of machinery, which will enable all the packing boxes and barrels to be manufactured on the premises. The Sletson, Cutler & Company's mill at Pleasant Point resumed operation on March 5, and will run night and day. Jordan's mill, also at Pleasant Point, started working March 5th, both day and night shifts being employed. A new electric light plant has been installed in the building. A large crew of men were doing repair work at Miller's mill, which will start up again shortly.

The gross earnings of the St. John Street Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1905, were $116,110.10, as against $116,801.54 for 1904. The cash paid out for operating the system in 1905 was $96,231.53, as follows: Operating expenses, $61,661.71; maintenance, $19,587.41; general expenses, $14,982.41. Arrangements have been completed whereby the street railway company will extend its line into Fairville and Carleton during the coming summer. The work of strengthening the cantilever bridge and the trestle between the bridge and the St. John station has been completed.

A. Cushing & Company's pulp and paper mill, in which they operate their new system of paper colouring, has been closed down till the spring, owing to the difficulty and expense of hauling logs to the mill.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Art Glass Works Company, its first dividend of six per cent. was declared. On March 16 fire almost completely destroyed the river steamer "Beatrice E. Waring" and badly damaged the "Springfield."

During February there were 24 sailings of ocean steamships in connection with the winter trade, and one sailing of the Canada Jamaica line. Three vessels carried away Canadian goods valued at $2,629,283, and foreign goods valued at $1,741,052, making a total of $4,370,335. The value of the goods shipped up to February 28 is only $23,048 under the value of the entire shipment of the seasons of 1904 and 1905, which was $13,706,877. During the month the total shipment of wheat was 961,152 bushels, valued at $929,287. The total shipment of wheat up to February 28 was 3,135,684 bushels, valued at $2,952,089.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 22nd amounted to $3,809,971, against $3,519,249 for the corresponding period last year, being $290,722 greater in 1906 than in 1905, and $353,774 less than for the four weeks ending February 22 of the current year. As the spring advances wholesale and retail trade has an upward tendency. The factory inspector presented his first report to the Provincial Secretary. A bill, making provision for compulsory school attendance passed the Legislature at its recent session; also a bill permitting women to practise law in the province.

The civic firemen received an increase of $50 per year.

The expenditure on the water extension to Lock Lomond up to the present time amounts to $384,445.89, to meet which debentures to the amount of $378,500 were deposited as collaterals with the Bank of New Brunswick. The cost of the work already completed exceeds the original estimate by $22,272.37. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is contemplating the erection of a large warehouse in Lancaster, and it is reported that large freight sheds are to be built near Long Wharf.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The harbour fishermen were preparing for the catching of graspereaux.

Lumbering.—Public Landing and neighboring centres will suffer but little from the season's unfavourable weather. At Nerepis the five concerns interested will take out about 3,000,000 pieces. The lumbermen along the Miramichi have finished hauling for the present season, and have worked under the best conditions that have existed for years; it is expected that the total cut will be about the same as last year. On the Southwest Miramichi there is plenty of snow in the woods, and good prospects for driving. Unless the water in the St. John River should be unusually low this year the number of logs brought down will be above the average. Several teams have been hired to do the hauling in the woods adjacent to the city, and as high as $60 and $65 per month (including board for man and beast) has been paid. It is expected that bank logs obtainable early in

the spring will command high prices. The average prices being paid for logs were:—Spruce, $11.50 to $12; battens, $9 to $9.50, and hemlock, $6.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Minister of Railways is contemplating the introduction of motor-cars on the branch lines and in rural services of the Intercolonial Railway. Passenger rates on the Intercolonial Railway have been increased. Several men employed on the Intercolonial Railway have been laid off.

A train on the New Brunswick Southern Railway was thrown over an embankment at Digdeguash March 19, and three cars badly wrecked, and four passengers injured. A train on the Central Railway, consisting of locomotive, five cars of coal and a combination baggage and passenger car, was also wrecked near Cumberland Bay on March 3. On March 15 an Intercolonial Railway train ran off the track west of Dalhousie Junction; it consisted of 44 cars, and 38 left the track. The roadbed was considerably damaged, but no person injured.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators were active. Stone cutters were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Shingle weavers, woodworkers, etc., were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen reported a good month, bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—Journeyman tailors were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers and ice handlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were active.

Transport.—Railway conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railway telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, steamboatmen and firemen, ship labourers, street railway employees and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled.—There was little employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bathurst.—The crib-work of the new addition to the breakwater at Church Point, Petit Rocher, was carried out into the bay during a heavy gale and will probably be a total loss. The work was being constructed on the ice and was two hundred feet long. Seventy men were being employed at the work.

Harcourt.—A large business was done this season in shipping wood from here and Adamsville to the barrel factory at Moncton.

Fredericton.—The Canada Foundry Company has the contract for erecting the steel for the superstructure for the two steel spans of the highway bridge. Eight riveters and iron workers are now here to do the work, and about forty labourers will be employed. The steel spans weigh about five hundred tons. Under the contract the company is to have the bridge ready for traffic by April 15. The teachers secured a grant from the City Council, who now receive $350, and will in future receive $400. The male teachers will receive increases proportionately. Contractors and builders, on March 27, decided to grant the demands of the carpenters for a nine-hour day after April 1.

Magaguadavic.—The Scott Lumber Company's mill will be started next month, about one month earlier than last year. It is estimated that 3,500,000 feet will be sawed this season.

Minto.—The erection of thirty-five or forty cottages will be proceeded with at an early date to accommodate the miners with families.

Moncton.—The police committee, at a meeting held March 5, decided to take the present policemen three months on trial. The salary of officers was reduced from $45 to $40 per month. If at the end of that period the chief can recommend them they will receive $45 per month. After eighteen months, if their record is good, they will be given $50.

There were about three hundred men out of work during March, and many of these

prefer not to work until the Intercolonial Railway shops are in regular operation. Temporary works were established in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and work has been started on several shops so that the men can be put to work. A new paint shop has been erected, and instructions were given to get together material so that the painters could go to work. The pattern makers have secured temporary quarters in the record foundry. A temporary roof has been placed on the boiler shop, in which a gang of about twenty men are being employed. The burned portion of the roof over the machine shop has been replaced. A number of men are at work in the brick portion of the machine shop, which was destroyed. The Minister of Railways, and the Deputy Minister both stated that the old shops will be replaced with modern ones. Sills were laid March 28 for a large upholstering shop at the Intercolonial Railway works, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Sackville.—"The Outlook" is the name of a new four-page weekly newspaper, which made its appearance March 3.

St. Andrews.—Work has stopped on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's dam at Katy's Cove until spring.

St. Stephens.—On the first of March the town voted on the question of a municipal water plant; the result of the vote, which was an open one, was a property vote of $653,950, out of an assessment of $1,082,000, and a personal vote of 355. No negative votes were cast.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions showed little change during March as compared with February, being on the whole quiet as a result of the weather which was more severe than in any previous month of the winter season. Machinists, iron shipbuilders, iron moulders and engineers had an exceptionally active month in connection with preparations for the opening of navigation.

A number of the master barbers of the city decided to increase prices on April 1 to 20 cents for a hair cut, the price charged heretofore being 15 cents. Bookbinders (17) in the employ of Mr. V. Lafrance had their hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day.

Petitions have been presented to the city council by the firemen and policemen in the employ of the city requesting an increase in wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had an active month, the abundance of snow assisting in the getting out of firewood and lumber.

Lumbering.—Operations were very active throughout the month owing to the cold weather, though a few camps were broken up in the closing week of February owing to the mildness of that month.

Mining.—An exploring party left for the Chibougamou district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Dullness prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and steam engineers had a busy month, but electrical workers and linemen were quiet.

Printing and allied.—With the closing of the Provincial Legislature on March 9 a number of employees were laid off. Bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were dull. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters and drivers were busy up to the closing week of the month. Cigar makers were quiet.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were active.

Miscellaneous. — Quietness, compared with February, prevailed.

Transport.—Freight traffic was heavy and the abundance of snow caused full staffs to be employed.

Unskilled labour. — Conditions were quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Levis.—The Laurentian Whitewear Company has commenced the installation

a plant. Negotiations with the Chicago Telephone Supply Company, looking to the establishment of a plant, were also in progress, the city granting tax exemptions and a suitable building site. The Bellechasse Telephone Company will enter the City of Quebec, necessitating the laying of a cable from the south shore.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Very little change has taken place in the labour market since last month. Conditions slightly improved since the 15th instant owing to the partial resumption of railway construction work. Building operations have not begun as yet, and as a result masons, bricklayers, stone cutters, etc., were idle. Carpenters were at work on small jobs. Trade and commerce were reported dull, but the shipping of manufactured goods was active. Ice cutting has ceased for the season, a larger quantity than usual was stored, it was in fine conditions and was taken for the most part from the St. Maurice river. The lumber merchants were very busy preparing for the drives, and several hundred drivers will leave at once for the St. Maurice river and its tributaries, where about five million feet of logs have been cut by the different lumbering concerns. Wages are $1.50 per day, about the same as last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been active; produce sold readily at good prices.

Fishing.—Fishermen reported a very quiet month, although the weather was favourable.

Manufacturing.—The principal industrial concerns were running full time.

Mining.—There are a number of miners prospecting up the St. Maurice on Lake Kennedy and streams.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work has been resumed on the St. Maurice Valley Railway since the 19th; about 50 or 60 workmen are employed at this end of the line at present.

Other industries.—Many farmers were busy preparing for the making of maple sugar, which from all indications will be a good crop. New maple syrup has appeared on the market and is selling at $1.40 a gallon. As the supply becomes more plentiful the price per gallon will probably fall to $1, the usual selling price here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were idle and will be for several weeks to come. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, gas and steam fitters found conditions dull. Stone cutters were doing very little, but were preparing for spring work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were partly employed on small orders and odd jobs. Coremakers had little to do. Machinists and engineers were fairly busy, with prospects of plenty of work ahead. Steam engineers, electrical workers, and stove mounters were dull, with blacksmiths fairly busy. Sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers reported employment scarce. Bicycle workers were fairly busy.

Woodworking.—Only a few woodworkers are employed here, and employment was rather dull.

Printing and allied.—Printers and bookbinders reported trade quiet.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors experienced a quiet month. Garment workers have been fairly well employed, and glove makers were busy preparing orders. Boot and shoe workers were also fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were dull, with butchers and meat cutters fairly busy getting ready for the Easter market. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly active.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were busy. Leather workers and saddlers were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers and delivery employees were fairly busy. Hotel and restaurant employees were very busy all month. Laundry workers were also busy.

Transport.—All engaged in the railway service were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen found a scarcity of employment, but teamsters and expressmen were fairly active.

Unskilled labour.—Men will soon be required for the drives. Good men will receive $1.50 per day with board.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in Sherbrooke during March were favourable considering the time of the year and the weather, which has been somewhat severe during the month. Steps were taken by contractors to commence building operations about the first of the month. All other branches of industry have been fairly well employed, excepting carpenters who were somewhat dull. The woollen mills were running full time, and there was a scarcity of weavers. The machine shops were also fully employed. During the month the Jenckes Machine Company cast a large stone crusher frame weighing over 80,000 pounds for the Granby Smelter Company, at Phœnix, B.C. The new branch of the Eastern Townships Bank will be opened for business on Wellington street about April 1. At an adjourned meeting of the City Council on the 15th of March, appropriations for the year amounting to over $70,000 were passed. Wholesale trade has been active, but retail business was quiet.

It was expected that the farmers of the Eastern Townships would have had an opportunity for securing help from the immigrants that arrived in Canada on the 9th of March, under the auspices of Lord Rothschild. These immigrants, however, had all been placed before they left England. The names of those seeking help were handed to the officials in charge, and it was expected that they would be able to distribute a number from the party that will come during the month of April under the same auspices. The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange was held on the 6th of March. There was a large and representative attendance. The meeting was addressed by the dairy commissioner, who counselled the makers to take greater pains in the preparation of butter and cheese for export to Great Britain. The secretary reported that during the last season there was a total of 1,002,064 pounds of butter boarded, which sold at an average of 21 13-16 cents per pound, and represented a total value of $212,417.82. There were 1,823 boxes of cheese boarded, which sold at an average of 10 cents per pound.

There has been no change in the rate of wages, but some of the stores that entered into an agreement to close on Monday evenings during January and February, now keep open on that night, while some others still close. During the month there was a strike of granite cutters employed at Beebe Plains by the Stanstead Granite Quarries Company. Forty-five cutters were out, and their action threw 37 other helpers out of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Outside work was at a standstill.

Lumbering.—The lumbermen had a very good month, and towards the close there was a fall of snow which enabled work to be continued much longer than had been anticipated. So far, the lumbermen in this district have had a good season.

Manufacturing.—All branches were reported busy.

Mining.—Work has been quiet, but will start up again as soon as weather permits.

Railroad construction and employment.—Very little was done in this line. During the latter part of the month the various railway companies had to engage extra help to keep the tracks clear owing to the heavy snowfalls.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—With the exception of plumb-

ers, painters and paperhangers, all branches were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Coremakers, machinists and engineers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Upholsterers, varnishers, carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers and bookbinders had an active month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and glove makers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, and cigar makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, and delivery employees were quiet, while hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees were busy, but cab drivers, hackmen and carters were quiet.

Unskilled.—The demand for unskilled labour was active for the season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Coaticook.—A branch of the Retail Merchants' Association was organized here on March 9.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active during March. The building trades were fairly active. The Emporium Cigar Co. recommenced operations and activity among cigar makers was resumed. Bookbinders have had an exceedingly active season. The J. E. Roy Company, binders and manufacturers, owing to their former establishment having become too cramped for their business have transferred their office and factory to a larger building.

The incoming president of the Chamber of Commerce has declared that the Chamber would do all in its power to further the industrial interests of St. Hyacinthe. A committee of the Chamber had a conference with the city council, the end in view being to take steps to induce the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company to build its repair shops at St. Hyacinthe. A joint committee of members of the council and members of the Chamber of Commerce was formed for the purpose of taking action.

The Hudson Bay Knitting Company may open an establishment here. The company has asked for a sum of $600 for moving expenses and for one year's trial to ascertain if it can obtain the necessary workpeople. This company employs about 450 females. The city council decided to offer $500. Tanners have been busy and the output of leather for April promised to necessitate the putting in of additional machinery and increasing the staff. The Penman Manufacturing Company had a very active month, over-time being worked in some departments. The boot and shoe factories were also very busy night work being necessary in some cases in order to fill orders so that stock taking might commence at the beginning of April. The time for stock taking this year will be very limited as orders for next season's goods are already very numerous. The metal industries were very active with good prospects for a continuance of present conditions. Sash and door factories were exceptionally busy and employers declared themselves very well satisfied with the season just passed. The organ company was very active and it was stated intended to enlarge its plant so as to meet the demands of its increasing trade. The Eastern Townships corset factory has passed into the hands of new proprietors. The fancy goods trade reported improving conditions the coming season promising to be very active. Wholesalers were very active. In banking circles an active month was reported with a good note circulation and easy collections.

There have been no changes in the rate of wages nor in the hours of labour and cordial relations have existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions in the agricultural industry were favourable; farm produce finding a ready market at good

prices. The local market was well supplied during March and the following prices prevailed:—

Fresh butter per lb	25 to 27c.
Salt butter "	22 to 24c.
Fresh eggs per doz.	17 to 18c.
Turkeys per lb.	16 to 18c.
Geese "	11 to 12c.
Chickens per pair	$1.00.
Young chickens alive per pair	$1.15.
Beef per lb.	8 to 10c.
Beef per 100 lbs	$6 to $7.
Fresh pork per 100 lbs	$11.
Fresh pork per lb	11 to 13c.
Salt pork "	12c.
Veal "	8 to 10c.
Veal by quarter	$1 to $1.50.
Beef hides per lb	7½ to½c.
Calf hides "	9 to 10c.
Beans per gal	12 to 15c.
Potatoes per bush	40 to 50c.
Onions "	50 to 60c.
Beans "	$2.
Wheat per bush	$1.
Corn "	60 to 70c.
Peas "	$1 to $1.20
Oats "	38 to 40c.
Honey, strained, per lb	10 to 12.
Honey in comb, per lb.	12 to 15c.
Maple sugar per lb.	10c.
Maple sugar per gall	$1.20.
Lard per lb.	13c.
Leaf tobacco per lb	12 to 15c.
Hay per 100 bundles	$5 to $5.
Straw "	$2 to $3.

Farm labourers were very busy, but new hands were not required. The courses on the milk industry now terminated were followed regularly by a large number of pupils coming from all parts of the province.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were very active and prospects were for a still more active season. Establishments worked to their full capacity, in some of them overtime being necessary in order to catch up with orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were better employed in March than usually, but bricklayers, stone masons, lathers and plasterers were dull, with prospects, however, of an abundance of work later. Painters and paperhangers had a busy month. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were well employed, but stonecutters and builders' labourers had a quiet month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The greater portion of these trades were well employed with few idle workmen. Tinsmiths, machinists, iron moulders and helpers reported great activity. Electrical workers and linemen had a good month, while blacksmiths and boilermakers were fairly busy. Jewellers reported a quiet month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were fully employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were very busy, and bookbinders had a very active month, over-time being worked in some cases.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported fair conditions and garment workers were very active. Boot and shoe workers were very busy, making in several establishments much over-time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers reported great activity, but tobacco workers had a dull month.

Leather.—Great activity was the rule among these trades.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel employees were very busy, and laundry workers were very active.

Transport.—Railway employees were exceptionally active and cab drivers and hackmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour had a fairly busy month although a number of labourers were idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel, P.Q.—The temporary works for the protection of the Government wharves are progressing rapidly and will be finished within a few days. It was stated that the work of rebuilding the damaged wharf will be proceeded with when the Richelieu River is free of ice. Great activity exists in the government shipyards and in other yards situated on the Richelieu. Repairs were being hurried on the large fleet of vessels at present in winter quarters. Several additional hands were taken on at the government's yard lately and also by the Richelieu Company and others.

Actonvale, Que.—This town gives promise of becoming an important industrial centre. The leather working industry is very important. The Daoust and Lalonde Company, boot, shoe and sole leather manufacturers, employs about 40 men the year round, and in a short time will employ double this number. This company turns out 600 sides of leather per week. The Farmers' Shoe and Tanning Company, manufacturers of leather and boots and shoes, employ about 35 men all year.

and has on hand many orders. The Vincent sash and door factory employs 25 men and has enough work on hand to keep its staff constantly employed for some time.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. G. Audet and T. J. Griffith, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for all classes of labour during March was well sustained. The exceptionally mild weather favoured building operations. Work was about to be commenced on a nine story addition to the Windsor Hotel to cost $1,000,000. A five-story factory building, 108 x 65, will be erected on Beaver Hall hill. One of the largest and most finely equipped apartment houses in Canada, to be ten stories high, and to cost $750,000, will be erected. A second apartment house, 160 x 116 feet, containing 34 suites and costing $150,000 will be erected. A branch post-office to cost $60,000 will also be commenced. A large number of accidents occurred in connection with building operations during March, 18 workmen having been injured on March 10 alone, one of whom died from the effects of his injuries. It was decided by the city council on March 2 to carry out the work on the Dufferin street sewer by day work. There were issued during February 107 building permits at an aggregate cost of $202,356. This includes 70 permits for new buildings, consisting of 56 houses, 45 tenements, 5 stores, 1 warehouse, 2 factories, 13 sheds, to cost in all $158,481. There were 37 permits for alterations or repairs to 32 houses, 40 tenements, 12 stores, 3 factories and 3 sheds amounting to $43,485.

The mild weather has had the effect of greatly reducing expenditure for snow clearing to the city. To date, the total expenditure on snow clearing, on the streets on which car tracks are laid, has been $28,000, as compared with $139,100 to the same date last year.

Ice dealers have experienced considerable difficulties in gathering in their ice crop. In spite, however, of these difficulties it is now more than probable that a full supply will be harvested for the coming season.

The Harbour Commissioners held a meeting on March 2, when they decided to dispense with the services of all the employees of the Harbour Board on May 1, and notified them to that effect. Those wishing a re-engagement were told to send notice to the President of the Board bebefore March 15.

The Hackmens' Union has asked the city council Police Committee, to appoint a sub-committee to meet the hackmen in order to re-arrange the cab tariff. They complained that the present tariff was difficult to understand and too low. They asked for a general increase of about 25 cents over the present schedule.

During March the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has turned out of the Angus shop three of the largest and heaviest locomotives ever built in Canada. These engines were of the compound superheating type and weighed in running order, with tender, water and coal, in the neighbourhood of 150 tons. It is expected that they will be able to haul a train of 20 passenger cars. Hitherto when traffic has been at all heavy it has been found necessary to break the Transcontinental train into two sections. Three more engines of the same class and type were in course of construction and will probably be ready by the end of April.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers had a busy month. Painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers were active. Metal roofers and cornice makers were somewhat quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The different branches were well employed.

Printing and allied.—Active conditions prevailed.

Clothing.—A good month was reported.

Food and tobacco.—All trades were active.

Leather.—Activity prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees were active, hotel, rstaurant and theatre employees were busy; furriers were quiet.

Transport.—Railway employees were ac-

tive. Steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, etc., were still quiet. Street railway employees, cabmen, etc., were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month for the season was reported.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active in March; demand and supply being fairly balanced. A number of lumbermen returned from the woods and conditions were quiet for a time, but they were quickly hired for the drive, and there were very few men idle in or around the city. Clearing saw mills in readiness for an early start of operations kept large numbers of men steadily working. Eddy's mills which intended to resume operations on April 1st, started before that date. Painters have commenced their busy season, and were in demand. They have no union here and no fixed scale of wages, but the rates of wages range from $1.50 to $2.25 per day The greatest activity that has ever prevailed in connection with the Eddy Company's business, in Hull, is assured for the coming season. Since the time that Hull was the lumber centre of Eastern Canada saw-mills have not run twenty-four hours a day, but this year, the company's saw mill, which turns out material for the Hull factories, will be kept going full time, employing double staffs; about two hundred hands instead of one hundred as in the past.

Several families have left for Cobalt and are reported doing well. The exodus of people to Cobalt and New Liskeard has been assuming important proportions since a couple of years ago, but is much larger this spring. Those leaving are mostly people whom the great fire of 1900 affected.

A citizen has announced that to any *bona fide* manufacturer who will establish a business here he will not only give a free site, but also invest in the business an amount equal in value to the land. He stated, further, that other capitalists were also willing to assist such a company. Over $90,000 worth of stock is held by local men in the cement business.

The new clothing company is experiencing difficulty in securing the necessary amount of suitable female help. The hands available are employed in the production of ready made clothing. The labour requirements of the new factory are of a more expert nature. Piece work will be the prevailing rule, and the most capable artisans will be sought for. These are scarce at present. The factory will begin operations on the first of April. About sixty hands will be employed at first.

A number of papermakers who were left off at Eddy's after the strike, two years ago, will leave shortly for Paris, France, where they have secured employment.

The corporation electric plant is working well. The corporation's water power was improved, and now serves for the above purpose, and for supplying the city with water for consumption and fire purposes.

Prospects in the building line were not bright; no permits of any consequence have been issued.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.*

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active preparations were under way in connection with building and manufacturing operations during March, and there was every prospect of a very busy building season, and an abundance of work during the coming summer. Labour was fairly well employed. No new industries were established, but additions to Campbell's boiler works, the installation of machinery in Booth's new paper mill, and the increased output in other factories were indicative of the prevailing activity and busy time expected. The Rideau Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ladies' wear, has completed the erection of a large

*The enforcement during February of a by-law requiring hardware merchants to obtain a license to sell water taps and other plumbers supplies was by order of the license inspector through the police department. In the March report of the Ottawa correspondent to the *Gazette* it was stated that the notice had been given by the plumbing inspector of the city through the police department.

new factory and will have a hundred sewing machines in operation as a start. This firm has also recently established a permanent office in Winnipeg, Man., and reported an active demand for its output.

The banks reported paper well met, though March is considered one of the crucial months of the year, particularly for country merchants. Wholesale merchants reported heavy orders on hand, an indication of the hopeful view taken of the future.

There was no industrial disturbances, but the local union of the International Painters' Union had filed a demand for a Saturday half-holiday; there is also a painters' branch of the National Union in Ottawa.

Meats advanced in price owing to the scarcity of beef cattle in the country, but as soon as pasturage is available prices will probably be lower. Dairy produce cheapened somewhat with the arrival of warmer weather. Eggs dropped to twenty cents, but are likely to hold that price until after Easter.

The National Drug Company, recently chartered, including nearly all the leading wholesale houses in Canada, will establish a branch in Ottawa.

The Dominion Marine Association held its annual meeting at Ottawa in March, and formed a deputation which waited upon the Dominion Government in reference to the lighting of the waterways, the date of commencement of navigation on the canals, etc.

A convention of Dominion fruit growers was held and was attended by representatives from all parts of Canada. Among the more important matters discussed was a change in the system of marking. In future there will be three or four separate varieties each distinctly marked. The change is hoped to improve the demand and popularity of Canadian fruits in the English market.

The fat stock and poultry show held during March was not well attended. The lectures on stock raising, dairying and other phases of the industry were delivered by experts from the Agricultural College and farms, and proved very helpful and instructive. The number of entries at the Eastern Ontario Poultry Show was much the largest on record.

According to a summary of the corporation, Ottawa's total debt is $6,468,946.15; assets, $5,360,281.54; assessment, $33,002,540; population, 63,230.

Local division No. 81 of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen passed a resolution favouring the passing of the Lord's Day Act.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers stated that stock had wintered well, and that orchards and fall grains were very promising.

Lumbering.—The mild weather had not so serious an effect on the lumbering industry as expected, as there was sufficient snow to enable the men to get the logs to the streams. Mr. J. R. Booth stated that none of his cut was left in the woods.

Railroad construction and employment.—Surveyors were busy staking the route of the Canadian Northern Railway from Hawkesbury to Ottawa, and construction work will likely start at once.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades had actively commenced work and there were no signs of industrial unrest. Real estate transfers were exceptionally numerous this spring, and a large number of houses are likely to be erected. Among public buildings to be erected, apart from work in progress for the Dominion Government, are the Stewarton Presbyterian Church, a six story building for the Bank of Ottawa, a commercial block, and an addition to a public school.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The iron trades were busy, the foundries having a rush of work preparing for the opening of the saw mills. Metal workers were active, one factory, the Eclipse Office Furnishing Company, having a full complement of workmen employed on extensive government contracts for the Ottawa city postoffice equipment.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy rushing orders for the building trade.

Printing and allied.—The printing trades were active.

Clothing.—These trades reported a revival of business owing to the advent of spring.

Leather.—All engaged in these trades were active.

Transport.—Railroad men were all steadily employed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was more actively employed during the month of March than during the preceding month or the corresponding period last year. There was a growing demand in the building and other trades for help that had been laid off at the close of the season. The Provincial architect's plans and specifications for the re-construction of the recently burned asylum buildings were issued, and contracts to the extent of $7,593 awarded. The pipe for the O'Kill Street sewer is about ready, and the work of laying it is about to commence. The freezing of the water between the city and the surrounding islands increased business during the latter part of the month. The amount which the Light and Power Committee will recommend for expenditure will be about $85,000. By the expenditure of this amount, it is thought that the plant can be put into excellent condition. Last year $34,000 was expended in extensions and improvements. The Kingston sinking fund amounts to $81,-974.25, every liability of the city on account of local improvements being fully provided for. The Board of Works is asking the City Council this year for an appropriation of $18,000 so that the roads may be put in better condition. Last year only $859 was expended on broken stone, this year the city engineer asks for $5,000 for this purpose. A large sum of money is required for tree-trimming in order to improve the street lighting. The waterworks committee, although having enough coal on hand to last until August, being offered several tons at $3.50 per ton, has advised that tenders for 1,200 tons to be delivered not later than August 18th be called for at once. About March 9, the fleet of barges with headquarters at Portsmouth, and owned by the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, was purchased by the Montreal Transportation Company.

The 13th annual report of the Kingston Childrens' Aid Society showed that foster homes were found for ten children. Thirty-eight families received attention. The report of the agent shows intemperance to be the chief causes of distress. The need of oversight and help for young girls who come into the city or are without proper homes, and also the necessity for a shelter for young people who are arrested for misdemeanors was referred to.

The long course at the Eastern Dairy school closed on March 2. The written examinations included dairying, science, cheese making, butter making, cream separators, milk testing, dairy bacteriology, and dairy chemistry. In addition to the written examination the students were required to take practical examinations in the different departments of the school. Twenty-six students wrote on the final examinations, and twenty-two were successful; a somewhat larger number than last year.

At present Kingston has forty-one places licensed to sell liquor, thirty-three taverns and eight shops, each paying a license fee of $330. The city receives one half of the total revenue, viz.: $6,765.

During the month many residents of Frontenac County left for the North-west Territories to take up land, and many others will follow. As a result of the great scarcity of farm help, the Farmers' Association, of Frontenac County, held several meetings at which many resolutions touching the matter were passed. Resolutions were also passed by the city council and adjoining county councils. At these meetings deputations were appointed to wait on the local members of Parliament and Department of Agriculture at Ottawa with respect to the subject.

There were no strikes or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—With the fall of snow which was general throughout this part of the province, logging, which had been hind

ered throughout the winter owing to lack of sleighing, received an impetus, and the farmers became very busy. The district saw mills worked over-time while favourable conditions prevailed.

Fishing.—This industry has somewhat improved of late.

Manufacturing.—A mountain of red granite of excellent quality has been located about half a mile from the village of Bancroft. The mining and getting out of this article is expected to create considerable activity.

Railroad construction and employment.—Both construction and employment has improved since February, being fairly active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Many branches commenced operations for the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Business was active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Activity prevailed.

Printing and allied.—Printers reported having a busy month.

Clothing.—The clothing trades reported trade fair, and the same conditions prevailed with those engaged in food preparation and cigar making.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees reported work fair.

Transport.—All branches were active.

Unskilled.—Conditions considerably improved during the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Robbin's Mills.—A new branch of the Metropolitan Bank is to be opened here.

Cornwall.—The large saw mill belonging to L. A. Ross was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th instant. The mill will probably be rebuilt on a larger scale.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Except in the building trades, labour generally had a good month. Manufacturing establishments were busy, with all hands working full time. The Marsh & Henthorn Foundry Company has been busy, having many orders for heavy machinery on hand; many skilled mechanics were employed at good wages. The lock works were also busy, many young men working in the factory; it is probable that these premises will be enlarged shortly. The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Belleville Portland Cement Company was held recently, when a satisfactory statement was read. At the last meeting of the City Council it was decided to spend $10,000 on new granolithic walks during the coming summer; this will give employment to a large number of men, both skilled and unskilled. Evaporation employees have been busy all month; the R. J. Graham Company has a large number of hands engaged evaporating dried and green apples, turnips and potatoes; prospects are good for some time to come. In the cold storage warehouses many men were busy shipping cheese and apples for export; there is a large quantity of both articles on hand awaiting shipment. At the last meeting of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union it was decided that 9 hours should constitute a day's work, and that the rate of wages would be 33 1-2 cents an hour. Heretofore a day's work was 10 hours, with no fixed rate of wages. A great many men have been engaged in cutting ice, storing and shipping. The ice was an excellent crop and many sailing vessels are loaded ready to supply demands in the United States on the opening of navigation. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Large quantities of rough fish were taken and brought to the city for export.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen say that owing to the absence of snow the amount of timber sent out this spring will be much less than usual. An advance in prices is expected.

Manufacturing.—Factories were busy.

Mining.—Mining operations in this district have given more employment during the past winter than in any previous year. There has been much activity in the mining of iron sulphurets, which are shipped to Buffalo to be manufactured into sulphuric acid. Deposits of lead have also been worked extensively and considerable quantities of pig lead have been shipped. The deposit of copper sulphurets at El Dorado has been thoroughly tested, two carloads of the ore having averaged over 10 per cent. of metallic copper. A smelter is to be installed, and the matte sent to the United States to be refined. This movement is expected to lead to the development of other copper propositions in the vicinity. Corundum is being mined and milled on a large scale in the northern part of the county, especially near the village of Bancroft. A large shipment of talc is being made from the Madoc mines. The Sodalite quarry near Bancroft is turning out very satisfactorily. A carload of sodalite which was shipped to London, England, netted $30,000. Machinery for sawing and polishing is to be introduced. Granite and marble quarries in the same vicinity are being opened up. Gold mining is not being vigorously prosecuted, but a new find was reported on a farm in Elgin township of a vein 20 feet wide at a depth of 70 feet, assaying $131 per ton. Arsenic having of late materially advanced in price, a number of mispickel deposits will be worked for that mineral, with gold as a by-product. The outlook was never more promising than at present. The recent experiments of electric smelting at the Sault will also have a beneficial effect on the industry in this vicinity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Painters, decorators and plumbers reported a busy month. Little work was in progress in the other building trades, but next month promises to be a very busy one, as there will in all probability be a large number of new residences erected.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were active, every foundry running to full capacity. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a quie month owing to the mild weather. Ship builders, shipwrights and caulkers wer busy getting vessels in readiness for th opening of navigation. Repairs on th Government dredge "Sir Richard," whic wintered here, gave employment to a num ber of skilled workmen.

Woodworking.—All hands were busy, th factories running to full capacity. On local furniture factory does a large expor trade, chiefly in caskets. Carriage an wagon makers had an active month, an coopers were well employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressme and bookbinders reported a busy month with all members of the craft employed a good wages.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, boot an shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Baker and confectioners had a busy month. Cig makers were extra busy and scarcely ab to meet the demand for their product; on firm is advertising for 25 boys and girls learn the trade.

Leather.—Harness makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, sten graphers, delivery employees, hotel, re taurant, theatre employees and laund workers were actively employed.

Transport.—All the different branches railroad employment, as well as cab drive carters and draymen were busy.

Unskilled.—This class was largely em ployed in harvesting the ice crop; goo wages were paid.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRIC

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, ports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKE

The weather continued very mild du ing the first part of the month, and w in all factories and places of indust was active, many employees working ov time. Remodelling and repair work is ing done on many buildings, giving e ployment to a number of mechanics. U skilled labour was poorly employed, as t is the slack season. Iron trades, painte

millers and many carpenters were exceptionally active. Transportation was exceedingly active, as all railways were free from snow-blockades. Banking was active, paper being well met. Wholesale and retail trade was very active, merchants receiving spring stocks and getting ready for the spring trade.

Carpenters are asking for an increase in wages from 22 1-2 to 25 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Painters and builders labourers are also asking for increases from 22 1-2 to 25 cents per hour, and 22 1-4 to 25 cents per hour, respectively, to take effect on May 1. The labour market was free from unrest.

Plans are being prepared for a new 12-roomed public school to cost $35,000; work will be commenced as soon as weather will permit, so as to have it ready for occupation in September. Tenders for the erection of a new fire hall have been called for, and construction work will soon be under way. The new Sandstone Brick Company has started work on its new factory, which will be 75 x 100 feet, and three stories high. The company intends to have the plant in operation as soon as possible, so as to be ready to do business when the work of building begins.

A new system will be adopted in the construction of sewers in the city. The city engineer will put in a tender when tenders are called for, and if the engineer's tender is lower than others the contractors tendering will either have to take the work at his figures or the city may construct the sewers by day labour.

The dredging of the Otonabee River on the water front of the city continues and is being pushed forward very rapidly. This will be of great benefit to Peterboro, both as a harbor front and for navigation purposes when the Trent Canal is completed.

A large English carpet manufacturing company has made definite arrangements to locate in Peterboro. The factory will employ at least 125 hands, and the company will bring 48 experienced weavers from England. Twenty-five per cent. of the hands employed will be females. The sugar beet factory has been bought by private capital and the factory will locate on part of this land.

The price of bread has been reduced from 10 to 9 cents per 3-pound loaf, and from 13 to 12 cents for a 4-pound loaf. The reduction in the price of flour is the cause of the decrease.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work has been somewhat quiet. Considerable hay and wood was brought to market; also a number of cattle and fat hogs for shipment.

Lumbering.—Conditions were fairly active, and the cold weather has enabled camps in the woods to make rapid progress.

Manufacturing.—All lines were active. The Canadian General Electric Company, in the majority of departments, was busy, and during the past year has enjoyed a great measure of prosperity. The earnings for the past year were $607,206, and profits $25,887 over those of 1904. Prospect for the enlargement of the works are bright. The Canadian Cordage works in all branches was working overtime to catch up with orders; over 200 hands are employed and the fortnightly pay-roll, exclusive of office help, amounts to $2,600. The Peterboro cereal mill was running to full capacity. The firm of Sutcliffe & Bingham, of Manchester, England, has contracted to handle this company's goods, which will mean an increase in export trade. The American Cereal Company was very active, employing a full staff. The Central Milling Company was running its plant 24 hours per day. The B. F. Ackerman & Sons' harness works were exceptionally active on spring orders for foreign markets. The Peterboro Shovel & Tool Company was very busy and have orders ahead for some months. The Machine Telephone Company was making steady progress installing telephones; over 100 new telephones are now installed and giving excellent service.

Mining.—It was reported that a very rich vein of silver had been discovered in the township of Belmont, near Havelock; development is now in progress.

Railroad construction and employment.—Improvements on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station and freight sheds are under way. The Grand Trunk

Railway Company is enlarging its yards and making provision for additional room. The old Midland branch will probably be double tracked this summer between Lindsay and a point near Port Hope. The whole country between Lake Simcoe, Lindsay, Cobourg and Whitby has been carefully surveyed to get the best route between Georgian Bay and the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Work with bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers, gas and steam-fitters, and builders' labourers was quiet, but carpenters, joiners, plumbers and stone cutters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen, metal and brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipbuilders, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were active, but bicycle workers had little to do.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, gilders and coopers were active, and wood carvers and car builders dull.

Printing and allied.—Printers were very busy, as were bookbinders.

Clothing.—Busy conditions prevailed with journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers, boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and cigar makers were active, but ice cutters had little to do.

Leather.—Harness makers and collar makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks and stenographers, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and laundry employees were all active.

Transport.—Railroad employees in all departments were well employed, and street railway employees, steamboatmen, cab and hackmen were active. Teamsters and expressmen were quiet.

Unskilled.—There was not much employment for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The hauling of grain, wood, hay, straw and other produce has been the chief work among farmers of this district. Some saw mills have been active on custom work, cutting logs into lumber. Country stores reported business fair, though the open winter has been a drawback.

Harwood.—A new creamery has been organized, which will tend to increase the interest among farmers in raising a better class of cows for milk production.

Lakefield.—The village will purchase the electric light plant from the Lakefield Light and Power Company at a cost of $5,500, and will spend an additional $2,500 in further developing the plant. The Cement Company has secured the contract for supplying the city of Hamilton with cement for all public purposes.

Fenelon Falls.—The Sanford Furniture Company's factory was destroyed by fire, at a loss of about $90,000. Eighty-five workmen were thrown out of employment.

Campbellford. — The town authorities purpose spending $75,000 on power development. Nine thousand horsepower can be secured, which will permit the town to do its own lighting, and distribute power if necessary. A large church will be erected during the coming summer. The work of bringing power from Burleigh Falls will be under way in April. Power will be transmitted to Peterboro, Bowmanville and Oshawa.

Cobourg.—Active building operations are expected during the coming season. A large public school will be built at a cost of $3,000; a new jail will also be constructed, and the old one remodelled for a house of refuge for the county of Northumberland. Cobourg being a leading summer resort, a large number of modern residences will be erected to meet the required accommodation. The total amount of money required for public purposes in Cobourg will total $50,514 in 1906.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity continued in most branches of

industry during March, with labour, as a rule, well employed, excepting where affected by the influx of immigrants. While there was a general demand for exceptionally skilled mechanics in many lines, numbers of the new arrivals of merely ordinary qualifications found it difficult or impossible to obtain work. The expectations entertained earlier in the season of active building operations have not as yet been realized, work during March having been mainly confined to the completion of unfinished contracts. With the advance of the season unskilled labour was better employed, though there were still many out of work.

The gross receipts of the Toronto Railway for February were $212,789, as against $187,034 for February, 1905, the city's share being $21,278, as compared with $18,703 a year ago. The receipts have almost doubled during the last five years, the amount for February, 1901, being $110,475.

The Firemen's Benefit Fund was reported to require about $220,000 to place it on a safe basis. A recommendation by the Fire and Light Committee of the City Council for the submission to the ratepayers of a by-law granting $150,000 for this object, to be supplemented by an increased percentage to be paid by the firemen is under consideration.

The directors of the Labour Temple Co. have decided to issue 5,000 one-dollar shares, the proceeds to be devoted to liquidating the debt. Several unions have pledged subscriptions.

On the 12th of March the City Council created the new office of Commissioner of Industries, with the object of encouraging new industries to locate in Toronto, and of giving publicity to the advantages offered by the city to manufacturers. No appointment was made to the position and the amount of the salary was not fixed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the cold weather prevailing during most of the month, and the heavy snow fall, spring work on the farms will be rather later than was expected in beginning. The movement of population from this district to the Northwest has already begun, and is likely to be heavy this season. Several parties of old country immigrants have already arrived, and many farm labourers coming in have found work for the season. There is a movement among milk producers to raise the price of milk for the summer season extending from April 1st to August 1st, from 90c to $1.00 per eight gallon can. The York Dairy, Limited, has been incorporated, with head office in Toronto and $1,000,000.00 capital.

Manufacturing.—The factories in nearly all lines were busy, especially in connection with the various branches of the iron trade. Shipbuilding was decidedly active. The Canadian Shipbuilding Co. has under construction a car ferry for the Ontario Car Ferry Co., a steamer for the Muskoka Lakes & Navigation Co., a quarantine steamer for government service, and a steamer for the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. The "Cayuga," the new steamer for the Niagara Navigation Co., was launched from the Canadian Shipbuilding yards on the 3rd of March. At the Polson yards several large orders were being filled, including a ferry steamer, a fifteen-inch hydraulic dredge for the city, a hydraulic dredge for the Public Works Department of very powerful build, a stern paddle wheel steamer for Lake St. John, Que., besides machinery and fittings for other vessels. The firm of Sexton & Co. is preparing to erect a large wood turning and carpenters' supplies factory. The Telfer Manufacturing Co., will erect a three-story brick factory at a cost of $18,000.00.

Railway construction.—Rapid progress is being made with construction work on the James Bay Railway in the Don Valley. The railway will for the present use the old belt line railway to secure entrance into the city. It is expected that trains will be running before the end of April. Large purchases of real estate have been made by the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and the Toronto Dwellings Co., in the eastern end of the city, including land, houses and factories in the district bounded by Front and Eastern avenue, Cherry street and Trinity street, aggregating over 5,200 feet frontage and costing about $325,-

000. It is supposed that the property is intended to be used for yards, freight sheds, etc., for the James Bay Railway. On the extension of the Metropolitan Railway from Newmarket to Jackson's Point, Lake Simcoe, the rails are all laid, but some ballasting requires to be done, and the poles have to be erected. The line is expected to be in operation by the middle of July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Though there is every prospect for a brisk building season, it is slower in opening up than has been the case in recent years, and a considerable number of men are out of work, carpenters complaining that there is a surplus of labour, and bricklayers, stonemasons, lathers, plasterers and painters finding trade slack. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were also quiet. About 35 granite cutters were idle owing to a strike at the shop of McIntosh, Guillet & Co., which has involved other establishments. The Federated Council of the Building Trades has decided to issue a working card to all members of the unions in affiliation with that body, for which they endeavor to procure the recognition of the employers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Activity prevailed in all lines, with plenty of work, as a rule, for old residents. Sheet metal workers, however, found trade quiet, but brass workers had steady work and shipbuilders were very busy. Structural iron workers were actively employed. The strike of machinists and engineers at the Canada Foundry Co., commenced in May, 1905, has been officially called off by the union involved, the company giving notice that none of its present employees would be displaced to make room for returning strikers. Jewellers anl silversmiths were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades have steady work, with but few men out of employment. Piano workers reported trade quiet.

Printing and allied.—The printing trade was fairly active during the early part of the month, but somewhat slack towards the end. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Both custom tailors and garment workers were busy. A three-year agreement has been arrived at between the Tailors' union and the Tailors' Section of the Retail Merchants' Association affecting about 220 men, by which wages have been increased five per cent. Other trades had continuous work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Workers were for the most part steadily employed.

Leather.—Leather workers had a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel employees, restaurant help, barbers, &c., have been fairly busy. Laundry workers found trade improved. Ice cutters had plenty of work during most of the month.

Transport.—All classes engaged in land transportation had a fair month. Navigation opened on the 10th, though much interrupted subsequently by cold weather. Sailors and longshoremen have the prospect of a busy season.

Unskilled labour.—The conditions for unskilled labour had considerably improved, and the demand for farm labour, and railroad construction will absorb many now out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Swansea.—The Indestructible Fire Brick Co., has established a yard on Windermere avenue, just north of the Swansea Bolt Works and expects to put its goods on the market early in April.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was somewhat more actively employed during March than in February, but the demand for men was still quiet, and in some lines of employment many were idle. In only one or two cases was there any continuous demand for additional help.

Freight traffic was very light about the middle of the month, but showed some improvement later. Financial anl commer-

cial interests reported satisfactory conditions.

The strike of carpenters on the cordage works at Welland on January 1, was followed by a general strike of carpenters in that town on the 2nd of March. The strikers demanded an increase in wages and a "closed shop" agreement. The wages question was settled by compromise, but the chief employers of labour would not agree to employ only union labour. The parties were still at variance on this question at the close of the month. Carpenters were being brought from other places to replace strikers at the cordage works. A small strike of labourers took place at the cordage works on March 1st, but it came to an end in a few hours, some of the men returning to work and others going away. A demand for higher wages was the object of the strike.

An independent telephone company, with lines connecting Sherston, Shisler's Point and Stevenville, is operating successfully in the southern part of the county of Welland. Many farmers in the Humblestone and Bertie townships have telephones in their houses. Another independent telephone company proposes building a telephone line in Crowland township.*

Work preliminary to the erection of the new silver factory was under way; die-making machines were set up and operated in temporary quarters. The Board of Trade is getting out 25,000 illustrated folders for distribution for the purpose of advertising the city as a manufacturing centre. The International Railway Company has erected a temporary car shed 6 x 90 on the site of the building recently destroyed by fire.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Open weather up to the 5th of the month caused some activity in agricultural lines, but later cold and snow stopped it. There was a demand for farm labourers to engage for the season's work.

Manufacturing.—The Ontario Silver Works Company was busy with a number of orders ahead. The Niagara Neckwear Company advertised for female hands. Other factories were running steadily with full staffs.

Mining and quarrying.—Gas companies in Humblestone and Wainfleet townships struck "gushers" when boring wells, and the outlook for a continued and abundant supply of natural gas in this section is very promising. A large number of men and teams were engaged in opening large new sand pits in the vicinity of Niagara Falls. The importance of the sand industry is rapidly increasing.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction work was quiet, but railway employment was active. Heavy snow and wind storms on and following March 19 caused the first hindrance to traffic this winter; some extra men had to be employed in consequence.

Other industries.—The Ontario Power Company was finishing its construction work, and reducing the number of its employees to a permanent basis. Over one hundred mechanics and labourers were discharged on March 1. The Electrical Development Company's tunnel has been lined and was practically finished. Some work was going on in the branch tunnels, and in the auxilliary construction tunnel. The company was erecting its power house and installing the first unit of the generating plant. The Canadian Niagara Power Company was continuing the erection of additional machinery in its power house, and the extension of the wheelpit was completed.

Notices of application to Parliament for charters for the construction of railways, bridge, etc., indicated the plans of certain capitalists for an extensive electric railway system, of which Niagara Falls will be the centre. The proposed lines will connect Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and many smaller places. It is proposed to build a new bridge across the Niagara River to carry the intended new lines. The railways will be built entirely on private rights of way and fast time will be made on them. At a little later date it is proposed to build from Hamilton to Windsor, and to connect with Detroit and the cities of Western Ontario. The owners of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Rail-

*See report of St. Catharines, Ont., correspondent in present issue.

way, and of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Company, and other existing transportation lines in Ontario are the chief promoters of the scheme. The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company is now calling for tenders for the building of its new line from Thorold to Fonthill, and Welland. It is proposed to change the name of the projected Toronto and Hamilton Railway (Toronto to Niagara Falls) to the "Toronto, Niagara & Western Railway." The line to Windsor will be built under this charter. The bridge across the Niagara River will be in the name of the "Trans-Niagara Bridge Company." Connection of the Canadian lines with Buffalo will be over the lines of the International Railway Company, which company also owns the electric line on the Canadian side of the Niagara River from Chippewa to Queenston, the steel arch bridge across the river near the falls, and the suspension bridge at Queenston. The group of Canadian capitalists above mentioned own the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, and the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, and power for the operation of the electric railways will be obtained from these companies. The full realization of these schemes will result in the creation of a very extensive electric railway system. On March 20 it was further anounced that cars from Toronto and Western Ontario to Buffalo, via Niagara Falls, will have running rights over the International Railway Company's new lines from Buffalo to Rochester, N. Y.

It was reported that the Ontario Power Company will proceed at once with the completion of its plant, the directors having voted $2,500,000 for the purpose. The company's present installation provides for fifty thousand horsepower, but the full development permitted by its franchise is one hundred and eighty thousand horsepower.

The commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, in their annual report to the Ontario Legislature, expressed the opinion that there is justification for the agitation for legislation to protect the falls from diminution or destruction through additional quantities of water being withdrawn from the Niagara River o Lake Erie for power development or othe purposes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—About the middle of March there was a slight demand for carpenters but the strike at Welland, the unexpecte cold weather and the reduction of forces o carpenters on the power works and at th Clifton House kept many men idle. Brick layers and masons found work dull. Th completion of several jobs, including som very large ones on the power works, threw a number of men out of work. Lather and plasterers were doing very little, th plastering of the Clifton House being com pleted on March 23. Plumbers and allie crafts were working short hours, but paint ers were pretty well employed. Builders labourers were quiet, and stone cutter were doing very little.

The plumbers, steam and gas fitters union adopted the same scale of wages fo 1906 as in 1905.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders and foundrymen were generall active. Electrical workers and linemen boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, structura ironworkers and blacksmiths were also ac tive. Sheet metal workers were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Thes trades were quiet.

Printing and allied.—Conditions wer unchanged, work being quiet.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors wer busier than in February, and there wa some call for pant and vest makers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Baker were active, and butchers quiet. Ice cut ters and packers were very busy in the cit and at Port Colborne, and other parts o the district early in the month, but at th end of the month work was rather scarce.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and stenograph ers were active, but clerks were quiet. Fe male laundry workers were called for earl in March. Hotel and restaurant employee were quiet, except cooks, who were in de mand.

Transport.—A very dull February i railway traffic was followed by two quie weeks in March, but the latter part of th month showed a decided increase in freigh

movements. Snow storms on March 20 and 21 caused slight trouble. Railway employment generally was steady. A number of steamboatmen were fitting out vessels. Street railway men and teamsters were active, and a number of the latter were wanted for railway construction work.

Unskilled labour.—A number of labourers were engaged to go West and North to work on new railways. Locally work was very dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Erie.—A small cement block factory will be in operation shortly.

Sherston.—Less than the usual amount of work will be done in the quarries owing to the plant being extensively improved.

Port Colborne.—Public works contractors were delayed by unfavourable weather. Ice cutters were busy most of the month. More foreign labourers have arrived.

Welland.—Good progress was made with the cordage works buildings and the contractors were a month ahead of time. The roof will be put on the main buildings early in April, and the mill and storehouses will be finished in May; 11 carloads of machinery arrived. The Robertson Bros. Machinery Company bought a five acre site for new works. The Beaty Engine and Machinery Company awarded contracts for new buildings; the main building will be 74 x 350 feet. This company launched a large steel dredge hull late in the month. A steel and iron company proposes to locate a large plant just outside the town. A twenty-four hour telephone system was established, and work commenced on an emergency hospital.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was active during March, supply and demand being well balanced. Weather conditions favoured the harvesting of the ice supply. Building operations were active, and every day favourable for outside work; the season promises to be a good one in this line. Prospects seem generally favourable for a season of industrial activity. Civic improvements will be on an extensive scale, including sewers, concrete walks, and the paving of a number of the principal streets of the city. The work will be done on the local improvement plan, and asphalt block pavement is favoured.

The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company, as part of an extensive electrical railway system, has plans for double tracking its road from Toronto, via Hamilton to Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, with a line to Welland; also for a new steamer to be put in commission next year, to ply between Toronto and Port Dalhousie.*

The setting of a large concrete pole at dock 3, old Welland Canal, to carry the wires of the Cataract Power Company over the canal for the transmission of electric power to the city and district was completed during the month. The pole is 150 feet high, 11 inches square at the top, and 31 inches square at the bottom, weighing about 45 tons. It is designed to withstand a horizontal strain at the top of 2,000 pounds.

Business, wholesale and retail, showed increased activity, and the outlook is favourable for a good season's trade.

The public school teachers have had their salaries increased by the Board of Trustees. Twenty-three female teachers and one male will be affected by the new arrangements, which were as follows:—

(1.) Minimum for first-class teachers, $350, maximum, $650.

(2.) Minimum for second-class teachers $325 maximum $600.

(3.) That the master or mistress of a school receive $25 per annum additional till maximum is reached.

(4.) That the increase in salary be at the rate of $25 per annum on the report of the teacher's work submitted by the inspector.

(5.) That in order to secure special excellence in work and attainment a bonus of $25 to $50 may in special cases be given after maximum is reached upon the recommendation of the inspector and approval of the board.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit growers of the district are holding a series of meetings for the consideration of ways and means to

*See report of correspondent for Niagara Falls, Ont. in present issue.

benefit the fruit industry and the best methods of marketing.

Manufacturing.—The Hedley Shaw Milling Company is asking the city for a railway siding to facilitate its shipping, which amounts to an annual output of 375,000 pounds, being six times larger in volume than 1901.

Railway construction.—The Niagara, Toronto and St. Catharines Railway Company has ordered 5,000 tons of eighty-pound rails for the double tracking of its line, which will furnish employment for a considerable number of men during the coming season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All branches were active, with the exception of plumbers, gas and steam fitters, and stone cutters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, polishers, buffers, platers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, and coopers were active.

Printing and allied.—These trades were all busy, with plenty of work ahead.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported trade improving over last month. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were active. Laundry workers were quiet.

Transport.—All branches were active.

Unskilled.—Quietness prevailed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—There was increased activity in the labour market with the approach of spring, and the shipping season.

Merritton.—Labour was generally well employed, as in February.

Thorold.—The labour market was active, with mills and factories running as usual, and business fair.

Beamsville.—A new cannery will be erected; it is to be on an independent basis.

Wainfleet.—The Wainfleet Natural Gas Company, capitalized at $1,000,000, which owns 400 acres of gas fields, containing six wells, with a capacity of two million feet of gas per day, has secured the contract to supply the town of Dunnville, Ont., with gas at 10 cents per thousand feet. Factories will be supplied at the same figure, and the public at 20 cents per thousand feet.

Cayuga.—The by-law to raise $5,000 to purchase fifty acres of land for the Pittsburg Window Glass Machine Company, was carried. The building of the company will cover fourteen acres.

Welland.—It is estimated that over one million dollars will be spent in building during the coming season; this includes the Plymouth Cordage works, the M. Beaty & Sons' dredging plant, and other manufacturing concerns, also a large number of dwellings; as there is a marked scarcity of houses. The value of property is rapidly rising and a very busy season is predicted.

Crowland.—A local telephone company has been formed, which will wire Crowland and neighbouring townships. At Wetherby connections will be made with the lines of the Humblestone Progressive Telephone Company's system, and a line to Welland. Arrangements for a messenger service will be made. The company's rate for services to be $10 per year, the customer supplying his own telephone.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in the skilled trades was generally well employed. The season of activity for unskilled labour has not yet opened.

Operations have begun on the Eagle Knitting Company's new spinning mill. It will be a fireproof building of cement and

brick. It is the intention of the company to use the new cotton spinning factory, and to maintain its present place of business as a knitting factory. The Sawyer-Massey Company has had to make additions to its plant every year to keep up with the demands of its increasing trade; last year it spent $15,000 on an addition, and it is now planning to erect a large warehouse. A Hamilton company was formed to manufacture phonographs, multiphones and other musical instruments operated by mechanical devices. The enterprise is capitalized at $200,000. The North American Cobalt Refining Company has received its charter. The company is formed to carry on the operations of a mining, milling, reduction and development company, with headquarters at Hamilton; the capital is placed at $1,000,000. The Hamilton Light and Equipment Company, Limited, share capital $40,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of supplying steam, heat, electricity or gas for heat, light or power. The Annex Realty Company of Hamilton, with a capital of $40,000, has been incorporated.

A city by-law was passed providing for the issuing of $60,000 debentures for the work of extending and improving the waterworks system.

It is expected that general shipping will open early this season. One passenger boat is making regular trips to Toronto twice daily. There is a demand among vesselmen for all sorts of vessels. Most all of the building trades have made demands for increases in wages, to take effect May 1. The various civic committees recommended the raising of the salaries of nearly all of the civic employees, totalling nearly $100,000; at a meeting of the City Council the mayor ruled the question out of order, on the ground that salary increases could only be considered in April, according to a by-law passed by the council, and that there was no appropriation for such increases.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, it being between seasons. At the end of the month Hamilton market quotations were as follows: Butter, 26c to 28c a pound; eggs, 18c to 20c a dozen; pork was $8.75 to $9 per 100 pounds; live hogs, $6.75 per 100 pounds; beef, 6 1-2c to 7c a pound by the carcass for the best quality; 5c to 6 1-4c for second quality, and 4c to 5c for third; lamb, 12c to 13c; mutton, 12c to 13c; veal, was 8c to 9 1-4c; spring lamb was $6 to $6.50 each; potatoes, 80c to $1 a bag.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Work has been somewhat slack, but prospects for next month appear much brighter. Bricklayers, painters, tinsmiths, carpenters and plumbers are asking for increases. Plumbers were fairly busy, with one shop on strike. Electrical workers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—All engaged in these trades had a good month, with iron moulders and stove mounters busier than last month. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were only fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Furniture workers and pattern makers had a good month, and coopers a fair one.

Printing and allied.—Newspaper, job and general printers had an active month. Pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Employers engaged on ready made clothing were busy with spring samples, but custom tailors were not busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers, barbers and clerks were fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, bakers and cigar makers had a good month. There was not very much ice cutting this month compared with other seasons.

Transport.—Steam and electric railway employees had a very good month. The Hamilton Radial Railway Company started to run its cars to Oakville. Several steamers arrived and left, and a brisk season is looked for.

Unskilled labour.—The active season is not yet open, but an early start is expected.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There have been a number of unemployed in the city during the month, as in Feb-

ruary. Cold weather retarded building operations commenced last month, but the starting up of the stove works gave employment to those previously engaged in that line. The number of unemployed receiving aid from the city increased considerably. The engine and wagon works were especially busy. The glue factory has been finished and manufacturing commenced on the 19th. The factory will employ a full force by April 1. The Radiator Company has been granted a permit for alterations and additions to the extent of $5,000. The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association has decided to erect a large addition this year. The Burrill Foundry Company will erect a new plant at once; the moulding shop is to be 110 x 50 feet. The Westbrook-Hacker Brewery Company has announced that it will build a large addition.

Retail merchants had a satisfactory month.

The foreman and assistant foreman of the civic fire department have been granted an increase in wages from $2 and $1.85 per day to $2.25 and $2.00 per day respectively. The horseshoers have raised the price of shoeing draft horses as follows: Four new shoes, $1.75; four shoes, set, 75 cents, to take effect April 1.

Manufacturing. — Conditions generally continued favourable. The plough factories ceased working overtime, but the Waterous Engine works have been running overtime in the machine shop. The cordage and twine factories were busy, and the wagon works ran overtime for several weeks. The Felt Roof Company has completed the foundations of its new factory; there will be two buildings each 110 x 70 feet, and two stories high.

Railroad construction and employment. —The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has announced that it will add to and improve the local station to the amount of about $6,000. The switching capacity of the railway yards is also to be increased.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers, and builders' labourers were idle, but carpenters were busy. Painters, decorators and paperhangers had a quiet month, but plumbers and steamfitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Stove plate moulders had a quiet month; in other branches moulders were busy. Coremakers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers and platers were active. The stove mounting trade was quiet. All blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, working overtime. Pattern makers had an active month, but coopers were quiet.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were more active than last month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Saddlers and leather workers were busy; trade was slightly better than in February.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were busy, but the furriers found trade quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees were busy, with laundry workers very busy.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers and street railway employees were active. Teamsters and expressmen, in many instances, found trade dull.

Unskilled labour.—There were a number out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—There have been a few men unemployed. The plough factory and the fabric mills have both been busy. The Grand Valley Electric Railway Company will erect a new station in the spring.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in labour conditions in March compared with February. Factory workers had an active month, but

the changeable and cold weather prevented outside work. Retail trade was active. The building season is expected to be a brisk one as far as house building is concerned, but there are no large contracts in sight. A scarcity of brick prevailed last year, but there is a considerable amount on hand this year. Owing to the death of one of the contractors, new tenders may be asked for the new armoury building, postponing this work. There were no wages changes and no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers, generally, were idle, apart from attending to stock.

Railroad construction and employment.—Practically no work was done on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Another attempt to lay the bridge across the Grand River failed. There are expectations that this road may be extended from Guelph Junction to Hamilton. Parties are in the field seeking franchises for a number of electric roads in this section.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades had very little employment during March, the bad weather not permitting outdoor work, and there being very little inside work. Bricklayers, stonemasons, stonecutters and building labourers had a very dull month. Carpenters and painters had a quiet month, with a small amount of repair work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The iron trades had an active month in all but the stove foundries, where work was quiet. Fire partially destroyed the finishing shop for a foundry making piano plates, with a loss of $9,000.00; temporary premises were at once secured. Iron moulders had a busy month in all shops except stove foundries, which were quiet. Machinists and machinists' helpers had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades had an active month. Woodworkers, piano and organ workers, upholsterers and carriage workers were steadily employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers had a busy month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors had an active month, as had also garment workers, an improvement being shown in all lines over February.

Food and tobacco preparation.—*Bakers* had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery ployees and others had an active mont

Unskilled labour.—This class was in little demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Property has been purchased on which to erect a new malleable iron foundry employing fifty hands at the start.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the condition of the labour market during the early part of March as compared with February. In the latter part of the month, with the advent of spring weather, the market became more active, and indications were that opportunities for employment this spring will exceed those of the corresponding period of last year. Messrs. Euler & Houston, manufacturers of Saratoga Chips, have located here, and another new industry about to locate is the McGregor Automatic Gasoline Engine Co. The Anthes Furniture Co., recently organized, has plans about completed for its new plant. The factory will be three stories high, with the two main buildings, 66 x 112 feet, and 50 x 112 feet. The approximate cost will be between $30,000 and $35,000. The Berlin Federal Labour Union and the Trades and Labour Council have asked the Town Council to have all municipal public work done by day labour instead of contract. They have also asked for an increase in the wages scale for 1906 at the rate of 2 cents an hour, making it $1.60, $1.80 and $2.00 per day, ten hours to constitute a day's work except Sundays, when full pay shall be given for nine hours' work. The

increased cost of living is given as the reason.

The bricklayers and masons have effected an agreement with their employers whereby they secure an advance in wages from 38 to 40 cents per hour.

The following is the cost of Berlin's sewage disposal:—

Cost of old sewage farm	$ 2,100.00
" grading and draining same	8,000.00
" septic tanks	1,600.00
" two bacterial beds	1,025.00
" lawsuits and awards	13,957.69
" Gem farm	5,100.00
" new sewage plant to Jan. 1st, '06	50,402.20
Amount owing on new plant	10,000.00
Maintenance of plant for 15 years at average cost of $1.000 per year	15,000.00
Total	$107,184.00

Quotations from Berlin markets were as follows:—

Wheat	75c. to 77c.
Flour	$2.20 to $2.35.
Middlings	$1.10 to $1.15.
Barley	48c. to 50c.
Oats	37c. to 38c
Rye	50c. to 60c.
Peas per bag	65c. to 75c.
Screenings per cwt	$1.00 to $1.10
Eggs per dozen	15c. to 16c
Butter per lb	18c. to 20c.
Chickens	8c. to 10c.
Geese per lb	12½c.
Turkeys per lb	15c. to 18c.
Potatoes per bag	80c. to 90c
Hay per ton	$7.00 to $8.00.

There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The chief work of farmers has been the getting in of wood and sawlogs.

Manufacturing.—The wood and iron working shops have been busy. The rubber factory and shirt factories have been very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers were dull. Carpenters and joiners, painters and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, and electrical workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and electrotypers were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers, boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were active. Trunk and bag workers were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom workers were very busy, working over-time.

Transport.—Freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was little demand for this class of labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Elmira.—Owing to the erection of a large number of dwellings during the last summer this year's assessment will be increased by 8 or 10 per cent over that of last year.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Parkinson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of outside workmen, labour was well employed during March, industrial conditions showing a decided improvement over the preceding month, when stocktaking operations were generally in progress. Nearly all the factories were active, supplying orders for spring shipments, and employees worked one quarter of a day over-time in several instances. There was no unsatisfied demand for inside labour, the supply meeting all requirements.

Manufacturers reported trade prospects for the year very encouraging. The home trade in particular, will be far in excess of past years by reason of the opening up of new markets in the Canadian Northwest; steady employment for the spring and summer months is therefore confidently looked for. Many outside labourers were out of employment during the month and to meet their needs the City Council commenced operations on the streets. In this way a number were provided for, and with the early approach of outside building operations no further trouble is expected

By the appointment of an immigration agent for this district the Government has made provision for the satisfactory distribution of immigrants arriving from the old land. Already upward of 100 have come to Woodstock, and have secured employment with the farmers of the surrounding district. They represent for the most part a class far superior in every respect to the ordinary immigrant farm labour.

In the course of the month active operations were commenced in the factories of the Eureka Planter Company, and the Standard Wire Fence Company. These new industries have recently located here. The three companies will employ about 75 men. The organization of another concern "The Woodstock Knitting Company" has been completed, all the stock having been subscribed by local capitalists. A factory building will be secured as soon as possible, and manufacturing commenced.

As the month progressed exceptional activity was manifested in the transportation trades. There was a keen demand for cars to carry the shipments of spring orders for the home and foreign market, and the railways had a busy month. The mild weather had an unfavourable effect on winter trade among wholesale and retail dealers. As a result larger stocks than usual are being carried over, particularly by clothing and footwear dealers. Towards the close of the month spring trade became more active. Three assignments, a merchant tailor, a shoe dealer, and a confectionery dealer, were reported.

Refined sugar advanced in price twenty cents per hundred pounds. The stock, grain and produce market was very active, prices ruling as follows:—

"Wheat, 75 cents; oats, 33 to 34 cents; barley, 45 to 47 cents; peas, 65 to 70 cents; potatoes per bag, 75 cents to $1; apples, 80 to 90 cents; flour, $2.25 per cwt.; eggs, 15 to 18 cents per doz.; butter, 23 to 25 cents per lb.; cheese, 13 to 15 per lb.; live hogs, $6.75 to $6.85; dressed hogs, $9 to $9.25; beef, 6 to 8 cents per lb., and chickens, 8 to 10 cents per lb."

According to the financial statement of the City for the year 1905, the sum of $101,000 was required to meet all necessary municipal expenses.

The total indebtedness of the city in debentures at present is $534,000.

The City Council has taken definite action in the matter of providing better protection for the railway level crossings.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy hauling live stock and grain to market and preparing for spring operations. It is feared that considerable injury has been done to small fruits, wheat and clover plants, by the alternating mild and freezing temperature of the month. The butter making industry was active. The majority of the cheese factories of the Oxford district will commence cheese-making on April 1, with prospects for a heavy make of cheese. The dairymen of this district are increasing their herds in order to take advantage of the exceptionally high prices.

Manufacturing.—All industries became busier as the month advanced. The Bain Wagon Company, the Thomas Organ Company, and the Karn Pipe Organ Company, were working over-time, while the other factories of the city for the most part were running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has filed plans for a new line from Woodstock to Niagara Falls, via. Hamilton and Brantford. The same company is making a survey for the extension of the Tilsonburg and Lake Erie Railway, from Ingersoll to Stratford. The Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll Electric Radial Railway has passed into the hands of a Toronto Syndicate, which will make extensive improvements in the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These were practically at a standstill so far as masons and bricklayers were concerned, but carpenters and joiners were fairly busy finishing the interior work on the Ontario Epileptic Asylum, and the new armoury of the 22nd regiment, and several uncompleted buildings in the city. Painters and paperhangers were engaged on spring work. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were active, but builders' labourers were not in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, stove mounters and polishers experienced a somewhat inactive month, this being the dull season in the stove trade, factories not having yet commenced operations on next season's orders. Machinists and boilermakers were well employed, while blacksmiths and horseshoers had a very good month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Normal conditions prevailed. Furniture makers, varnishers and polishers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers were employed over-time on spring orders. Among piano and organ makers, conditions had improved.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors became more active as the season advanced.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Ice handlers were employed in harvesting the supply for the coming season. There was steady employment for cigar makers.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Transport.—Railway trackmen and freight handlers were busily employed, shipments being very heavy. Teamsters and draymen had a steady month.

Unskilled labour.—The demand was dull, very few extra men being taken on at local factories; condition will likely improve the coming month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Burwell.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has started work on the building of a slip-lock for its car ferries here, over 100 men being engaged on the work. The car ferries will be running by July 1, between Ashtabula and Port Burwell, carrying cars of coal.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the greater part of March work was practically at a standstill in the building trades, owing to the stormy weather. Judging by the number of permits granted, however, there will be great activity in the building trades this season, chiefly on residences. Excavation has been commenced for the erection of a large hotel, a number of men and teams being employed. All other branches of industry were well employed, and there have been very few men idle.

The mayor and city solicitor interviewed the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature in regard to the Bill to raitfy Stratford's agreement with the Stratford Improvement Company.

The Banner Lamp Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, is considering the advisability of establishing a branch here, and the firm of J. D. Fate & Company of Plymouth, Ohio, manufacturers of clay-working machinery, is desirous of starting a branch in Canada, and was making enquiries with the object of locating here.

There were no changes in rates of wages or the hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were fairly busy marketing their produce and preparing for the commencement of spring work. The number of voters in Perth County declined from 13,266 to 13,192 in 1905.

Manufacturing. — All establishments were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were dull as is generally the case at this time of the year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and polishers were active. Carriage and wagon makers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers were busy, especially job and advertisement hands.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported busy conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, and cigar makers were busy.

Leather.—Harness makers were fairly active.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers were active. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were in demand, and domestic help was very scarce.

Transport.—Conductors, engineers and other railway employees were fairly busy. Teamsters and draymen were active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in little demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Mary's.—The starting of an industry for the manufacturing of knitted goods, hosiery, and woollens, is expected by an English firm which may spend about $20,000 in the erection of a factory. Exemption from taxation for ten years, but no bonus, is asked.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Although it was expected that building operations would be fully begun during March the month proved the most inclement of the winter, and very little work was done.

As the spring draws near the demand for houses to rent is increasing, and the action of the Real Estate Association in increasing rents and compelling the occupants to sign a lease for at least six months, makes house hunting a difficult problem. Houses that rented four years ago for $5 and $6 per month now rent for $9 and $10 readily. The milk dealers of the city have decided to reduce the price of milk to 5 cents a quart commencing on April 1.

A large number of people are arriving in the city from the surrounding towns, and also from Great Britain. A large number of people are also leaving this district to settle in the North-west Territories; upwards of 100 having left this city during the month.

The street railway employees asked for an increase, but on consultation with the manager decided to wait until the estimates for the year have been made. The city firemen waited on the mayor and asked for an increase in pay, but the matter had not been acted upon by the City Council up to the end of March. The School Board made a number of increases to the staff to date from January 1, 1906. The salaries of the janitors were also readjusted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The bad roads of the past month have deterred the farmers from coming to town, thereby causing an increase in the price of eggs and butter.

Railroad construction and employment. —Negotiations were being carried on between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the City Council, looking to an agreement for the construction of elevated tracks throughout the city, and a new station and freight sheds, the whole to cost over $1,000,0000. The representative of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, stated that work will be commenced as soon as an agreement is reached with the city. Capitalists were looking over the ground for the construction of a railway from Ottawa to Orillia, thence to London and Port Stanley.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building. — Quietness prevailed. At Somerville's large addition no bricks were laid during the month. The London Electric Company is building a cement chimney to reach a height of 140 feet. There is a lot of work to go on with as soon as the season opens up.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.— Iron moulders and boilermakers were busy. Machinists reported trade active, with plenty of work ahead. Electrical workers were quiet, but linemen were busy, the Telephone Company putting up several cables. Metal polishers and stove mounters reported trade quiet, but an improvement over two preceding months.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers found trade quiet, and in some shops were being laid off on Saturday afternoon. Carriage and wagon workers reported a large stock of sleighs left over, owing to the open winter, which may have a tendency to make trade quiet during the summer months. Car builders reported a large quantity of repair work under way, and coopers reported trade active.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen reported trade busy, over-time in some instances being worked; spring catalogues, and a large number of monthlies caused the rush. Bookbinders found business active, but box makers were quiet.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported spring trade opening up, and business active, with a demand for good coat makers. Garment workers were active, and boot and shoe workers have had plenty to do. A branch of the latter trade has been commenced at Hyman's tannery, for stamping out soles.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers reported all hands working, with trade conditions favourable

Leather.—Tanners reported trade active, and extra hands employed.

Transport.—Railway train crews reported a quiet month; several crews being put back for a short time.

Unskilled labour.—This class had very little employment, and a large number were out of work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market on the whole was very favourable during March. Excepting for eight or ten days the weather has been such as to permit of outdoor work being done, and the building trades have been well employed, considering the season. The Adcock Flour Mill, a brick structure of three stories has been completed, all the work having been performed during the winter months. Skilled and unskilled labour has been well employed, and workmen report the past month as having been one of the best in the history of this section.

There have been no important changes in the hours of labour or rates of wages during the month, with the exception of a reduction in the number of working hours in the Pere Marquette shops, on March 1st, to five per day. The entire shop staff was affected by the order. As a result, 26 men comprising skilled mechanics and unskilled help left the city. The pay-roll which was previously $12,000, was reduced to $10,000. However, there are still in the neighborhood of 210 men at work. Many of the employees continued working eight hours per day, and the Master Mechanic is hopeful that in a short time the men will again be placed on full hours. The reduction was said to be due to the fact that the motive power was in a good state of repair, and furthermore that at the commencement of the year there was a greater force of men put to work than it was intended to maintain, so as to get the power in good condition for the winter months.

A further lay off of 56 shop employees occurred on March 31, owing, it was said, to the threatened strike of coal miners in the United States.

The Pere Marquette boilermakers were given an increase in pay recently which affected about ten men, the increase amounting to 1 cent per hour. The men are now receiving 27 cents per hour.

Michigan Central shop officials reported that the months of February and March have been busy ones in the car and locomotive departments.

The representative of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission recently visited this city and gave estimates as to the cost of furnishing Niagara Power. The rates for this city are placed at $25, $28, or $34 per horse-power per year for continuous twenty-four hour power delivered on the consumers' premises. At present the average consumer of steam power pays from $40 to $45 per horse-power per year.

The teachers employed in the public schools recently applied for an increase in salary, claiming that the increased cost of living necessitated an increase. The Board of Education decided to grant an increase of ten per cent to all teachers. The increase will amount to $1,000 per year. The Board recommended at a meeting held March 12th, to ask the City Council for $34,000 to be expended for school purposes, including $1,000 for manual training and the increase in teachers' salaries.

At a meeting of the Street Railway Commissioners the treasurer reported that during February of this year, 31,186 pas-

sengers were carried, as compared with 22,135 for the corresponding month of 1905, an increase of 9,053. Total receipts for February, 1906, were $1,009.12, an increase of $257.64 over February, 1905. Negotiations were under way between the Michigan Central Railway Company, and the Canadian Iron and Foundry Company of this city for the casting of the iron work for the tunnel under the Detroit River. The contract is for a tonnage of 30,000, and it will require 15,000 cars to take the castings to Detroit and 2,000 cars to haul the raw material. An expenditure of $110,000 will be involved for the castings.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Numerous meetings were held in this district at which topics of interest to the farming community have been discussed. Farm work during March consisted chiefly of caring for stock and repair work.

Manufacturing.—Trade has been normal.

Transportation.—Traffic on the Pere Marquette Railway has been very light during the month, and the spare men are complaining of the continued depression in business. The force has been cut down so that regular men have made full time.

February and March have been heavy months on the Michigan Central Railway. The men employed in the transportation department have been kept busy all month, the favourable weather having greatly facilitated the handling of freight. Wabash trainmen reported a steady month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All have been fairly well employed, inside workers having steady work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, boilermakers and helpers employed by the Canadian Iron Foundry Co., and the Michigan Central Co., have had a steady month, but those employed by the Pere Marquette Co., have been on short time.

Printing and allied.—Job printers have had a quiet month; machine men and add letters have been well employed.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were busy.

Unskilled labour.—There have been few idle men during the month; the supply has, however, been quite equal to the demand.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change during March from February, the weather being such that very little outside work could be done. Activity continued in most lines of manufacturing and relations between employers and employees were generally satisfactory.

The School Board on the 13th instant adopted the following schedule to take effect on July 1st:—

"(1.) That all assistant teachers hereafter engaged on the staff shall be holders of first-class or second class professional certificates.

(2.) That the minimum salary paid any teacher shall be $350 per annum and shall be increased at the rate of $25 per annum until the maximum is reached.

(3a.) That a teacher holding a first-class non-professional certificate shall receive $25 per annum extra.

(3b.) That the teacher holding a first-class professional certificate shall receive $50 per annum extra.

(4.) That no teacher reported inefficient by the inspector shall be retained in the sesvice of the board, and that the inspector furnish to the board twice a year, in May and November, a confidential report in writing showing the grade, salary and general average of the teachers work.

(5.) That with a minimum of $350, the maximum salaries be as follows:—Part 1, $500; part 2 and book 2, $100; book 3, $450; book 4, juniors, $550, seniors $700.

(6.) As regards Kindergartens, that the salary of the McKeaugh school directress be increased by $25 making the maximum $450, and that the salary of the junior central school directress be increased to $375 on July 1. and thereafter at the rate of $25 per annum till the maximum of $450 is reached, and that the salaries of all the assistants be fixed at $300.

(7.) That these regulations shall not reduce the salary at present paid any teacher."

A movement is on foot among the proprietors and clerks of the gents' furnishing and shoe stores to have the stores close at seven o'clock every evening throughout the week with the exception of Saturday, on which day the stores will close as at present.

The City Council at its meeting held on the 19th, repealed the early closing by-law requiring the grocers to close their stores at seven o'clock in the evening except on Saturday. This by-law had been in force since last summer and was repealed on

petition of a number of the grocers. The petition was circulated through several of the factories and signed by a number of workingmen who thought it would be convenient to purchase some things late at night.

An electric road to be owned and controlled by the farmers and other residents of East Kent, is seeking a charter from the Ontario Legislature. The road is to serve a large agricultural community at present without travelling and shipping facilities, extending from the Erieau light house through Rondeau Government park to Morpeth, and thence to Ridgetown, Thamesville, Dresden and Wallaceburg.

Spring building has commenced. A row of dwelling houses will be erected near the Defence Iron works, and the Chaplin wheel works, and will probably be occupied by the employees of these works. The armoury and the building for the Bank of Montreal are nearing completion.

The Chatham Bent Goods Manufacturing Company, was formerly located at Blenheim, but last year decided to enter a larger field and to enlarge and modernize its plant. The company selected this city as a site for a new factory and built it during the months of July, August and September, 1905. The firm moved here in October last, bringing many of its employees, about sixty persons in all. The factory is a brick building 220 x 60 feet and one story high, while the adjoining warehouse and shipping room is a structure of 216 x 34 feet. There are eleven bending factories in Canada. The machinery of the Chatham factory is driven by a 150 horse-power steam engine, and the boiler used measures 16 feet by 66 inches diameter, made by Park Brothers, of this city. The factory is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

The last three months have witnessed a steady decline in wheat prices mainly on account of the universal heaviness of the crops last year, and the consequent overstocking of the markets. Locally there has been very little movement of grain for some time, on account of bad roads and the prevailing low prices, and shipments have practically been at a standstill. The mills, however, have been buying all grain offered and have been running fairly steadily throughout the winter, in order to be prepared for the increase in trade which is expected after the opening of navigation, next month. With improvement in the condition of the roads a good business should be done during the spring months. The wheat crop in Kent County promises to be very heavy.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The care of stock and the marketing of produce was all that engaged the farmers.

Manufacturing. — Conditions continued generally favourable with prospects of busy season.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was no construction in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Building operations were somewhat handicapped by reason of the local brick scarcity. The cause of the scarcity was the result of the extraordinary amount of building done last year exhausting the supply of the manufacturer. The local manufacturers will commence the making of brick as early as possible and in the meantime brick will be imported. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers and electrical workers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers, and woodworkers generally were active, but coopers report trade quiet.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported trade active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, and boot and shoe makers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—Harness makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All classes of railroad men reported a busy month. Teamsters and draymen were dull.

Unskilled.—There was very little employment.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during March was a little more active than during the corresponding month of last year. All trades were well employed, excepting those prevented by weather conditions. Several contracts were let for the construction of dwelling houses, and one for an addition to the premises of the British American Brewing Company, to cost about $7,000. This work will be started as soon as the weather permits. A firm of mantle manufacturers, from Detroit, Mich., has leased a building and power in the city and installed machinery, and will manufacture for the Canadian trade. The firm expected to commence operation with about twenty-five hands. Six places of business have started within the past month, viz., two tailor shops, two confectionery stores, one drug store, and a branch of the Home Bank, giving employment to a number of hands.

Wholesale and retail trade has shown an improvement during the past month.

The City Council has increased the salary of the medical health officer from $400 to $480, and provided him with an office at the city hall, and increased the salaries of the city treasurer and tax collector from $1,200, and $1,000, to $1,400 and $1,200, respectively. The City Council also appointed an engineer at a salary of $1,200.

It was stated that the United States Steel Company had definitely decided to locate in Canada, and the company has renewed its options on about two hundred acres of land situated below Sandwich for six months dating from the first of December, last. A number of capitalists were looking over land along the river front with a view of erecting a soda ash plant.

There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the cold weather the farmers had little to do but look after their stock and bring produce to the market. High prices were paid for the latter, as follows:—Butter per lb., 28 cents; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; chickens, 13 cents per lb.; pork, 9 to 10 cents per lb.; beef, 6 cents per lb.; potatoes, 75 cents per bag; parsnips, $1 per bushel; peas, $1.35 per bushel; oats, 40 cents per bushel. There was a great scarcity of butter, and commission merchants were handling large quantities of creamery butter, which sold at thirty-five cents per lb.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers had a very busy month and were running their industries full time with full forces of employees.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Detroit, Essex and Lake Shore Electric Company has the road graded and the ties and poles on the ground, and expects to have the rails shortly, and in the near future to complete the construction of the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—With the exception of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, these trades were fairly well employed. Carpenters, painters, plumbers and gas and steam fitters were all working, and prospects were good for a big season's work. The carpenters' agreement with the contractors expires on the first of April, and they are asking for an increase of seven per cent over last year's wage.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—All employees in the iron industries were fairly well employed. Shipbuilders were busy repairing boats on the river front. Sheet metal workers were not very busy, but blacksmiths and horseshoers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Employment was active, all hands working.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen had a good month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were all

active, some working over-time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade active. The City Council passed a by-law to compel bakers to sell a two-pound loaf instead of one of one-and-a-half pounds.

Transport.—Teamsters had a quiet month.

Unskilled labour.—There was little employment for unskilled labour.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade good for the time of year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Tilbury.—A canning company has been formed and is installing a $10,000 plant, exclusive of buildings. The company expects to find employment for about one hundred and fifty hands, and is capitalized at $20,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was generally well employed during March. Bank clearings were fair, but wholesale and retail trade was somewhat dull.

The experiments in the electric smelting of iron under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, Canada, were completed and the plant purchased by the Lake Superior Corporation.

The fitting of boats gave employment to a number of men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—A number of the lumber camps had ceased operations and the men were returning from the woods. The Lake Superior Company's saw-mill began operations and gave steady employment to a number of workmen. Activity was also increased among railway employees in the work of bringing in logs. Later in the season a number of tugs and barges will be employed in this connection, the capacity of the saw mill being 100,000 feet per day.

Manufacturing.—The steel plant was working to its full capacity, about 600 tons of steel rails being turned out daily. The pulp and paper mills of the company were also working steadily.

Mining.—A number of new mining companies were being floated and the stock offered for sale. Several of the claims will be worked as soon as the weather permits.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Dullness prevailed.

Metal and engineering.—Iron workers were active; blacksmiths were busy repairing wagons.

Printing and clothing.—Conditions were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—The several branches were quiet.

Transport.—Railway employees and street railway employees were active.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for men was not active.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment has been much more active during March than in February, and compared with the corresponding month of last year there has been a decided improvement. Building operations started earlier than usual as a result of the unusually favourable weather. While many new buildings have been commenced, and the excavation work has given employment to a large number of unskilled workmen, a large number of the latter have been thrown out of work by the completion of one or two of the large sewers that have been under construction for over a year. This class of labour will again be in demand in the course of a few weeks, when plans are ready for other sewers ordered by the City Council. Industrial activity usually declines in the early months of the year, and March has been no exception to the rule. During the month of April the brickyards will become active, as the stocks available are light. A company has been formed to

manufacture sewer pipes and other products, and during the summer employment will be given to about 200 hands.

The promise of an early opening of lake transportation has made railway shipments unusually heavy for the season of the year. All available rolling stock is being brought into use in the handling of the heavy immigration that has started to flow into the West earlier than usual. In addition to the immigration traffic there will be heavy importations of material for railroad extension. Throughout the summer, therefore, traffic may be expected to be very heavy, and to be limited only by the available power and stock to handle it.

Bank clearings showed increasing volume of trade. For the week ending Thursday, March 22, the gain over the corresponding week of 1905 was 44 per cent. From the commencement of the year there has been an average gain of about 30 per cent. The Northern Bank of Canada, with head offices in Winnipeg, has increased its capital to the extent of $500,000. It has also opened up about twenty branches during the past month. Other banks have opened new branches in the new provinces. The Royal Bank of Canada will open an office shortly in the city of Winnipeg; it has also procured a site upon which it will erect a large building. The Imperial Bank will also erect a new office building this summer.

A company has been formed to establish a large creamery at St. Laurent, near Winnipeg. It is intended to place an improved milk supply at the disposal of the citizens of Winnipeg.

The town of St. Boniface, adjoining the city of Winnipeg, has decided to pave many of its most important streets. The town has also awarded tenders for the construction of a new fire hall.

The Trades and Labour Council recently appeared before the Fire, Water and Light Committee and pointed out to that body that the fair wages clause had not been embodied in the contract awarded for the making of the clothes of the city firemen.

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSE OPENED.

In the beginning of March a public lodging house was opened in the city of Winnipeg for the purpose of accommodating workingmen who come to the city, and find themselves unable to bear the cost of staying at hotels where the charge is at least one dollar a day. The project originated about fifteen years ago in connection with the Holy Trinity Episcopalian Church. At that time many able-bodied and industrious men were unable to get work and maintain themselves during periods of depression and it was found difficult by the philanthropic public, willing to extend reasonable aid, to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. To meet this difficulty an association of business men and philanthropists was formed and incorporated as the "Winnipeg Lodging and Coffee House Association," with the object of erecting a lodging house to accommodate workingmen at a low rate, and to provide them with remunerative employment so as to enable them to pay their expenses at the lodging house. They were successful in raising funds sufficient to erect a lodging house, and as soon as this was opened they suggested to the public that instead of giving money to men who begged for aid on the streets or from door to door, they give them a ticket for a meal at the lodging house. This was provided at the small cost of ten cents and charged to the issuer of the ticket. Many business men carried books of these tickets in their pockets and gave them regularly to all applicants for relief. This had a very salutary effect. The regular tramp never presented his ticket, but those willing to work gladly took advantage of the comfortable accommodation provided. After a few years' experience with the work on a small scale it was found to be self-sustaining, and by 1904 the building had become altogether inadequate. It was accordingly sold and the proceeds used in the erection of a larger building capable of accommodating four hundred men. This building was opened at the beginning of March, 1906. The building has been designed to meet the needs of the workmen of Western Canada, as determined by the association's experience. When application is made for lodgings the men are examined and if the superintendent in charge deems it necessary they are compelled to take a bath, after which they are provided with sleeping robes, and their clothes are cleaned and

fumigated in special chambers provided for that purpose. This process has been rendered necessary on account of the large numbers of men who come into the city from railroad construction and lumber camps. The sleeping quarters, dining room and kitchen are all constructed on carefully thought out plans. The work was carried to its present state of efficiency by the late Mr. E. H. Taylor.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—Figures giving the exact amount of railroad construction planned for this year were not obtainable. It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have over 600 miles under construction during the summer, and the Canadian Northern a like amount. Already the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has about that amount of mileage under construction, and the Great Northern Railway Company is planning to extend its lines into Manitoba. This will make the present year a very exceptional one for that class of work, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground it is very probable that a great and keen demand for labour will prevail. Although the demand is good at the present time, there is no evidence of any advance in wages, as the immigration of labour gives promise of being fully equal to the demand. In addition to new work, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has called for tenders for a very large amount of permanent betterments in the form of concrete bridges, section houses, etc. This work will be given out early in April. The contract for the construction of 90 miles of the Midland Railway from Portage la Prairie to the international boundary has been awarded to Guthrie & Company, of St. Paul, Minn. Representatives of the Doukhobor community have been purchasing supplies for railway work to be done by the Doukhobors during the season of 1906. Large quantities of ploughs, scrapers, carts, dump carts, etc., have been secured, in addition to food and clothing supplies. The contract of the community with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company involves the moving of about one million cubic feet of earth. A thousand Doukhobor workmen will be employed on the contract.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades have become active earlier in the year than usual. Many of the large buildings that were commenced last year have not yet been completed, and the finishing of the interiors is still in active progress. At the same time many large structures have been commenced. A new theatre on Smith street is already under way, and the contracts for other larger buildings have been awarded.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—These trades were all feeling the effects of a prospective season of activity. Many orders are already placed, and the industries anticipate being fully employed for the balance of the year.

Woodworking and furnishing.—In the woodworking trades there were signs of expansion. Messrs. Brown and Rutherford are already doubling the size of their planing mill, and other new ones will, this year, be in a position to handle some of the increased business.

Printing and allied.—Printers were active and likely to remain so for some months.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors stated that spring business was opening up well and that all hands were fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The baking business is steadily undergoing expansion to meet the needs of the growing population. A number of small baking establishments have been started lately.

Leather.—In the harness and leather trades business was steady.

Miscellaneous.—There was a surplus of men of miscellaneous occupations looking for any kind of work. They belong to a class that do not desire manual labour and have no training for any particular class of work.

Transport.—Railway staffs were fully employed, and are likely to remain so for an indefinite period.

Unskilled.—Labourers were in demand, but the supply was steady. The market varies according to the influx of immigration.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business conditions generally during March and latter part of February compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year. The building trades were becoming active, owing to the mild weather, and a number of last season buildings were being finished. There is every appearance, at the present time, that a large amount of building will be done in Brandon this coming season. The price of material and labour is increasing yearly.

The Great Western Power & Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro, is seeking an entrance into this city. This company has an authorized capital of $500,000, and undertakes to erect suitable works for the construction of a flour mill, to erect gas and electric plant for the supply of light, heat and power for domestic and commercial use, to supply electric current at a reduction of at least 25 per cent. under present prices, to employ not less than 150 hands, to commence operations within one year, and to be prepared to serve the public within two years, or as much sooner as circumstances will permit. The City Council has granted the company a 25-year franchise, exemption from taxes, and water at a reduced rate; a by-law to this effect will be submitted to the ratepayers on the 10th of April.

There is a brisk demand for Brandon property; the amount of property that changed hands during February is estimated at $181,650.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very active. Large quantities of spring and summer goods are now arriving in the province. The consignments included all kinds of farm implements, dry goods and building material.

Business among the local implement men is increasing, as farmers were preparing themselves for the opening of spring. A good season's business is expected. The Brandon woollen mill has been sold to two local capitalists, including building and machinery.

There has been no change in the rate of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first Winter Fair, and the first Provincial Stallion show ever held in Brandon, or Manitoba, closed on the 2nd of March, lasting from the 22nd of February; likewise the annual convention of the Grain Growers' Association. The collection of aged Clydes and three-year-olds was said to be the best ever shown in Canada, and equal to anything ever exhibited in America. The progress of the seed train has been followed closely throughout the West, and greater interest is now being taken than ever before in pure clean seed. During the five weeks that have elapsed since the train started, over 16,000 farmers have attended lectures on good seed, grain improvement and the eradication of weeds and smut. The great interest in good seed which has been stirred up throughout the West has created an unprecedented demand for clear, pure seed of the standard varieties of wheat and oats, a demand which up to date has not nearly been satisfied.

Manufacturing.—Considerable damage was caused by fire in the Alexander Milling Company's premises, on Sunday, March 18. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The mill which was running full time to supply the large number of orders already booked, will be closed down for at least three or four weeks entailing considerable loss.

Railroad construction and employment.—The contract for grading the Midland Railway from Portage la Prairie to the international boundary has been let to the Guthrie Construction Company, of St. Paul, Minn. The work consists of eighty or ninety miles and is expected to connect with the Hill system.

Some idea of the rush of home seekers can be gathered from the fact that orders were placed with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by settlers going to the Northwest for 9,000 freight cars to be supplied during the third week of March. The number of horses that will be taken out is close on 3,500. The rush of settlers over the Soo line is very heavy from the United

States. Thirty cars of Eastern homeseekers arrived in Saskatoon, Sask., on Sunday last, March 18.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, joiners, painters and decorators, paperhangers and builders' labourers were quiet. There were a considerable number of carpenters employed on unfinished buildings, and some frame cottages that were being erected throughout the city. Stone cutters were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—With iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers, employment was active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers found trade active.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were actively employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice handlers, cigar makers and tobacco workers found trade active.

Leather.—Tanners, leather workers, saddlers and curriers were dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers found trade active, but with furriers trade was somewhat dull.

Transport.—Men engaged in the transport service both on the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific were very busy; passenger traffic was particularly heavy owing to the large influx of settlers.

Unskilled.—There was a surplus of this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The demand for horses in Manitoba this spring is said by local horsemen to surpass that of any previous year in the history of the province. Prices are correspondingly good. Large numbers of western horses were being shipped east from Alberta, and shipments from Ontario are beginning. Eight car loads of Eastern horses were received in the Canadian Pacific Company's yards in one day. At Medicine Hat the demand was very keen. The animals procured there range in weight from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally has been fairly well employed during March, although owing to the severity of the weather in the earlier part of the month it proved a poor one for outdoor workers. Last year during March everyone was busy. There is every indication of a heavy demand for workers in this part of the country during the coming season. The enormous quantity of construction work planned by the different railway companies will keep large numbers busy. Ground was broken this week for the erection of a new oatmeal mill, and a large candy factory is nearing completion.

Three banks have established branches here recently, a clearing house has also been established, and two mercantile agencies, viz., R. C. Dunn, and Bradstreets, are opening offices here.

A serious strike was in progress in connection with the Galt coal mines at Lethbridge. A branch of the Miners' Union was formed at Lethbridge, and subsequently the miners presented a demand to the management of the mines. Failing to arrive at a satisfactory understanding, a strike, involving 500 men, was declared.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first part of the month being cold, the farmers were unable to do much until the closing week.

Lumbering.—The different lumber camps were nearly finished with their winter work and were preparing for the drives. A number of men were being paid off, but the railway and other work is starting up that will soon find work.

The following is a statement relating to the mills of the Cranbrook, B.C., district from which large supplies of lumber are drawn for use in this section of Alberta:

"The Crothers company has 6,400 acres of limits, employs an average of 40 men, pays $2,000 a month wages, cut 4,000,000 feet last year.

The Crow's Nest Pass lumber company owns and operates an acreage of 70,000 along Kootenay river and its tributaries, employs 200 men, pays $12,000 a month, cut 12,000,000 feet in 1905.

The East Kootenay Lumber company has 80,000 acres of limits, employs 300 men, pays $13,000 monthly, cut 22,000,090 feet in 1905.

The Moyie Lumber company has over 13,000 acres, employs 60 men when in full operation, and pays $3,500 a month in wages.

The North Star Lumber company owns 10,000 acres of limits, employs 75 men, pays about $3,700 a month, had an output of 10,000,000 feet in 1905.

The Standard Lumber company owns 18,000 acres near Fort Steele, works 50 men, pays $4,000 a month, cut 50,000,000 feet last year.

The Otis Staples Lumber company owns 30,000 acres of limits, employs 175 men, pays $7,000 a month, cut 10,000,000 feet last year.

The Watts Lumber company, of Wattsburg, owns 12,000 acres of limits, employ upwards of 50 men, pay $2,500 a month, cut 4,000,000 feet last year."

Manufacturing.—Factories were busy.

Mining.—Activity prevailed excepting at Lethbridge coal mines.

Railroad construction and employment.—There will be a large amount of construction work done the coming season. On the main line the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is removing the lighter steel bridges and replacing them with heavier structures, on account of the laying of heavier rails and roadbed. In Calgary the same company intends making many improvements in the shape of new yards, round house, etc. The company is calling for tenders for the erection of a new round house at Red Deer, and is preparing to extend the Lacombe and Wetaskiwin branches. The surveyors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company are at work on branch lines from Calgary.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Builders, owing to the cold weather, have not had a very good month, but in the closing week there were few men idle. Owing to a scarcity of materials, bricklayers and masons have not had as good a month as last year. Carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, were fairly active, but lathers and plasterers were quiet. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters reported trade moderately active. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, iron workers and machinists were busy. Electric workers were quiet, but expect improved conditions shortly in consequence of the ratepayers voting in favour of a by-law to increase the electric plant. Blacksmiths were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were very busy, large orders arriving daily.

Printing and allied.—Printers were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were active.

Leather.—Saddlers were moderately busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and laundry workers were active, and hotel and restaurant employees were very active owing to the amount of travel. A large new steam laundry was opened for business recently.

Transport.—Railway employees were busy. Draymen and teamsters found employment fairly good.

Unskilled labour.—There was a large number waiting for work to commence on different enterprises.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during March was active.

The construction and equipment of the new plant of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, situated at Upper Bonnington Falls, B.C., was proceeding satisfactorily, and the company is now in a position to commence transmitting power to the mines and smelters of the Boundary district, where there is a shortage of power.

After a dispute lasting nearly two days, about one hundred employees of the above company, employed constructing the company's new plant at Upper Bonnington Falls, were granted an increase of 50 cents per day of ten hours; muckers and carpenters were included in the increase.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The quality of fruit produced in this district is drawing the attention of fruit growers in various parts of the Empire, and a considerable number are purchasing suitable fruit lands, generally in small tracts averaging from ten to forty acres.

Lumbering.—The Porto Rico Lumber Company's mill at Ymir, B.C., has started for the season, and the mills that shut down for the winter months are all preparing to open again at an early date, with excellent prospects of a good season's business, as the demand for lumber promises to be heavy.

Mining.—On February 28, 1906, the Le Roi Mining Company paid a dividend of $75,000, being the first dividend since 1899.

The returns of lead ore from the Hall mines smelter for the month of February shows a marked increase over those of the several preceding months. The amount of ore treated was nearly 2,210 tons, of which the lead contents were over 930 tons. The St. Eugene mine supplied nearly 60 per cent of the ore, and about 75 per cent of the lead contents. After the St. Eugene mine came, in the order of their lead product, the Reco, Ruth, Wakefield, Broadview, Whitewater and La Plata mines. The Arlington, at Erie, was second in the tonnage of ore shipped, but its values are in gold and silver rather than lead. Some mines show decreases, due generally to the bad condition of the mine roads, owing to the lack of snow. Mining generally may be said to be in a fairly prosperous condition. Two additional mines have recently begun shipping, viz., the "Mammoth" and "Sarah B." The oil lands of the Flathead Valley, situated in Southeast Kootenay, were discovered by prospectors some years ago. The petroleum was found in seepages, where it oozed from the surface and is of excellent quality, and the formation being of oil bearing character, there is good reasons to expect that good returns will be received from capital spent in development. Two companies are now starting drilling operations.

Unskilled labour was quiet, the supply being slightly in excess of the demand.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during March was active, the different industries working to full capacity, and the demand for unskilled labour being greater than the supply. The lumber industry was particularly active and is likely to continue so throughout the season. At a meeting of representatives of the saw mill companies, the price of lumber was raised by from $1 to $5 per thousand feet. Rough lumber is now quoted at $13.50 per thousand feet, and dressed lumber at from $20 to $60 per thousand feet. The mill men stated that at the former prices it was impossible to do a profitable business owing to the price of logs, which were selling at from $5 to $9 per thousand feet. It is expected that in a short time the price of logs will decline, and that with the advent of fine weather the staff of men in the lumber woods will be largely increased. The Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, of this city, has part of its new plant in operation; the output at present is being applied to the company's own use in the building of wharves, etc. The German barque "Steinbok" has completed loading at the Fraser River mills. It has about 1,450,000 feet of building lumber on board for Valparaiso, Chili, and another ship is expected shortly. These mills have been taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the demand. The company is making large shipments to Manitoba and the new provinces. On February 28th the Canadian Pacific Railway Company instituted a traffic service to these mills, leaving the city at 6.30 a.m. This service is very much appreciated by the employees, many of whom live in the city. The main channel of the Fraser River is now regarded as safe for the heaviest draft vessels, there being from 26 to 30 feet of water in the most shallow part of the river channel. The Dominion Government's dredge "King Edward" has done good work in the improvement of this waterway.

The Westminster Fruit Company contemplates enlarging its plant and making a large addition to its factory, which the company finds too small for its growing business. The firm expects that it will require from fifty to seventy-five girls, and a number of men during the season. By a decision of the Fruit Division of the Agricultural Department of the Dominion Government, all small fruit must be sold in boxes holding one quart or several quarts, as the shipper may desire; heretofore these fruits have been sold in boxes containing one pound.

The Great Southern Railway Company has surveyors in the field surveying a route to the Fraser River mills, and also proposes to build a large station in this city to accommodate its ever-increasing traffic. Work will be started immediately on a new brick and stone block situated on Columbia street. The building will be three stories high and will cost about $15,000. Work on the new Federal building is well under way. A new daily newspaper, styled the "Daily News," began publication on the 3rd instant; this makes two daily papers in this city.

The manual training school of this city was formally opened on the 26th of February, and its success is already assured. The school is equipped with complete sets of tools, benches, etc., for twenty boys, and the arrangements provide for ten classes of twenty boys each every week. The work is in charge of a capable instructor, who has been engaged especially for this work. The commercial course to be added to the public school is expected to be put in operation after the summer holidays, and a $10,000 addition to the present buildings is contemplated this season. The trustees have also decided to establish science classes, which will be carried on under the direction of the South Kensington Science and Art Department, London, England.

The City Council has received a notice of motion to increase the license fees of companies doing business in this city, as follows: Every express, investment, loan and savings company, $25 every six months; every electric light, street railway or tram company, $100 for every six months, and every telephone company, $200 for six months. This means a considerable increase to some of these companies.

The strike of telephone employees which began on February 27 is still unsettled, although several meetings have been held between representatives of the employees and the company. The company refuses to recognize the Electrical Workers' Union.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was exceptional activity in the transfer of agricultural lands during March at good prices, and land that has lain dormant for years was eagerly purchased, mostly by parties who propose settling on the lands themselves. A company has bought about 5,000 acres on Pitt meadows and proposes improving it and placing it on the market in blocks to suit purchasers.

The report of the New Westminster market clerk for 1905 showed that the value of stock handled on commission was $11,344.50, while sales by the producers themselves is computed to be about $200,000 yearly. The spring stallion and fat stock show opened on the 21st of March, and continued for two days.

Fishing.—A meeting of the New Westminster Fishermen's Union was held on February 26, at which the prices of spring salmon was set, the union deciding to ask eight cents for red spring and four cents for white spring salmon, this being an advance of one cent a pound over the prices ruling last year. The dealers have accepted the schedule and now eagerly buying all that is offered. The run of spring salmon is increasing and the prospects are good for a fair season. The Dominion Government Hatchery has shipped about sixty thousand sockeye fry to be placed in Nanaimo Lake, which connects with the salt water by a small stream through which the young sockeyes escape. A local firm shipped on the 12th instant fifty tons of salt herring to the Orient. The same firm has large orders on hand for herring for Hong Kong and Japan, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The herring are brought from Nanaimo to this city on scows and are then put through the necessary process of curing, etc. It is practically a new industry

in this province, but bids fair to be a very important one.

Lumbering.—Great activity prevails in this branch of industry, there being at the present time one hundred and twenty-six mills in operation in this province, with a daily capacity of 4,260,000 feet. The total cut for last year amounted to 500,000,000 feet, and the revenue to the province exceeded the previous year by $162,000; everything points to these figures being considerably exceeded during the present year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The several trades were very quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—All engaged in these trades were actively employed, except electrical workers and linemen, who were dull in consequence of the strike.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, bookbinders, pressmen and the allied trades were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and cigar makers were active.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers, and laundry workers reported active conditions.

Transport.—Freight-handlers, steamboat men and steamboat firemen, street railway employees, teamsters and draymen were busy.

Unskilled labourers were very busy.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During March labour was well employed, except unskilled labourers. A couple of weeks of unusually cold weather gave the spring employment a temporary setback, but trade is now opening up very actively in almost every line. Prices of provisions and fruits were increasing. Hams and bacon show an upward tendency, due in most part to the increased demand for the logging camps, and other industries. Butter and eggs remained steady, local creamery butter selling at from 30 to 35 cents a pound, and eggs at 25c to 30 cents a dozen. Flour and feed were strong. The trade in English seeds was better than in former years. The hardware business was very active, especially in building supplies, an activity that is likely to increase as the season advances. The Northern export trade has not yet properly opened up.

Local capitalists have signified their intention of building a $20,000 salmon factory at Steveston this season, and will have it running early in July next. The capacity will be about 1,500 cases a day. Messrs. Buttimer and Dawson, Canners, Steveston, will remove their machinery to River Inlet, and a new company will conduct hand-canning in the building vacated. It is estimated that the run of fish this year will be small.

About $160,000 building permits were issued during the first three weeks of March. A $65,000 hotel will be started next month. A $30,000 hotel is in course of erection. The building inspector estimates that the $3,000,000 mark will be reached this year.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, will expend about $125,000 to furnish extra power required to run the North Vancouver tramway and lighting circuits. There are at present three pipe lines side by side, running for half a mile down hill from the dam at the outlet of Lake Buntzen, to the powerhouse on the shore of the north arm of Burrard Inlet. These give a total horse-power of 9,000, and with the extra pipe and dynamo the horse-power will be increased to 12,000. A large gang of men will complete the work by June 1. Great activity in building has begun.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—A local company has been formed for the purpose of fishing for hali-

but. A trawler worth $25,000 is on the way from England. The market for halibut is strong, and the quantity of halibut does not seem to diminish in the least. The "Wing Chow," a China Mutual liner, in a $700,000 cargo, had 35,979 cases of salmon, valued at $215,928, sailed for the United Kingdom, via the Orient, and Suez Canal.

Lumbering.—Three vessels averaging about 1,400 tons each, have been chartered to load lumber at Hastings' mill, one for Cape Town and two for the United Kingdom. At the close of March there were windjammers loading at the mill wharf, while two more ships are in the stream awaiting their turn to be loaded. Lumbering was brisk.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers reported a good demand for men, with prospects good. Painters and decorators reported trade fair, with promises of a good season. Plumbers and gas-fitters found work active. Stone cutters were fairly well employed, but builders' labourers complained of lack of employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—There were about 65 moulders at work and no men idle, with prospects for the future good. Iron workers and helpers, and coremakers were well employed, and machinists and steam engineers reported work fair.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy, but upholsterers reported a slackness in trade. Varnishers and polishers found trade active, with no hands idle. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, with a large number of orders ahead. Shingle weavers reported that the demand for white labour was limited, but Japanese were busy.

Printing and allied.—Newspaper compositors were all at work. Pressmen in the job offices were very busy, as were bookbinders.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported trade very quiet. The Chinese and Japanese were busy on custom work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners work 10 hours per day, at wages ranging from 12 to 18 dollars per week, but there is no demand for extra men. Bread retails at 24 loaves for $1; each loaf weighing 1 1-2 pounds. Cigar makers had a good winter's trade, but it is now slackening off, with prospects of a speedy revival.

Leather.—Workers on horse goods were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported all hands well employed, but no demand for extra men. There was a surplus of clerks. Delivery employees were well employed and hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported demand for hands good. Laundry workers complained of idleness.

Transport.—Railway crews were working extra time on freight. Freight-handlers and longshoremen reported that the volume of work done exceeds that of any other season, though there were a large number idle. Steamboatmen and firemen were fairly well employed, and there was some demand for extra men. Street railway men were busy and extra hands were taken on. Teamsters were in good demand, especially those owning their own horses. Expressmen reported work dull, with prospects good for the immediate future.

Unskilled.—Many were unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—Signs are posted up advertising for labourers at 25 cents an hour. About six miles of telephone poles have been erected. The train line is now in course of construction, with a large gang of men at work, who are paid monthly. Surveyors were very busy. Real estate business was very active.

Texada Island.—A large purchase of gold propositions at Shoal Bay was reported. All properties there anticipate a profitable season's work. Marble Bay is now turning out 100 tons of good ore a day.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For the season the condition of the labour market during March was very fav-

ourable, being slightly more active than last month, and much more active than the corresponding month of last year. The shipbuilding industry was still very active, but there was no scarcity of labour. The Dominion Government is asking for tenders for the erection of a lighthouse and fog alarm on Trial Island, three miles from the city. On the 5th instant the shipwrights and caulkers of this city made a demand on their employers for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. In August last their wages were reduced from $4 to $3.50 per day, and it was the restoration of the old rate of $4 that the shipwrights asked. The demand was refused and 29 shipwrights left their employment. The Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Council, acting as a board of conciliation, on the 12th instant effected a temporary settlement, by which the men returned to work at the rate of $3.50 per day. Certain correspondence between Shipwrights and Caulkers' Union and their employers was referred to a judge of the Supreme Court. The decision had not been rendered at the end of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Central Farmers' Institute met in annual convention at the parliament buildings. There was a good attendance of delegates, and the reports showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. There are 27 institutes in the province, with a total membership of 2,183; a slight increase over last year. The Dominion Government was requested to increase the staff of veterinary surgeons with the object of stamping out the disease of glanders in the province, the government to pay two-thirds of the value of every horse destroyed. Suggestions were offered as to the best means of preventing bush fires. It was decided to establish illustration stations in different parts of the province. It was resolved to request the Dominion Government to amend the "Pure Food Act" so as to compel manufacturers of jams and jellies to print the formula on their labels. In this connection a motion was also passed favouring a general merchandise marks act. It was decided to ask the Provincial Government to appoint a commission to enquire into and report upon some system for the conservation of water and the proper regulation thereof for irrigation purposes. The institute will assemble next year during the first week of the session of the Provincial Legislature.

At a meeting of the Victoria District Fruit Growers' Association the following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas, this association recognizes the need of more agricultural labourers and the increasing demand for higher wages, and unless a fresh supply of labour is forthcoming, the future expansion of the fruit industry in this district will be hampered; therefore be it resolved that our executive committee be requested to take steps leading to the organization of local labour to be employed in the harvesting of fruit crops in this district, including the scale of wages to be paid for such work."

Fishing.—Cannerymen were commencing preparations for the approaching fishing season. Some outfits are now at work on the west coast erecting traps and others are preparing to go. It is estimated that at least 30 traps will be operated on the coast of Vancouver Island during the fishing season. Last year there were thirteen traps operated. A new cannery capable of turning out a pack of from 15,000 to 20,000 cases for the season is in course of erection, and will be ready in time to handle this season's catch. This building is being put up by the Capital City Canning Company, and it is estimated that some 150 or 200 men will be employed during the fishing season. A company, known as the Deep Sea Fisheries Company, has been formed to exploit the deep sea fisheries of this coast. A steam trawler has been secured in England to engage in the work. The other companies now engaged in similar occupations are bringing out steam trawlers from Great Britain.

Lumbering.—Mills in the city and district were running full time. At Chemainus a scarcity of mill hands was reported. The big shingle mill at Mosquito Harbour is being pushed to completion and general activity prevailed at that point. Big gangs of loggers were getting out timber with which to start the plant.

Mining.—Operations were again becoming active and the season promises to be a busy one.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will put survey parties in the field as soon as the weather permits, to locate its

line of railway through the province to the coast; supplies for the parties were being pushed forward.

Other industries.—A number of vessels of the sealing fleet were on the coast endeavouring to secure Indian crews. The natives are demanding larger pay than they have ever asked before, as they think they can make more in the fishing business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The activity in the building trades reported last month increased somewhat during March; while employment was not continuous, it was good for the time of year. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed. Lathers and plasterers were dull. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were active, being much better employed than in February. Plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Unusual activity prevailed in the shipyards. One yard was reported to have contracts on hand representing half a million dollars. Employment throughout the different branches was reported as being good, but the demand was well supplied. Iron moulders, machinists and engineers were active. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen found conditions fair. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, ship builders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon workers were active.

Printing and allied.—These trades were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were active.

Leather.—Harness and saddle makers had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active. Clerks and delivery employees were dull, and laundry workers busy.

Transport.—Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen were active. Towards the latter part of the month a large number of this class were getting ready to proceed north to take up the season's work on the Northern runs. Ship labourers and longshoremen had fair employment. Cab drivers and hackmen reported trade dull. Street railway employees, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—A considerable amount of civic work was started, giving employment to the surplus of this class. Conditions were fair.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has slightly improved since last month, and for the season of the year has been fairly active, with fair prospects of further improvement as the spring opens up. A new saw mill has been erected, and has started to cut lumber, with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. Retail trade was fairly steady. There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour, and no unrest during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing companies have finished operations for the season and for the most part have closed down. The whale fishing station on the west coast of the island was working steadily and reported conditions satisfactory.

Lumbering.—The lumber camps have been hindered by the unsettled weather, but expect to work steadily as soon as the weather gets fine, as there is a very good demand for logs, at good prices. The saw mills were running, the local mill steadily increasing its output.

Mining.—The coal mines in the city were working to full capacity, as were also the other mines of the district. There was little change in quartz mining, but there have been steady enquiries from capitalists and several properties have been sold to an English syndicate at good prices. It is expected that considerable development work will be done this summer.

Railroad construction and employment.—The surveyors of the Canadian Pacific

Railway Company, who have been overlooking the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, have completed their work, and it is reported that $50,000 will be expended in straightening and putting the road in order. The same company has had a large body of men prospecting, and may clear a tract for settlement.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—There was little employment outside of the work for the different coal companies. Plumbers reported trade active, but builders' labourers had little to do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and carriage makers were quiet.

Printing and allied.—Printers reported little employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen reported work active for the time of year.

Unskilled labour.—There was little employment except at the coal mines.

Ladysmith.—The merchants were discussing a weekly half holiday for their employees.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PRACTICES IN ENGLAND TO INDUCE PRINTERS TO COME TO CANADA.

DURING the month of February a memorial addressed to the British Government and signed by thirty-seven printers in the city of Winnipeg, who came to Canada from England in November last, complaining that they had been induced to come to Canada through false representations made to them in Great Britain was referred by the Home Government to the Government of Canada for consideration and report. The matter was referred by the Privy Council of Canada to the Department of Labour on the 10th March, and by direction of the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Labour, an investigation was made into the complaints of the printers by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour. Mr. King made a personal investigation into the matter at Winnipeg on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March and presented his report to the Minister on the 31st.

A memorial addressed by the master printers of Winnipeg to the Government of England, as a reply to the representations made in the memorial of the English printers was also referred by the Home authorities to the Canadian Government for consideration and report and was dealt with by the Deputy Minister of Labour in his report to the Minister.

The report sets forth the several representations made by the party of British printers, also the memorial of the master printers. The results of the investigation are set forth and a recommendation made as to the means whereby fraudulent actions of the kind complained of by the printers in their memorial may be avoided in future. The nature of the complaints, of the investigation and of the findings and recommendations in reference thereto will be sufficiently clear from the Deputy Minister's report, which is as follows:

Report of Deputy Minister.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa, March 31, 1906.

The Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., M.P., Minister of Labour.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report on the results of an investigation made, in accordance with your instructions, into the representations of a party of British printers in a memorial addressed, in January of the present year, to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Great Britain, which communications were referred by His Excellency in Council to the Department of Labour for consideration and report.

My investigation was conducted at Winnipeg on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst., during which time I had interviews with fifteen of the thirty-seven printers whose signatures were attached to the memorial in question, this number representing practically all of those whose names were

signed to the memorial, and who are now residing in Winnipeg. I also had interviews with some twenty-three of the master printers of Winnipeg who have been immediately interested in, or affected by, the bringing out of the party of British printers referred to, with printers subsequently brought to this country from England, with officers of the Winnipeg Typographical Union, and with other persons who were in a position to give authoritative information in the matter.

I am pleased to report that, as to the main facts, there was very little conflict in the statements made by the several parties interviewed.

That my report may be as brief and direct as possible, I have adopted the method of setting forth the several representations made by the printers in the order in which they appear in the memorial, and the result of my investigation in regard to each of these representations immediately after the particular representation to which it refers. I have concluded the report with a brief summary of the results of the investigation, and a recommendation which the importance of the subject appears to warrant.

Representations of Printers and Findings.

It is alleged by the printers:

1. That they were induced to leave Great Britain and come to this country in consequence of advertisements which appeared in leading newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland in October last, for compositors and linotype operators, to form a party called "A personally conducted printers' tour to Canada," under the auspices of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade, a certain Mr. C. Brunning acting as agent and conducting the party; that all applicants were requested to submit testimonials, and that those selected were given a two years' guarantee of work.

These representations appear to be correct. All of the party of English printers whom I interviewed stated that it was through advertisements inserted in the press that they came in the first instance into correspondence with Brunning. The London *Daily News*, the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Liverpool Echo* and the *Western Morning News* of Devonshire, were among the papers mentioned by the printers as having contained an advertisement, either identical with or similar to the following:

> Job compositors, first class and competent linotype operators required immediately to proceed to Canada; permanent situations guaranteed each man before leaving Liverpool; wages 18 dollars (£3.15s.) per week of 53 hours; applicants must be prepared to pay own passage out, and be ready to sail with employers' representative first week in November.—Reply to "Canada" care of Charles Birchall, Limited, Liverpool.

Successful applicants received a communication from Brunning something as follows:

"THE WINNIPEG PRINTERS' BOARD OF TRADE
175 McDERMOT AVENUE, WINNIPEG,
CANADA,

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PRINTERS' TOUR TO CANADA,
NOV. 1905.

237 LISCARD ROAD, LISCARD, LIVERPOOL,
October 13th, 1905.

CHAS. BRUNNING,
Manager.

DEAR SIR,—If you will send me satisfactory reference I will offer you an engagement with me as compositor in Winnipeg, conditionally that you agree to the enclosed particulars. Wire me your decision; forward deposit money to myself or to Allans' direct, and I will send you guarantee.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES BRUNNING."

Mr .....

(*Enclosure.*)

REPLY TO 237 LISCARD ROAD, LISCARD, LIVERPOOL,
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PRINTERS' TOUR TO
CANADA, NOV. 1905.

In reply to your letter re application for Job Printer or Linotype Operator for Canada, please read carefully the following particulars:—

(1) I guarantee each man selected by me a permanent situation at the following rate of wages;—Job Printers 18 dollars (£3.15s.0d. per week of 53 hours). Linotype Operators—20 dollars (£4.3s.0d. per week of 53 hours). This scale of wages is the minimum in Winnipeg. Most men who are a trifle above the average make from 2 dollars per week more according to ability. The selected men are required to immediately proceed to Winnipeg. Those, however, who wish to proceed further West may do so, as there is a constant and ever-increasing demand for Job Printers and Linotype Operators throughout the entire Canadian North West, as well as in the Eastern Provinces.

(2) If you are selected you must be prepared to immediately pay a deposit of £2 on a second class fare direct to Winnipeg from Liverpool, and the balance must be paid at the Liverpool Offices of the Allan Line Steamships to Canada on the date preceding or morning of sailing, when tickets will be issued through to Winnipeg. A deposit of £1 is required on the Third-class fare, balance is to be paid in the same way as the Second-class fare. Under no consideration will any free passages be issued.

(3) On behalf of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade, I give a written guarantee to each man engaged on receipt of deposit money, and each man must be prepared to surrender at time of embarkation steamship and railway tickets into the hands of the Employers' representative, who will also take control of baggage checks through to Winnipeg. A Second-class Ocean and Rail

fare to Winnipeg by the new Allan Turbine Steamer *Virginian* leaving Liverpool on Thursday Oct. 26th. costs £12.6s.8d and a Third-class Ocean and Rail fare to Winnipeg costs £9.11s.8d. Work begins immediately on arrival in Winnipeg and every accommodation will be provided by the Winnipeg Board of Trade for the men's reception, lodgings and furnished rooms for married men, who propose to take their wives, being reserved at a moderate figure. Single men may procure excellent and superior Board and Lodgings. including three substantial meals per day, from 4½ to 5 dollars per week (18s. to £1). Cheaper lodgings may be had. The outfit consists of ordinary clothing with plenty of good warm underclothing and a heavy well-lined overcoat, which may be procured in Canada on arrival. In Winnipeg, the winter period sets in about the middle of November, but it is not particularly cold until January.

(4) Applicants for these positions will kindly forward copies or originals of testimonials, specimens if procurable, in order that a quick decision may be arrived at, as the short date to day of sailing will permit of no delay.

(5) Second-class berths will be reserved immediately on receipt of deposit money. Third-Class accommodation is arranged on the day of departure.

If full particulars be forthcoming by post, men may be selected without the option of interview. In such cases, the deposit money may be forwarded to me direct, or to Messrs. Allan, envelopes to be marked "Printers' Tour." Steamships and Tourist Agents are not permitted to book passages for this personally conducted party.

Where additional information was requested by any of the printers as to conditions in Canada, the reply which appears to have been sent by Brunning was in the nature of a mere acknowledgement enclosing a reprint of an article purporting to have been published in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, October 10, 1905, which, he stated, correctly described the condition of affairs in Canada The reprint is as follows:

EXTRACT FROM LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

TUESDAY, October 10th 1905.

Newspaper Development in Canada.

The phenomenal development of the agricultural and mineral resources of Canada, particularly in the North-West territories, has had the effect of increasing the number and scope of newspapers in general, and the printing trade in particular. Owing to the rapidity with which townships are established, a large number of new publications appear—in fact, the increase in newspapers alone averages three per diem. The increase is far ahead of the means at hand to meet the demand for 'hands,' hence there is a great scarcity of capable workmen conversant with the various methods of typesetting and printing. It is questionable whether, owing to the demand created by new journals and the development and refitting of new machinery by the older organs, any industry in Canada has a need so great as that of printing in proportion to the available members. Lino. experts command immediate and profitable employment, and men with this business in their hands, and a little capital in their pockets, will find Canada an ample field for their every resource."

The conditions of the above enclosure having been complied with, a guarantee of employment for two years was given in the following form to each member of the party:—

REPLY TO LISCARD.

THE WINNIPEG PRINTERS' BOARD OF TRADE,
175 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PRINTERS' TOUR TO CANADA
NOV. 1905.

237 Liscard Road, Liscard, Liverpool,
Oct. 1905.

CHAS. BRUNNING,
Manager.

GUARANTEE.

On behalf of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trad
I hereby guarantee Mr. ———, a permanent situa
tion at dollars per week in Winnipeg, work to star
immediately on arrival. Hours 53. This guarantee i
given for two years, and conditionally that he does hi
work faithfully and well.

Signed,
CHAS. BRUNNING.

In one or two cases the guarantee wa
for permanent employment, but in the ma
jority of cases two years was specified.

*2. That "enquiries were made at th
Canadian Immigration Department, als
their agents, the head officials of the Alla
Steamship Company at Liverpool, and o
Mr. C. Brunning himself, and that eac
and every one gave an assurance that a
was genuine and that all trust could be pu
in the Printers' Board of Trade agent."*

I was unable to discover from any of th
printers evidence to justify the statemer
that the Canadian Immigration Depar
ment, or any of the Canadian Emigratio
Agents had in any way given assurance
as to Brunning or as to his representation
In fact, the following extract from a con
munication to the Right Honourable th
Prime Minister from Mr. Kempton M
Kim, President of the Winnipeg Typ
graphical Union, and dated Winnipe
March 14, 1906, a copy of which was show
me by the writer in the presence of a nun
ber of the English printers, and concurre
in by them, would indicate that the em
gration officials of this country did not i
any way assist or encourage any of th
party of British printers to leave the Uni
ed Kingdom for Canada.

WINNIPEG TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 191.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 14, 1906

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER
G.C.M.G

SIR—It has come to my knowledge that a let
was recently forwarded to you by a man nam
F. Lewis, at one time a member of the Winnipeg Ty
graphical Union, making charges against Domini
Emigration agents at Liverpool, of assisting and
couraging printers to come to this country to act
strikebreakers.

Lest it should be thought that Mr. Lewis represented our organization, I wish it to be known that he took this action without consulting the officers of this Union, and the charges he made I have since investigated and know that they are unfounded, the very opposite being the case. I quote an excerpt from a letter received from our representative in Liverpool:

"I do not know of any Canadian government official who encouraged men to leave England for Canada, though there may have been some. A. F. Jury is, I think, the name of the Dominion representative in Liverpool, and he proved to be one of our most active friends. He comes from Eastern Canada.....The Government Emigration Bureau in London also took a hand in the matter,and went to some pains to keep men from going.....Altogether, so far as I know, officials of both the British and Canadian governments were fairer than we could expect." .....

Hoping the foregoing explanation will be satisfactory

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Kempton McKim,

President Winnipeg Typographical Union. No. 191..

I questioned all of the members of the party of British printers with whom I had interviews on this subject, and they were all agreed that the emigration officials had not in any way encouraged them to leave England.

As to assurances given by the head officials of the Allan Steamship Company at Liverpool, I was unable to discover what particular officials of the Company were referred to. Such assurances as were given by any of the Allan officials appear to have been mainly assurances by the agents with whom the deposits were made, or from whom the tickets were purchased, that so far as the transportation was concerned the representations made by Brunning to the printers were correct.

8. That "Mr. Brunning gave an assurance that all was genuine, and that the reason of the party was that the Canadian Northwest was growing so fast and that newspapers were being started, and that men could not be found to fill the situations."

This appears to be a correct statement of the facts. Brunning appears to have represented throughout that the demand for printers which his party was intended to meet was in consequence of the growth of the Canadian Northwest, and the need of printers to fill situations on newspapers which were being started. He appears to have carefully concealed in every way the fact that there was a strike of printers in Canada at the time and to have denied emphatically that any such existed when questioned in reference to the matter. When interrogated by letter as to a strike in Canada he appears to have evaded the question by enclosing printed copies of the extract from the Liverpool Journal of Commerce above quoted.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Brunning to one of the party, James Campbell, of Rothesay, and dated Liverpool, October 20th, with which was enclosed the reprint from the Liverpool Journal of Commerce:—

'The enclosed paragraph which I have had reprinted, correctly states the condition of things in Canada. We have the finest country in the world there."

A letter sent to another member of the party, Alexander McQueen, Portobello, dated Liverpool, October 15, and signed by Brunning, has the following:

"You will find many of your countrymen doing well in Winnipeg, and the warm hand of fellowship will be extended to you everywhere."

The originals of both these communications were shown me by the persons to whom they were addressed.

The following letter signed by Brunning, written to one of the English printers in reply to a letter from him concerning rumours of a strike in Canada, speaks for itself. The original letter is now in the Department of Labour:

Reply to Liscard.

The Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade
175 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada

Personally conducted Printers' Tour to Canada, Nov. 1905.

237 Liscard Road, Liscard, Liverpool.

Chas. Brunning, *Manager.*

Oct. 21, 1905.

Mr. J. Baxter,
Christchurch, Hants.

Dear Sir,—You need have no fear. I know the individuals who have been busy with our affairs, and between ourselves, I may tell you that I have taken immediate action against them for unlawfully and wilfully attempting to defeat the honourable intentions of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade. These men (certain Union officials) have confused Canada with the States, and as you know we are quite a separate country, and do not come under their laws at all. In fact we pride ourselves on being good, honest, law abiding and God-fearing Britons. I give you a two years' guarantee to start work right away with us. The Winnipeg Printers, Board is composed of all the Master Printers in Winnipeg, and has several Englishmen as well as Canadians on its roll of membership. You will be amongst good men, who want you, are willing to pay you as they state and who have no reason to send you away at the expiration of your contract. We have a difficulty in getting men in Winnipeg, and all through the Northwest. Because I come over here on a business trip to buy material and take back a few men with me, I am subjected to annoyance from silly Union officials who would be more honourably occupied in looking after their own affairs. These men live in constant expectation of strikes, and do not scruple to cause endless trouble

meddling with other folk's business. Winnipeg welcomes you, wants you. We hold out the warm hand of fellowship to you. Come and earn real good dollars.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) C. Brunning.

4. That on first touching Canadian soil information came to their ears that the Winnipeg printers were then conducting a peaceful strike, and that they were intended to fill their places; that on holding an informal meeting in the ship's cabin and calling in Mr. Brunning for an explanation, he gave assurances that there had been a strike, but that all was again settled; that the party disembarked at Quebec and afterwards took train to Winnipeg; that on arriving at Fort William they learned from the press that the strike was still on.

It would appear from the interviews I had with the printers that these representations are not strictly accurate as to the time and place at which the incidents which they recite occurred. However, the main representation, namely, that the printers were brought over to fill the places of men on strike; that Brunning denied this emphatically, and gave repeated assurances that there was no strike in Winnipeg, would appear to be entirely correct. It would seem that a number of the English printers had not heard even of the rumour of a strike in Canada before leaving Liverpool. Others appear to have had intimations from one source or another that there was a strike, though this was not until they had left their homes, purchased tickets and were ready to sail for Canada.

A meeting appears to have been held in the ship's cabin a day or two after the vessel sailed, at which Brunning was questioned as to whether or not there was a strike of printers in Canada, and he appears at this meeting to have given positive assurances that there was not. It also appears that he was questioned again on this point after the ship had reached Canada and copies of Canadian newspapers had been obtained by the printers, and that he again gave positive assurances that there was no strike. He appears to have persisted in these assurances until the party of printers reached Kenora, a short distance from Winnipeg, at which place the employers or their agents came aboard the train to engage the men.

5. That their train was due in Winnipeg on Sunday evening, but that their car was put off at Kenora for the night, and that they were brought to Winnipeg on the following morning.

This representation appears to be correct. The car containing the printers appears to have been left over night at Kenora, so as to give opportunity to the employers at Winnipeg, or their agents, who were being affected by the strike, to engage members of the party before they reached Winnipeg.

6. That on arrival in Winnipeg the British printers were received peacefully by the striking printers, and being situated as they were, had no alternative but to go to work for a time at least, and that some of their party were early informed that their guarantees of work were no good and not worth the paper they were written on.

This representation appears to be correct. It is not only affirmed by several of the printers that they were informed that their guarantees were no good and not worth the paper they were written on, but the master printers claim that such is true at the present time, and admit, in some cases, that they so informed the printers after their arrival, though it is contended by the masters that this statement had reference to the legal and not to the moral obligation which the guarantee imposed.

7. That recently some of the number have been sent over the border to act as strike breakers in the United States.

I was unable to secure any evidence to justify this representation. Some of the printers stated that an effort had been made by certain of the employers to have them seek work in the United States, and that they had been offered return transportation to one of the cities in the United States and informed as to where they might expect to secure employment there. One of the employers admitted to me having offered transportation to certain of the printers, but said that the offer had been rejected. There is nothing to show that the employers could or did in any way compel any of the party of printers to

to the United States against their own free will. While some members of the party appear to have gone to the United States, others refused to accept the inducements which were offered to them to go.

8. That others of the party possessing a two years' guarantee of work had to lie idle a good deal, and were being owed large sums of money by the masters.

I was unable to secure evidence to justify the impression which this representation is apt to convey. With a very few exceptions all of the printers appear to have received immediate employment and it is admitted that in one or two of the exceptional cases, the men received pay either in part or in full for the time they were idle. Only three cases were brought to my notice in which it was alleged that amounts are still owing because of inability to secure continuous employment, and in these cases the amounts claimed are not large. I do not feel in a position to express an opinion as to the justice of these claims, as I have only the conflicting statements of the parties interested.

9. That they were brought to act in a position which not one single member of the party would have filled had the true facts been stated in Great Britain.

The position referred to in this representation is that of having been brought to fill the places of men on strike, or, in other words, to act as "strike breakers." I carefully questioned, on this point, all the printers whose signatures were attached to the memorial, and with whom I had interviews, and they were emphatic in their statement that had they known it was the intention that they were to fill the places of men on strike they would certainly not have left England to come to this country.

Representations of Master Printers.

Having dealt with the representations of the printers in their memorial, I feel that, in justice to all parties concerned, the statement of the master printers, published as a reply to the memorial of the British printers, and also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England, and to the Secretary of State in Canada, and referred to the Department of Labour for report, should be given a like prominence. As the statement does not appear to conflict in any material way with the findings which I have made in regard to the representations of the British printers, but rather confirms these findings in several particulars, I feel that for the purposes of this investigation the statement of the master printers may be admitted without comment, other than observing that the statement makes no reference to the alleged false representations made by Brunning in England, and which is the one important matter of the whole situation. Also, that while the statement of the master printers specifically denies that these British workmen were used in any way as strike breakers in the United States, a similar denial is not made as to their having been used as strike breakers in Canada. On the other hand, it is stated that some of their own employees, having gone on strike, the employing printers decided to send to Great Britain for workmen, and accepted the offer of Mr. Charles Brunning to go as their agent.

The statement of the master printers also contains the following declaration: "The Winnipeg Typographical Union is a member of the great American labour trust, and the Winnipeg strike is a portion of the general strike which has been ordered by the labour union of the United States. The master printers here feel that the relations of their employees to themselves should not be governed or controlled by any United States labour union or organization." The statement of the master printers, while making this mention of the international character of the union to which the printers on strike belong, makes no mention of the fact that the Winnipeg Typothetae, which is the organization to which the master printers themselves belong, is a branch of the United Typothetae of America, an organization of employers, with headquarters in the United States, which organization is as much concerned in the strike of printers for the eight-hour day as is the International Typographical Union. What may be said of the union of workmen in this connection may be said with equal truth of the union of employers.

The statement of the master printers is as follows:

"A letter which appeared recently in the press of Winnipeg and purported to be signed by certain English printers, who left the employment of the master printers of Winnipeg on January 2nd, 1906, under pressure from the Typographical Union in furtherance of an effort by that union to enforce the 8-hour day and to compel a closed shop, while purporting to give "a true report of the facts" by which these printers were induced to come to this country, in reality greatly distorts the facts, the evident intention of the writers being that other British workmen may be prevented from coming to Manitoba, and that so the striking printers may be assisted.

"Under the circumstances, we, the undersigned employers, deem it but right that we should put before the public the true state of affairs.

"The facts are as follows:

"On the 16th of September, 1905, the Typographical Union of Winnipeg demanded from the master printers that the working hours be reduced from 9 per day to 8 hours per day on the same pay as before, and that none but union men should be employed by the master printers, demanding, in other words, "closed shop." The employing printers refused to concede to the demands of the union, being specially strong on the point that they had a right to run an open shop if they so desired. They accordingly decided to send to Great Britain for workmen and agreed to pay the prevailing scale of wages. They accepted the offer of Mr. Charles Brunning to go to England as their agent, and Mr. Brunning duly advertised for men and offered $18.00 a week for compositors, and $20.00 a week for linotype operators, the week to consist of 53 hours, or 9 hours per day, this being agreed to by the master printers. The necessary men were secured, being selected out of a great many who applied for employment, and on being brought to Winnipeg were duly put to work, and everything appeared to be satisfactory. Mr. Brunning at the time of employing the men offered an agreement for two years, and while he was not authorized to do this by the employers, yet on learning of it they decided to live up to it and did so. The employers, on the men arriving in Winnipeg, found there were more men than were actually required, but, nevertheless, they paid the wages of the men who were not employed the same as those who were employed, pending the time when all could be given satisfactory employment. The statement of the printers claims that large sums of money are now owing by the masters to members of the party. This statement is absolutely untrue, the only men who have not been paid up in full up to the present time being 3 in number; one of these claimed pay from the secretary for 3 days; another for 10 days, and a third for 2 weeks, all idle time. Owing to the secretary of the Employers' Association being absent from the city, these claims lay in abeyance for a short time. One of the men unpaid, when sent to an office to work, refused to go; another was placed in 4 different offices and reported as incompetent by each of his employers, but was, notwithstanding, offered his fare back to England. He, however, refused to go. These are the only cases in which there has been any claim for wages, or for idle time by any of the men brought from England, which have not been paid up to the present. The employers are quite prepared to carry out to the letter the terms of the hiring with these men. They hired willingly, knowing the hours of service and the wages which would be paid, and their only reason for now leaving the masters is their pressure from the Typographical Union of Winnipeg. In fact, up to the 2nd of January, 1906, there was the greatest harmony between the English printers and the employers, and the masters and the employers have never in any way heard of any grievance that the British printers had. A further misstatement appears in said letter to the effect that some of their number had been sent over the border to act as strike breakers in the United States of America. The facts are that only 2 of the British printers went to the United States, and they went of their own free will. Letters have been received from both of these men stating their entire satisfaction and that they did not wish to return, although they were assured by the masters that they could come back at any time and would receive employment. These British workmen were

not, therefore, used in any way as strike breakers in the United States of America. The letters of the British printers state that their action in writing the letter was entirely of their own free will and suggestion. The letter was obviously written at the suggestion and for the benefit of the Typographical Union of Winnipeg, and to assist it in the present strike, and for the purpose of deterring any more Britishers coming to Canada. The Winnipeg Typographical Union is a member of the Great American Labour Trust, and the Winnipeg strike is a portion of the general strike which has been ordered by the Labour Union of the United States. The master printers here feel that the relations of their employees to themselves should not be governed or controlled by any United States Labour Union or organization, and that the employers should be free to hire any person whom they like entirely free from the dictation of the Labour Union. The master printers of Winnipeg have a reputation of having always dealt fairly and honourably with all their employees, and they feel that the strike which has been brought upon them by the Labour Union is not in a just cause and that the tactics which have been followed by the union in inducing employees to leave their employment, even although in many cases they were under written contract to perform their work, does not reflect any credit either on the union or on the printers who have thus deserted the employment which they were so anxious to obtain before leaving England."

Results of Investigation.

The really important question in connection with the whole matter is, what were the representations which induced the English printers to come to Canada, and were these representations true or false?

My investigation has shown that the real grievance of which the English printers complain is the injustice which was done them in inducing them to leave their homes in England and come to Canada, with the expectation that the employment which they were to receive was to be in connection with new papers starting up in Canada in consequence of the Western development, and to meet the demand for which there was not a sufficient supply of printers in Canada, whereas they were, in reality, brought under false pretences to take the places of fellow craftsmen who were conducting a peaceful strike, in other words, to act as "strike breakers."

Taking into consideration only such facts as have been admitted by each of the parties, or have not been called in question in the public statement either has issued, it appears beyond doubt that Brunning went to England as the agent of certain master printers in Winnipeg whose employees were on strike; he was paid for so doing, and the express purpose of his mission was to bring out men to fill the places of the men on strike; that Brunning deliberately and intentionally misrepresented the facts to the men whom he induced to come to Canada, or to most of them, by representing that they were being brought to Canada to fill positions which the growth of the printing trade in the West had created, and which they could fill in an honourable way, also by carefully concealing as well as denying the existence of any strike in Winnipeg or any intention on his part to have them act as strike breakers, whereas he knew all the time of the existence of the Winnipeg strike, and had as the chief object of his mission the securing of men to fill the places of Canadian workmen on strike; moreover, that he misrepresented the true facts in advertising himself, whether intentionally or unintentionally, as the agent of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade, when, according to the declared resolution of that Board, he was not their agent, and also in giving in the name of that body a two-years' or permanent guarantee of work to each of the persons he engaged, which purported to be a genuine agreement, but which is admitted by the parties in whose name it was given not to be worth the paper it was written upon.

Significance of Findings.

In my opinion, too much importance cannot be attached to the serious nature of the fraudulent practices to which the English printers have directed the attention of the public authorities, or to the possible

consequences which may follow a continuation of such practices. A strike presents a situation serious enough of itself without that situation being aggravated through any concealment of facts or false representations which may draw innocent third parties into the conflict, subjecting them to opprobrium which is undeserved, and arousing feelings of antagonism to fellow workmen in other parts of the Empire where there should be only the most cordial relationships. Canadian workingmen are not complaining in this connection against men being employed to take their places while on strike; this is an alternative they are obliged to face once they declare a strike, they are asking only that in such a situation a sense of fair play shall prevail, and that neither party shall profit at the expense of the other through practices which place innocent third parties in a false position. If a man wishes to take a place which has been rendered vacant through another going out on strike he has a perfect right to do so. In view, however, of the possible consequences of such an action on his part, it is in justice due to him that he should understand the circumstances of his hiring in this connection. It is also due to the workingmen of Canada and in the public interest that a feeling of antagonism should not be engendered towards British workingmen through advantage being taken of their ignorance of the true condition of affairs to induce them to come to this country to fill a position which they would not be prepared to occupy were they in possession of the true facts. It is also due to Canada itself, and in particular to its immigration interests in Great Britain, that no suspicion should be cast on representations made in Great Britain for the purpose of furthering emigration to this country.

Recommendation to British Government

The Parliament of Canada last year passed an *Act respecting False Representations to Induce or Deter Immigration* (4-5 Edward VII., chap. 16). This act was passed with a view of preventing just such fraudulent representations as the British printers complain of. It is, however, of necessity limited in its application to persons resident in this country. The purpose of parliament in this legislation might, it seems to me, be rendered more effective if an act similar to the Canadian Act respecting false representations in regard to the condition of the labour market in Canada were passed by the British Parliament and which would be applicable to persons resident, either temporarily or permanently, in the British Isles. Such a statute in Great Britain would enable prosecutions to be summarily commenced there, and the guilty party to be apprehended before innocent third parties were made the victims of fraudulent or false representations, and any injustice done to other parties in this country. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of the Hon. Government be directed to this matter with a view of having such legislation enacted in Great Britain as will further the intention of the Canadian Parliament in the passing of this Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), W. L. Mackenzie King,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1905.

A very important feature in connection with industrial and labour conditions in Canada during 1905, was the great extent of building operations at a number of points. In nearly all of the larger centres of population and industry throughout the Dominion the number of buildings in process of erection or alteration largely exceeded that of any previous year, and in many of the smaller localities as well, especially in western Canada, similar conditions were reported as prevailing. In a large number of localities also the class of buildings under construction showed a considerable improvement compared with previous years. These conditions not only affected a large number of workpeople directly engaged in the building trades and the manufacture of building material, but illustrated in a

marked way the general industrial progress and development of the Dominion during the period in question.

The Department, during the months of January and February, conducted a special investigation, for the most part through the cities of the Dominion during 1905. Returns were obtained, wherever available, of the number of permits issued by the civic authorities of the several municipalities, and of the declared valuation of the buildings represented therein, the statistics being further classified according as the work was in connection with new buildings or repairs. In the cities in which no system of issuing permits covering the entire area of the city was in practice, returns based on estimates prepared by local architects, building contractors and others in a position to furnish reliable information were secured. Comparative statements for the preceding year were obtained wherever available, together with other details relating to the operations of the year and the outlook for the season of 1906.

A tabular statement published herewith presents the statistical information collected in connection with this enquiry, the cities being arranged by provinces from east to west. A description in more detail is given below relating to the more important features that characterized the operations of the year in the several localities.

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN CITIES, 1904, 1905.

	New Buildings 1905.		Alterations and Extensions 1905		Total 1904 and 1905.			
					Number.		Value.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Nova Scotia—								
Glace Bay								$ 40,000
Sydney	38	$ 106,600	2	$ 12,200		40	$ 127,595	118,800
Halifax	39		231		275	320		
New Brunswick—								
St. John	73	182,150	34	38,150		107		220,300
Quebec—								
Quebec	39	167,500	103	68,659		142		347,159*
Sherbrooke		221,317		40,000			175,000	261,317
St. Hyacinthe	25	417,000						
Montreal	1,145	4,779,380	549	811,318	1,335	1,694	3,651,164	5,590,698
Hull								135,000
Ontario—								
Ottawa	315	1,534,000						
Peterborough	260	400,000	16	9,800		266	300,000	409,800
Toronto	3,241	9,765,698	512	582,307	1,816	3,753	5,896,120	10,347,915
Niagara Falls							200,000	497,920
St. Catharines	66	340,000		60,000			292,000	400,000
Hamilton					456	680	946,205	1,511,382
Brantford	120	162,430	139	33,968	243	259	180,100	196,398
Guelph		350,000		50,000				400,000
Berlin	190	322,200	8	24,500			221,700	346,700
Stratford	188	348,875	138	24,537		326		373,412
London	237	439,650		100,000				539,650
St. Thomas								§ 444,492
Chatham		260,000		60,000			320,000	336,161
Windsor	70	225,000		50,000				275,000
Manitoba—								
Winnipeg					1,787	2,945	9,809,900	10,829,300
Brandon	177	401,835	12	6,810	212	189	413,273	408,645
Alberta—								
Calgary					306	399	838,829	880,193
British Columbia—								
New Westminster		175,000		20,000			85,000	195,000
Vancouver					836	940	1,968,891	2,653,000
Victoria							400,000	554,250

*Including work begun late in 1904.

§Up to Nov. 30th.

†In cities in which a system of issuing building permits exists the returns under this heading relate to the number of permits issued.

The General Result.

Information in greater or less detail with regard to building operations in 1905, was received from 35 cities in the Dominion. Definite estimates of the total number or value of buildings erected and alterations made were secured in the case of 29 cities, including all of the cities of the Dominion with the exception of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Three Rivers, Que.; Kingston, Ont.; Belleville, Ont.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Nelson, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C.

The total value of the buildings erected in the cities for which returns were received amounted to $39,956,692. To this total Winnipeg contributed $10,829,300, Toronto $10,347,915, and Montreal $5,590,698. The remaining cities in which the value of building during 1905 exceeded $500,000 were: Vancouver, B.C., $2,653,000; Hamilton, Ont., $1,511,382; Calgary, Alta., $880,193; Victoria, B.C., $554,250; and London, Ont., $539,650.

Comparative returns relating to the value of building in 1904 were obtained in the case of 20 cities. In these cities the total value of the buildings erected in 1904 was $27,452,177, compared with $37,456,679 in 1905. It will be seen that the excess of building in these cities during 1905 over 1904 amounted to $10,004,502, or approximately 36 per cent. It may be added that in a number of the remaining cities, it was stated that building operations during 1905 were much more active than in any other preceding year, though definite statistics were not available. The only localities from which reports were received to the effect that the year was less active than 1904 were Glace Bay, N.S.; Kingston, Ont.; Brandon, Man., and Calgary, Alta., and in none of these was the decrease of serious importance.

In a large number of localities the outlook for 1906 was that the activity which characterized the past year would be maintained or exceeded. Throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in particular it is expected that the amount of building to be undertaken during the coming season will exceed that of any previous year.

Nature and Extent of Building by Localities.

The following is a brief statement showing the general nature and extent of the building operations in localities having a population of 10,000 and over in Canada, during 1905:—

Glace Bay, N.S.—Building operations during 1905 were confined principally to dwellings and were not as extensive as in 1904. The extension to the general offices of the Dominion Coal Company contributed $15,000, and a Presbyterian church $12,000 to the total of the year, both of these buildings having been begun in 1904. In addition, a business block costing $8,000 was erected together with six large residences and a municipal electric lighting plant. The operations completed during the year were estimated to aggregate $40,000. The installation of an electric light and power system was begun at Dominion No. 2, construction on the station having been started. There is no system of issuing permits in practice in this locality.

Sydney, N.S.—Permits were issued during 1905 for new buildings to the value of $118,800, compared with $127,595 in 1904. In the latter total, however, a permit was included for a building to cost $60,000, the construction of which was almost wholly in 1905, making activity during the latter year considerably greater than in 1904.

Halifax, N.S.—No record of the value of buildings for which permits are issued is kept. During 1905, 89 permits for new buildings were issued and 23 for repairs, a total of 320, compared with 60 permits for new buildings and 215 for repairs, or a total of 275 in 1904.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—No official record of building is kept. Operations during 1905 were about as usual. The building of a new station for the Prince Edward Island Railway will be a feature of the coming season.

St. John, N.B.—Seventy-three permits were issued for new buildings, aggregating in value $182,154, and 34 for repairs, amounting to $38,150, in 1905. Of the above permits 82 related to wooden buildings, 22 to brick and 3 to brick veneered

buildings, totalling, for wooden buildings $116,900; for brick buildings, $99,150, and for brick veneered buildings $4,250. The brick buildings erected were 7 dwellings, 3 warehouses, 3 shops, 1 printing office, 1 soap factory, 1 sample room, 1 bank, 1 cigar factory, 3 offices and 1 nail factory.

Quebec, Que.—Permits are issued only for building and repair work encroaching upon the streets and interrupting or endangering traffic. Owing to the situation of the city, which is surrounded on the north, south and east by water, the only side on which expansion is possible is the west. The principal buildings under construction or alteration during 1905 were the McKenzie wing of the Jeffery Hale Hospital, a Methodist church, a number of school buildings, the Quebec Bank, and several stores. The outlook for 1906 was pronounced favourable as a number of new dwellings are contemplated on certain newly opened streets. The permits issued by the city represented a valuation of $167,500 for new buildings and $68,659 for repairs. In addition to this total, $11,000 was spent on repairs by the Roman Catholic School Commissioners and the McKenzie wing of the Jeffery Hale Hospital was estimated to cost $100,000, neither of which were represented in the official return.

Sherbrooke, Que.—No official record of buildings is kept, but the valuation roll of the city as compiled in August and homologated in September showed an increase of about $261,317 in real estate made up by the erection of between 50 and 60 dwelling houses, ranging in value from $1,500 to $6,000 each, with an approximate increase of $40,000 representing repairs and improvements. A new court house valued at $100,000 was included in the above total. No large factories were erected during the year, and most of the dwellings were erected by owners for their own use, very few having been built for purposes of renting. The outlook for 1906 was regarded as very bright, plans having been prepared for an extension to the Canadian Rand Drill Shops, new school buildings by the Catholic Board of School Commissioners, a new Catholic church to cost $80,000, the foundations of which are already laid, a new drill shed, a new newspaper office and several private residences. In 1904 there were between 40 and 50 buildings erected at a cost of about $175,000.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—On information obtained from the several building contractors of the city, it was estimated that 25 new buildings, costing $417,000, had been erected in 1905, compared with 26, costing $225,000, in 1904. A convent costing $200,000 was included in the total for 1905, and a school costing $90,000, and three manufacturing establishments totalling $27,000 in the aggregate for 1904. The balance of the building operations in both years was in connection with private residences and blocks for renting.

Montreal, Que.—A total of 1,145 permits for new buildings, representing a value of $4,779,380, and of 549 permits for repairs, representing a value of $811,318, were issued during 1905. The total number of permits issued, namely 1,694, exceeded that of 1904 by 359, and the total value of the buildings erected, namely, $5,590,698, that of 1904 by $1,939,534. The new buildings for which permits were issued during 1905 were as follows: —

Class of Buildings.	Number of permits issued.
Houses	921
Dwellings	1908
Stores	45
Warehouses	8
Factories	25
Churches	1
Educational buildings	7
Ice houses	1
Hospitals	1
Flats	3
Office buildings	1
Stables	14
Sheds	163

Permits for repairs by classes of buildings were issued as follows:—

Class of Buildings	Number of permits issued.
Houses	500
Dwellings	579
Stores	172
Theatres	3
Warehouses	11
Factories	26
Churches	3
Educational buildings	4
Hospitals	1
Hotels	1
Office buildings	6
Stables	13
Sheds	48

The number of buildings erected in Montreal during 1905 was 3,098.

Hull, Que.—According to an estimate prepared by the city engineer, the total value of new buildings erected and improvements carried out in 1905 was $135,000; five industrial establishments and one auditorium and skating rink were included.

Ottawa, Ont.—The total value of new buildings erected in 1905 was $1,534,000, compared with $1,126,400 in 1904. No record of repair work is kept. The different classes of buildings erected in 1905 were as follows:—

Class of Buildings.	Value.
Dwellings	$746,590
Factories	60,000
Stores and apartments	40,000
Church	20,000
Bank	7,000
Schools	69,000
Orphans' asylum	21,000
Exhibition building	7,000
Warehouses	16,000
Rinks, clubs, etc	17,000
Addition to Cory building	22,000
" Woods building	100,000
Dominion government buildings as follows—	
Additions West Block	72,000
" Printing Bureau	73,000
Royal Mint	264,000

In addition to the above work of the Victoria Museum was begun, which is expected to cost $97',000.

Kingston, Ont.—Local architects estimated the amount of building in 1905 as somewhat less than in 1904. On the same authority the outlook is that 1906 will be considerably more active than either of the two preceding years. No system of issuing building permits exists.

Belleville, Ont.—No official record of building is kept, but it was stated by the city clerk that building operations were much more active in 1905 than in any previous season for the past 20 years.

Peterborough, Ont.—Buildings to the value of $409,800 were completed during 1905, compared with $300,000 in 1904. Among the buildings erected during the year were a number of houses, a Y.W.C.A. building, a shovel factory, and an addition to a cereal mill. The chief repair work of the year was in connection with a post office and two retail establishments.

Toronto, Ont.—The total value of buildings erected during 1905 was $10,347,915, compared with $5,896,120 in 1904. The number of permits issued for new buildings was 2,674, compared with 1,816 in 1904. The following is a statement showing the classes of buildings under construction and repair during 1905:—

Class of Buildings.	Number of permits issued.	Value.
		$
Brick dwellings	1,675	4,602,800
" " alter'ns and additions	96	121,960
Roughcast dwellings	427	390,155
" alter'ns and additions	238	63,013
Brick veneer dwellings	84	141,400
Roughcast dwellings, brick fronts	448	619,761
Stables	103	140,655
" alterations and additions	7	4,150
Sheds	48	20,170
" alterations and additions	1	250
Warehouses	16	512,100
" alterations and additions	9	31,975
Stores and offices	127	430,255
" " alter'ns and addi'ns	105	147,734
Factories	50	767,900
" alterations and additions	15	28,820
Workshops	27	130,185
" alterations and additions	3	1,275
Banks	10	876,000
" alterations and additions	7	47,000
Concrete dwellings	19	36,000
Churches	6	307,000
" alterations and additions	4	8,325
Storehouses	18	49,735
" alterations and additions	1	240
Frame dwellings	36	48,635
Verandahs	103	14,057
Laundries	4	32,200
" alterations and additions	1	50
Hotels	1	4,500
" alterations and additions	12	43,315
Stone dwellings	2	11,000
Boiler houses	2	4,000
" alterations and addit'ns	2	1,300
Post office	1	90,000
Greenhouse	1	100
Hospitals, alterations and additions	1	10,000
Breweries, alterations and additions	2	6,800
Club houses	3	30,400
Convocation hall	1	100,000
Dance hall, alteration and additions	1	2,900
Power house and reservoir	1	7,500
" " alterations and additions	1	11,000
Rinks and waiting rooms	3	6,500
Foundries	3	35,000
" alterations and additions	3	9,000
Schools	1	80,000
" alterations and additions	2	23,200
Kilns	2	3,000
Mission	1	800
Sunday schools	3	40,150
" alterations and add'ns	1	20,000
Chimnies	2	3,200
Fire hall	1	20,000
Lavatory	1	250
Tank tower	1	1,000
Grain elevator	2	19,000
Fire escapes	2	700
Boathouses	2	3,200
Retort governor and purifying houses (gas)	2	125,000
Garbage	1	1,000
Gatemen's tower	1	300
	3,753	$10,347,915

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Building permits are required only in a small portion of the

city included under the fire protection by-law. The record of buildings erected during 1905 included a number of small factory buildings, which considerably increased the amount of factory employment and the output of manufactured products in the city. One factory was re-modelled and put in use after several years' idleness. A very large number of dwellings were erected, most of them suitable for occupation by railway and factory employees or mechanics. A number of houses suitable for professional or business men were also erected. Both 1905 and 1904 were unusually active years in the house building line, 1905 being the more active, and the buildings erected of a more expensive class including a hotel valued at $150,000. The outlook for 1906 is that it will not be so active as the two preceding years. From data compiled by a local newspaper, based upon statements of architects, contractors and owners of new buildings, the total value of buildings under construction and repair during 1905 was placed at $497,920. The cost of buildings erected for the power companies is not included in the above estimates, being outside of the city limits.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Building permits are issued only for the portion of the city included within the fire limits, though a by-law was recently brought before the city council to provide for a system of issuing permits. On information secured from contractors, architects and others, some 66 new buildings valued at $340,000 were erected in 1905, and repairs to the extent of $60,000 carried out. The new buildings included nine factories costing $125,000 and 57 residences aggregating $215,000, the majority of the latter being of a comparatively expensive class. Over 50 per cent of the buildings, for example, would rent for upwards of $18 per month, and only about 20 per cent for $12 or less. The majority were built to be occupied by the owners, though there is a scarcity of houses suitable for renting to mechanics. In 1904, public buildings to the value of $195,000 were erected, residences to the value of $85,000 and two factories valued at $12,000, making a total of $292,000.

Hamilton, Ont.—In 1905, 680 permits for the erection of buildings aggregating in value $1,511,382.00 were issued as follows:—

Class of Buildings.	Number of permits issued.	Value.
Brick dwellings	448	$774,830
Alterations to dwellings	38	17,602
Factories, additions to same	32	272,400
Stores and office buildings	37	222,175
Opera House, halls, &c	6	55,350
Hospital	1	44,000
Frame dwellings	96	78,050
Concrete dwellings	13	26,200
Stables and other buildings	14	20,775
	680	$1,511,382

In 1904 the record was 456 permits for buildings valued at $906,205, as follows:—

Class of Buildings.	Number of permits issued	Value.
Brick dwelling	309	$430,950
Alterations to dwellings	38	15,700
Factories, additions to same	34	363,340
Stores, additions to same	24	35,540
Office and other buildings	10	39,500
Churches and schools	2	35,000
Concrete buildings	6	5,300
Frame buildings	33	20,875
	456	$946,205

Brantford, Ont.—The large number of dwellings erected and the extensive repairs carried out in connection with private residences, were prominent features of the building season of 1905. The chief building contracts under way were in connection with the new Grand Trunk Railway station, changes to the armouries, and the repairing of the post office. In all, 120 permits for new buildings valued at $162,430 were issued, and 139 permits for repairs valued at $33,968. In 1904, 162 permits for new buildings valued at $154,195 were issued, and 81 permits for repairs valued at $25,905. There were more factory additions in 1904 than in 1905. Prospects were very favourable for 1906.

Guelph, Ont.—It was estimated that new buildings to the value of $350,000 were erected in 1905, and repairs to the value of $5,000 carried out. The total included new factory buildings to the value of $30,000, and about $100.000 worth of dwellings, mostly of pressed terra cotta brick. Additions to the Homewood sanitarium and some new buildings at the Ontario Agricul-

tural College are included in the above totals. The outlook for 1906 is for an active year.

Berlin, Ont.—An estimate based on information received from the city assessor placed the value of new buildings erected in 1905 at $322,200, and of repair work at $24,500. A feature of the year was the improved class of buildings erected. Cement blocks were in use to a considerable extent. The value of building in 1904 was estimated at $221,700. The outlook for 1906 is promising.

Stratford, Ont.—Some 188 permits for new buildings, valued at $348,875, were issued in 1905, and 138 permits for repairs, valued at $24,537. About 174 new residences were erected, 80 per cent of them being of brick veneer. The outlook for 1906 is favourable.

London, Ont.—Permits to the number of 237 for new buildings were issued in 1905, representing a value of $439,650; repairs amounted to an additional $100,000. Only a few new factories were erected, but a number of firms made extensive additions to their establishments. The majority of the dwellings erected cost about $2,000 each, and included all modern conveniences. In 1904, 196 permits for new buildings were issued. The outlook for 1906 is very bright.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Statistics furnished by the city architect showed that the building season of 1905 was exceptionally busy, the rush being so great at times that it was impossible to get all work completed. For the most part, contracts were small, the only large buildings erected being a public library, some railway repair shops and a skating rink. The houses erected ranged in price from $1,500 to $3,000, and numbered about 75. Repair work was very extensive. The cost of buildings erected and improvements made during the first eleven months of the year was $444,492. Returns in 1904 were much lower.

Chatham, Ont.—The value of new buildings erected and repairs carried out during 1905 was estimated at $336,161. There was no system of issuing permits prior to June, 1905.

Windsor, Ont.—Seventy permits for new buildings to the value of $225,000 were issued, repairs aggregating an additional $50,000. The amount of building was about the same in 1904, being chiefly in connection with the erection of schools and churches, contracts in 1905 being more numerous but for less value.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—There has been little or no building in progress for some years.

Winnipeg, Man.—Building was on a more extended scale in this city during 1905 than at any other point in the Dominion. A classified list of the permits issued is as follows:—

Class of buildings.	Number of Permits issued.	Value.
Frame dwellings with stone basements	1,440	$4,072,1
Frame dwellings	1,181	1,185,6
Brick dwellings, stone basements	107	587,1
Brick veneer, stone basements	56	280,8
Sheds, stables and workshops	444	350,7
Churches, schools, &c	20	419,9
Apartment blocks	32	774,3
Business blocks, banks and hotels	29	1,324,0
Factories, storehouses	29	61,5
Warehouses	35	1,173,1
Stone basements, additions and improvements to dwellings	749	690,5
		10,923,3
Cancellations		94,0
Total		10,829,3

In 1904 the total value of buildings erected in Winnipeg was $9,809,900.

Brandon, Man.—According to information furnished by the city engineer 1 permits were issued in 1905 for new buildings, valued at $401,835. In addition, permits were issued for repairs, valued $6,810. In 1904, 212 permits were issued for buildings valued at $413,273.

Calgary, Alta.—It was estimated that 306 buildings valued at $838,829 were erected in 1905, compared with 399 buildings valued at $880,193 in 1904.

New Westminster, B.C.—It was estimated that new buildings to the value of $17,000 were erected during 1905 and repairs carried out to the value of $20,000. In 1904 the value of new buildings was about $75,000, and of repairs about $10,000.

Vancouver, B.C.—The value of new buildings erected during 1905 was estimated at $2,653,000, compared with $1,968,8

in 1904. Repairs amounting to about $50,000 were carried out in 1905, compared with $35,240 in 1904. The number of permits issued in 1905 was 940, and in 1904, 836. The majority of the permits issued in 1905 were for dwellings.

Victoria, B.C.—Permits are issued only for the erection of brick buildings, which form only a small percentage of those constructed. The following is a statement of the number and value of buildings by classes erected during the year:—

Class of Buildings.	Number.	Value.
One storey frame bld'gs. dwellings	40	$ 45,640 00
1½ " " " "	44	81,060 00
2 " " " "	25	73,700 00
2½ " " " "	5	31,500 00
Wooden church	1	3,000 00
" sawmill	1	5,000 00
" wharves, &c.	2	26,000 00
Additions to wooden buildings		6,350 00
1 storey stone & concrete dw'lings	2	5,300 00
1 storey brick dwelling	2	3,700 00
Brick saloon	1	4,500 00
1½ storey brick store	1	3,200 00
2 " " "	7	51,500 00
3 " " "	1	10,000 00
4 " " "	1	12,000 00
Additions to brick buildings		8,200 00
Work done on C.P.R hotel bld'g.		100,000 00
Sundry repairs, estimated		75,000 00
Old Men's Home building		8,590 00
Total		$ 554,250 00

In 1904 the estimated value of buildings erected in Victoria was $400,000.

Nanaimo, B.C.—There has been very little building in progress at this point during the past two years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1906.

THE third session of the tenth legislature of the Province of British Columbia, which assembled at Victoria, B.C., on January 11, was prorogued on March 16, 1906, the Royal Assent being given to a number of acts of particular interest from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Safety of Employees in Coal Mines.

By an amendment to the Coal Mines' Regulation Act,[1] a candidate for a certificate of competency as manager, overman, shaft boss, fire boss, or shot lighter, in a coal mine, is required in future to produce a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner showing that he has taken a course in ambulance work which will fit him to give first aid to men who may be injured in coal mining operations.[2] A further addition is made to the act requiring owners of coal mines to provide one good and sufficient "ambulance box" for each 100 men employed in a mine.[3]

Classification of Stationary Engineers.

Under the Steam Boilers' Inspection Act 1901, it was provided that certificated steam engineers should be classified according to five grades, entitled respectively first class engineers, second class engineers, third class engineers, fourth class engineers, and engineers with temporary certificates.[4] By an act of the recent session an additional class, to be entitled "fifth class engineers," is created, the powers of engineers of this class being defined as "to take charge of any logging engine or boiler, or any engine or boiler used for farming purposes, not exceeding twenty horse power."[5]

The form of certificate[6] issued by boiler inspectors under the act is changed so as to require the posting of the certificate of the engineer in charge in a conspicuous place in the plant.[7]

Size of Placer Mining Claims.

The section of the Placer Mining Act[8] defining the size of placer claims on "creek diggings" was amended. The size was previously limited to 50 feet square, the side lines of the claim to be measured in the general direction of the water course or stream.[9] Under the revised act a placer claim may be 250 feet long, measuring in

1. R.S.B.C., 1897, chap. 138, sec. 36; R.C.S., 1903-04, chap. 9, sec. 9.
2. Sec. 2.
3. Sec. 3.
4. R.C.S., 1901, chap. 7, sec. 44.
5. Sec. 3.
6. B.C.S., 1901, chap. 7.
7. Sec. 4.
8. R.S.C.B.C., 1897, chapter 136.
9. B.C. stat. 1901, chap. 38, sec. 8.

the direction of the general course of the stream, as before, but may extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side of the stream, except when the hills or benches are less than 250 feet apart, in which case the claim must be 250 feet square. When the hills or benches are more than 1,000 feet apart, the width of the claim must not exceed 1,000 feet.

Inspection of Dairies.

The Dairy Associations' Act[10] was amended by the addition of a section providing for the appointment of one or more provincial dairy inspectors to visit the creameries and cheese factories of the province as frequently as possible in order to render all possible assistance to the owners in the making and marketing of their products, and to ensure that all stables, stocks, dairies and utensils are kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The inspector is given power to condemn any stock or premises which he considers unfit for the production or manufacture of wholesome milk, cream, butter, or cheese, and to prohibit the owner from selling his products, under a maximum penalty of $50 for each violation of the act. The inspector is also given power to enforce, insofar as possible, the provisions of the Milk Fraud Act.[11]

Pre-emption of Crown Lands.

The conditions under which unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands may be taken up by settlers and others in British Columbia were materially altered by an amendment to the Lands Act. Under the original act the right of pre-emption was limited to 320 acres in the portion of the province situated to the northward and southeastward of the Cascade or Coast range of mountains, and to 160 acres in the balance of the province.[12] This right is now restricted to 160 acres throughout the entire province and is not permitted to extend to foreshore lands, tidal lands, the bed of the sea, or any lands covered by navigable water.[13] The provisions with regard to the shape of the claim were also altered in accordance with the above revision.[14] Moreover, the Chief Commissioner of Lands is given express power to cancel any pre-emption record obtained for other than purely agricultural purposes.[15]

Under terms and conditions deemed advisable by the Lieutenant Governor in Council any incorporated city owning and operating its own system of waterworks may purchase as much of the unappropriated and unoccupied Crown lands as forms the whole or any part of the natural watershed from which the city draws its water supply.

Manufacture of Timber within the Province.

It was provided by a special act of the session that all timber cut in future on ungranted lands of the Crown, or on lands of the Crown to be hereafter granted, must be used in the province or manufactured in the province into boards, joists, laths, shingles, or sawn timber.[16] Violation of this provision was made punishable with cancellation of the lease or license under which the timber was cut and with seizure and detention of the timber until security is given that it is for use or manufacture in the province.[17] In the case of security not being furnished the timber may be sold, together with any steamboat that may be towing it, and the proceeds converted to the use of the province. In case of seizure being made under the act, the onus of proving that the timber is not subject to the provisions of the act is upon the owner or person in possession.[18] The provisions of the act are not to apply to timber cut in the portion of the province lying east of the Cascade range of mountains.[19]

By a special section of an amendment to the Lands Act also all timber cut under lease, special license, or general license from provincial lands lying west of the Cascade range of mountains, must be manufactured within the confines of British Columbia under penalty of cancellation of the lease or license.[20]

10. B.C. Stat. 1901, chap. 2.
11. R.S.B.C., 1897, chap. 133.
12. R.S.B.C. 1897, chap. 113.
13. Sec. 3.
14. Sec. 4.
15. Sec. 5.
16. Sec. 2.
17. Sec. 3.
18. Sec. 4.
19. Sec. 5.
20. Sec. 10.

Measurement of Timber.

An act was passed providing for the establishment of an official system of measuring and classifying timber and saw-logs, and for the appointment of a number of official log scalers and of a supervisor of log scaling to enforce its provisions.[21] The duty of the latter is defined as to supervise the work of the official scalers and generally to carry out any rules or regulations framed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works under the act, as well as any special directions of the Chief Commissioner. He is given power to suspend any official scaler who is not properly performing the duties of his office, and to settle all disputes between vendors or purchasers and scalers as arbitrator, his award being final.[22] The duty of an official scaler is to measure fairly and correctly, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and to classify all timber and saw-logs, entering the contents and grades of the timber and the number of saw-logs rejected as culls in a book to be returned to the supervisor. A copy of this record is also to be delivered to the vendor or owner upon demand and upon payment of a fee.[23] Only duly qualified British subjects are eligible for the position of scaler or supervisor.[24] Wilful undermeasurement or fraud on the part of a scaler or supervisor is punishable by dismissal from office and a minimum fine of $50 with costs.[25] The sawing of unscaled timber is forbidden under a penalty of $500, with forfeiture of the timber in whole or in part, as the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may direct.[26] The exporting of timber or saw-logs on which the scaling fees have not been paid is forbidden under a penalty of $1,000.[27] The British Columbia log scale is to be used for all measurements of timber.[28] The provisions of the act are to apply only to the portion of the province lying west of the Cascade range until such time as the entire province may be included by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.[29] The act comes into force on July 1, 1906, repealing the act of 1902 which deals with the same subject.[30]

Timber Licenses.

Other enactments of the session of special interest from the standpoint of the lumbering industry were contained in the amendment to the Land Act above referred to. In applying for a special license to cut timber, application must be made hereafter within two months from the first publication in the Official Gazette of the applicants' intention to apply for such licenses, instead of within 30 days of the last publication as previously.[31] It is further provided that special timber licenses in respect of land situated within 10 miles of an incorporated town or city, or in the vicinity of any registered townsite, may be renewed only at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner.[32] All assignment of timber leases or timber licenses must be filed in the Department of Lands and Works, and a fee of $2.00 collected.[33] Timber licenses and renewals previously granted are deemed to have been legally granted.[34]

A section was included in the act defining conditions under which a right of way may be secured across Crown lands for the construction of chutes, flumes, roads, or other works for use in the getting out of timber.[35]

Hand Loggers' Licenses.

The provisions of the Land Act with regard to the granting of hand loggers' licenses were amended by the addition of a section forbidding the holders of licenses of this clause to use steam power or machinery operated by steam power in carrying on operations under a maximum penalty of $100.[36]

Consolidation of the Municipal Act.

An important measure of the session

21. Sec. 3.
22. Secs. 7, 8 and 10.
23. Secs. 8 and 13.
24. Sec. 5.
25. Sec. 14.
26. Sec. 15.
27. Sec. 16.
28. Sec. 18.
29. Sec. 20.
30 Secs. 19 and 21.
31. Sec. 11; see also B.C. stat. 1903-04 chap. 30, sec. C.
32. Sec. 12.
33. Sec, 13.
34. Sec. 14.
35. Sec. 19.
36. Sec. 15.

was a consolidation of the Municipal Clauses Act of the Revised Statutes with the several amendments which have been placed on the statute books during the past eight years, bringing, with the additions made, an exceedingly important body of legislation into a form permitting of easy reference. Several portions of the act are of immediate interest from the standpoint of industry and labour. Under the heading of corporate powers, for example, municipal councils are given the right to make by-laws with regard to the following among other subjects: The granting of aid to manufactories, railways, smelters, steamships, etc.; the construction or purchase of water works, electric lighting plants, tramways, etc.; the regulation of building, cellars, chimneys, sale of food, storage of gunpowder, dangerous manufactories; the inspection of milk, meat, sanitary appliances, etc.; the establishing of night schools; the employment of policemen, night watchmen, etc.; the enforcement of Sunday closing of barber shops, stores, saloons, etc., and many other subjects of a kindred nature.[37] In connection with the right of taxation, municipalities are given power to issue the following and other licenses: Restaurant, hotel, billiard table, peddlers, wholesale and retail liquor, bowling alley, merchants, retail traders, bottlers, wash-house, cabmen, livery stable, bankers, auctioneers, theatre, transient traders, stevedores, plumbers and others.*

Under a general clause in this connection the municipality is empowered to issue licenses to every person following any profession, trade or occupation within the municipality, with the exception of persons employed as journeymen or for wages only, and not employing any other person or persons.[38]

Fair Wages Clause in Municipal Contracts.

The act contains a special section providing that all municipal contracts must contain a condition whereby the workmen, mechanics, artisans and labourers employed are entitled to such wages and remuneration as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the locality affected, all contractors and sub-contractors being bound to pay these wages.[39]

Safety of Public Buildings.

It is further provided under the Municipal Act that all churches, theatres, halls, schools or other buildings used for holding public meetings, or as places of public resort, must be provided with doors opening freely outwards, with gates kept open by proper fastenings while the buildings are in use by the public, so as to facilitate the egress of the people in case of an alarm from fire or other causes.[40]

Miscellaneous.

An act to incorporate the *"Life-boat and Life-saving Association of British Columbia"* was passed with the object of providing efficient means for the preservation of life from shipwreck or other casualty at sea. The society is to consist of all persons contributing to the funds, as provided for in the constitution, or who have subscribed and paid the sum of not less than one dollar prior to the adoption of a constitution. The society is permitted to establish branches in any of the towns or cities of the province, and to construct, purchase, sell, maintain, or operate, life boats and other life saving appliances, subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

The section of the *"Water Clauses Consolidation Act"* of the revised statutes,[44] giving municipalities the right to expropriate unrecorded water, was amended by the addition of a phrase requiring a municipality applying for the enforcement of the act to prove the necessity of the expropriation to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Previously the right of the municipality in this connection was for water intended for household purposes only; the act is now enlarged so as to include water required for fire protection purposes as well.

By an act to amend the *Benevolent Societies Act*[45] the clause which defines one of the purposes for which a society of this nature may be incorporated as "for the purpose of social intercourse, mutual help-

37. Sec. 50.
38. Sec. 175.
*In the case of the last named the granting of certificates of efficiency by board of examiners in cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants is provided for.

39. Sec. 318.
40. Sec. 288.
44. R.S.B.C., 1897, chap. 190 x.
45. R.S.B.C., 1897, chap. 13.

fulness, mental and material improvement, and rational recreation," was repealed.

The section of the *Health Act* providing for the inspection of food exposed for sale, and for the destruction of unsound food supplies, under penalty of a fine of $100, was amended by enlarging the list of food products of which the act takes cognizance so as to include "candies and other eatables." The sections requiring householders and practising physicians to immediately notify the health officers in cases of contagious or infectious diseases were also made more stringent.[46]

46. R.S.B.C., 1897, chap. 91, secs. 51, 52, 71 & 74.

An act to provide for the establishment of a provincial stock breeders' association, and for the introduction, exhibition, improvement, purchase, and sale, of pure bred live stock was passed.

Among measures introduced during the session, but which were not finally passed, were an Act to amend the Bush Fire Act; an Act to secure the safety of passengers and employees on tramways and street railways; an Act to extend the franchise to women and an Act to regulate hours of labour in smelters.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1906.

THE second session of the 11th Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which was opened on January 18, was prorogued on March 9, the Royal Assent being given to 166 acts. Among these a number were of considerable interest from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Organization of Co-operative Associations.

An act to regularize the formation and organization of co-operative societies among the labouring classes of the province was passed, going into force on the day of its sanction. It provided for the formation of production, consumption and credit associations of a co-operative character at any place in the province, the territory within which an association is empowered to operate being confined to the limits of a provincial electoral district. The responsibility of members of co-operative associations is to be limited to the amount of their respective shares, and only persons who are capable of contracting and who are domiciled within the limits of the association being permitted to become members.

In choosing a name under which to operate any danger of the society being confounded with another existing association must be avoided.

Nature and Objects of Co-operative Associations.

The object of a co-operative association is broadly stated to be: "To study, protect and defend the economic interests of the labouring classes." Articles necessary for the support of life, or for use in industrial processes, may be purchased by a co-operative association for re-sale to members, credits may be opened up for members and loans made to them, and works in common established. School commissioners and municipalities may take shares in an association. Farmers and agricultural societies, with the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, may also take shares. The minimum amount of a share is fixed at $1.00, transferrable only in accordance with the by-laws of the association.

At least twelve members are required to constitute a co-operative association. The capital of the association may vary according as additional payments are made or new shares taken up or withdrawn, though it must never be reduced below the amount established when the association was founded.

The steps to be taken in organizing an association are carefully defined. The act is to apply to all existing societies whose by-laws and operations are not incompatible, and whose administrative body adopts a resolution to that effect.

By-laws and Management of Co-operative Associations.

The active members of an association in general meeting assembled are permitted to pass by-laws determining the conditions for the admission of new members, the system

of bookkeeping to be followed and the general internal management of the association. A class of shareholders, to be called "auxiliary members," may also be created under the by-laws, but they have no right to vote or hold office in the association. Any person having the handling of the funds of the association must give a security bond under the by-laws, and a duplicate of the by-laws and their amendments must be deposited with the clerk or secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the head office of the association is situated. A copy of this or any other document concerning a co-operative association may be obtained by any person after the payment of the requisite fees. A copy of the by-laws must also be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor in Council if required.

The management of an association is vested in a "Board of Management," composed of at least five members, remaining in office for one year, and re-eligible for office. One half or one-third of them may be replaced every year, if the by-laws require it. The Board settles the special conditions of every contract, obtains hypothecal securities for the benefit of the association, and represents the association in judicial proceedings.

A president, vice-president, secretary and manager must be elected annually by the Board from among its members. The office of manager may be filled, if so desired, by one of the other officers mentioned; his powers, duties and method of keeping accounts are to be defined by the by-laws. A special committee of the Board of Management is to see that the documents above mentioned are duly deposited with the municipal clerk and to supervise the bookkeeping and funds of the association, meeting as often as may be required for this purpose upon the call of the president, vice-president, manager or two members of the board.

Additional Committees of Management.

In addition to the above Board, the act provides for the appointment at the general meeting of the association of a "Board of Supervision," consisting of three members who must not be members of the Board of Management. Their tenure of office is for one year and their duties are, in general, to oversee the Board of Management and the other committees in all details in respect of the affairs of the association. They are given the right in this connection to inspect the books of the association at any time and to require the production of any cash on hand. They are not allowed to borrow either directly or indirectly from the association or to become security for any borrower. If they consider it advisable they may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the association at any time. A record of their proceedings is to be kept in the registry book written up by the manager.

An additional board, termed a "Committee of Credit," is also to be appointed at the annual meeting of the association, the members to remain in office for one year and not to be members of the boards above mentioned. To this committee is given absolute control of all loans under conditions to be prescribed in the by-laws, except that members of the committee are not allowed to borrow from the association, or to become security for any borrower.

The services of the members of the above boards must be gratuitous, though the manager may be paid. If a vacancy occurs the providing of a substitute for the remainder of the term is left to the remaining members of the Board of Management. Contracts, notes, cheques, etc., must be signed by the person designated in the by-laws. Members entrusted with the management or direction of co-operative associations are held personally liable for wrongs done in violation of the act.

Meetings, Reports, Etc.

The powers of the general meeting of the association are carefully defined in the act. In addition to those referred to above it may decide upon the dissolution or amendment of the by-laws, reversing or approving the decisions of the Board of Management or the Committee of Credit whenever there may be an appeal therefrom by two associates, though contracts entered into with third parties may not be affected. Voting by proxy is forbidden, except in the cases of public bodies or societies holding shares, and each shareholder has one vote only whatever may be the number of

his shares, decisions of the general meeting being given in accordance with the majority vote. Amendments to by-laws can only be validly passed by three-fourths of the associates, and a dissolution is not allowable if at least ten members object.

Extraordinary meetings may be held in the same way as general meetings either upon the decision of the Board of Management, of two members of the Board of Supervision, or upon a requisition of one-tenth of the associates.

Within a fortnight of the end of the fiscal term the Manager must submit an attested report of the business of the association, showing a list of the members at the close of the fiscal year, a separate list of the members admitted and withdrawn during the fiscal year, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the association, a statement of the operations of the year, indicating profits and losses, and any other information required by the by-laws of the association. With this report as a basis the general meeting is to determine the amount of profits to be allotted.

The act also provides for the creation of a reserve fund to be divided among the members only in case of dissolution.

Withdrawal of Members.

A member may withdraw from a co-operative association by giving notice to the secretary or manager, and the Board of Management may dismiss any member who has not carried out his engagements with the association, or has been convicted of a criminal offence, or has become insolvent, or whose private life is a source of scandal. A member who has withdrawn or who has been dismissed cannot demand the liquidation of the association, but he is entitled to the amount entered on the current accounts of the members as soon as the funds realized by the association are paid in. In case of the death or insolvency of a member his heirs or creditors may recover his share.

Establishment of Forest Reserves.

An act was passed making it lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Lands and Forests, to set aside vacant tracts of forest lands as forest reserves. The object of the law was stated to be the maintenance and preservation of the forest, the cultivation of trees, the assuring of a constant supply of timber, and the regulation of the flow of waters taking their sources within the area. Regulations may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under the act, and the right to cut timber on such reserves is to be sold by auction, as in the case of other forest lands.

A forest reserve under the above provisions was established in the peninsula of Gaspe by a special act of the session, the object of which was stated to be the preservation of the forest, permitting the cut of timber only as provided for by regulation, thus ensuring the maintenance of the natural irrigation necessary for the most successful preservation of the agricultural industry, and for the protection and perpetuation of the fish and game of the region. The area set apart comprises about 2,500 square miles. The appointment of a superintendent for carrying out the act, and of wardens, rangers and other necessary officers, is provided for.

Further Protection of Forests.

The law with regard to appliances on locomotives to prevent the escape of fire was amended so as to require, in place of the specific instructions previously laid down, that companies must maintain in use all of the most improved and efficient means to prevent the escape of fire from the furnace, ashpan, or smoke stack of an engine. The penalty for contravention of the act, which was previously $100 for each offence, was increased to a maximum of $1,000 and a minimum of $250.

Fire rangers employed by the Department of Crown Lands are to be regarded in future as ex-officio justices of the peace.

The penalty for kindling fires in the woods was increased from a maximum of $200 to a maximum of $500, and from a minimum of $25 to a minimum of $50.

The provision of the law requiring that timber duties must not be exacted on timber cut by settlers on lands secured by location tickets from the Crown, providing such timber is cut in good faith during

clearing operations, has had added to it a proviso requiring that the cutting, in order to escape the duty, must be done *en bloc* upon the 10 per cent acreage required for the purpose of settlement duties.

Taxation of Commercial Corporations.

The act relating to the taxation of commercial corporations and companies was considerably extended. In the list of companies included under its provisions, navigation companies operating in other provinces and countries, express companies and trust companies were added, as well as firms and associations whose chief office or principal place of business is outside of the Dominion of Canada. The tariff of taxation imposed was altered in a number of instances.

An act of the session provided for the taxation of all transfers of shares, bonds, debentures, or debenture stock, except upon the first issue of shares up to the sum of $1,000,000. The amount of the tax was fixed at two cents on every $100 of the par value of the shares. In default of payment of the tax each party to the transfer is liable to a maximum penalty of $500 with costs. The books of any company may be examined by the Government, if necessary, for the enforcement of the act. Shares or bonds transferred for the security of loans, or as a result of death, are not liable to the tax.

By an act to amend the Quebec License Act, non-resident brokers doing business in the province are required to obtain a license, the registration fee of which is $3.00. The taking out of this license does not exempt the holder from the provision of the law imposing a tax on the transfer of bonds, shares, etc. The license is for six months, and the fee is $500. Agents of foreign brokers are also required, under a special section, to take out a license, for which the fee is $2,000.

Non-resident commercial travellers representing persons or firms who have no place of business in Canada are to be taxed in future $50 semi-annually when dealing with the wholesale trade only, $100 semi-annually when dealing with the retail trade, and $200 semi-annually when dealing with consumers. The amount of the license was previously $300. There was added to the law a provision requiring commercial travellers, when taking orders for machinery, supplies, etc., for factories, when such articles cannot be produced in the province, to pay $50 only for a license, although dealing with consumers.

Other Legislation Affecting Joint Stock Companies.

An act was passed in amendment of the Joint Stock Companies' Incorporation Act permitting companies to increase the number of their directors to not more than 15, instead of nine, as previously.

The act of 1904, permitting directors to carry to reserve fund a part of the annual surplus not exceeding fifty per cent of the net profits of the year, when the capital does not exceed $30,000, was repealed.

Companies changing their principal place of business within the province must in future give written notice thereof to the Provincial Secretary.

Regulation of Motor Vehicles.

An act respecting motor vehicles was passed, which contains a number of provisions relating to the licensing of chauffeurs and for the protection of farmers and others on the public highway. Reasonable precautions must be taken under its provisions to prevent the frightening of horses and to ensure the safety of others. In the event of an accident to person or property on the public highway due to the operation of a motor vehicle the person operating such vehicle must, if required, give his name and address and the registered number of the vehicle.

Miscellaneous.

An act was passed providing for the inspection of trust companies towards defraying the expenses of which a sum not exceeding $3,000 is to be contributed annually by the companies in proportion to the amount of their paid-up capital. In future companies will be required to make a report to the inspector on or before October 1st in each year, showing its officers and members, authorized and subscribed capital, investments, assets and liabilities dividends, the societies for which they are

acting as trustees, and any other particulars that may be required by the Provincial Treasurer.

The *Montreal Street Railway Company* was given power by special act to increase its capital stock and issue new stock to an aggregate amount of $18,000,000.

The organization of *stock breeding syndicates* for the improvement of farm stock and the purchase of implements connected with the breeding, feeding and hygiene of live-stock, was provided for by a special act, in which full particulars as to organization and management are set forth.

An addition was made to the Civil Code whereby a judge is given power in cases where debts are made up of or include interest exceeding the legal rate, and in the opinion of the judge usurious, to order that such interest, in whole or in part, whether termed interest, discount, commission or otherwise, may be paid by instalments as the court may direct.

Among bills introduced during the session which were not finally passed were an act to amend the law respecting industrial establishments, restricting employment in establishments in which steam or electricity is the motive power to ten hours per day and sixty hours per week, and an act providing for the compensation of workmen for injuries.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the Canadian Patent Office Record, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

During the month of October, there were issued 596 patents in Canada. Of these, 45 related to agriculture, 2 to fishing and hunting, 6 to saw-milling and lumbering, 9 to mining and 7 to railway construction. There were 56 inventions relating to the building trades, 90 to the metal trade and 39 electrical inventions. There were 17 inventions in the woodworking and furnishing trades, 8 in the printing trades, 5 in the textile trades and 38 in the manufacture of clothing. In food and tobacco preparation, there were 18, in leather 6, in railways 26 and in general transport 33 inventions. Among the miscellaneous, there were 20 patents for business utilities, 9 for the manufacture of gas, 6 for processes of rubber manufacture and 24 relating to various other industries. The remaining inventions were of small industrial importance.

Among the *agricultural* inventions may be mentioned 4 ploughs, 4 threshers, 3 corn huskers, 2 fertilizers, a cotton cultivator, a cotton harvesting machine, 2 separators, and 3 apparata for milking. The inventions relating to fishing and hunting consisted in a decoy and a trap.

Those relating to *lumber* and *saw-milling* comprised 2 compounds for preserving wood, a saw dresser, a saw, a sawing apparatus and a machine for joining lumber. One of the preserving compound consists of linseed oil, kerosene and sodium silicate, and the other is composed of coal tar, portland cement, asbestos, resin and creosote.

Patents relating to *mining* comprised 2 machines for earth boring, a rock crusher, a mining car brake, a process of gold extraction, a crushing mill and a stamp mill, a method of purifying metalliferous material and an apparatus for sinking mining shafts by freezing process.

In *railway construction,* the inventions consisted of a tie, rail splice bar, fish plate, frog and guard rail, railway crossing, rail joint and rail anchor.

Among the inventions relating to *building,* there were patented machines for the manufacture of tiles, cement bricks and building blocks, methods of concrete construction, a concrete mixer, 2 drying kilns, 2 fire escapes, 2 walls, roofing material, a method of construction sub-aqueous tunnels, 3 dams and a pavement composition. A process of manufacturing building material consisted in intermixing freshly dug unwashed peat with a mixture of alkali earths, and an aluminum combination subjecting the resulting mass to a high pressure and then drying it.

In the *metal trades,* there were patented 7 metalliferous processes, 6 heating systems, 7 furnaces, 2 spark arresters, 10 steam boilers, 2 water gauges, 12 tools, 2 rotary engines, 2 internal explosion engines, machines for wire frames and for making screw taps and moulding and casting processes.

Among the *electrical* inventions there were 8 relating to wireless telegraphy, 2 to telephony, 3 electro thermic processes, 3 inventions for electro plating, 2 systems of lighting and 8 controllers. There was an invention for the purpose of diminishing the danger from the overcharging of electric wires. This consists of an enclosed gas or vapour of a density suited to transmit the normal current. An abnormally high current will so charge the density of the gas or vapour that the passage of the current is prevented. Automatic means are also provided for restoring electrical transmission when the current again becomes normal.

In the *woodworking* and furnishing trades, there were patented 6 articles of furniture, 3 musical instruments, machines for graining, painting wheels, for the manufacture of veneer and for jointing staves. There were also patented a method of jointing furniture, a bevelling tool and a process of treating wood. The process of treating wood consisted in removing the softer parts of grained wood.

In the *printing trades,* the inventions comprised a press, a typewriter and typesetting mechanism, a cleaner for printers' rollers, a stereotype plate, a blue print machine, an apparatus for washing and drying blue prints, rotary paper trimmer, and a device for applying paste of paper roll wrappers.

In the *textile* trades, there were invented 2 spinning machines, a shuttle, a spindle and a flax pulling machine.

Among the patents relating to the *clothing industry,* there were 11 articles of wear, 9 accessories to clothing, as well as 5 patents relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes. There were also inventions relating to the laundry, a clothes rack, a seam ripper and a sewing machine.

In the trades relating to *food and tobacco,* there were patented among others machines for making confectionery, processes for the manufacture of milk powder, of making meal from wheat, of baking bread and of brewing and of preserving fruit. Other inventions comprised a cake cutter, 3 dish washers, a machine for sealing bottles and a paring knife.

The six inventions of the *leather trades* related to various portions of harness.

In the *railways,* the patents comprised 3 car couplers, an automatic switch mechanism, 2 switches for electric tramways, a car derailer and a car replacer and a mono-rail system. An automatic switch comprised a rod secured to the switch rail and projecting to one side of the track, in combination with a series of wheels and levers operated mechanically by devices on locomotives or cars. There was patented an electrical indicator to show when the bearings of railway cars become hot. It is provided with automatic means to stop the train when the bearings become super-heated.

Among the inventions relating to other means of *transport,* there were patents for 5 vehicles and parts as well as for 2 wheels, a runner, a vehicle, a dumping wagon and 4 tires. Other inventions comprised distributing apparatus for coal or grain, a tire tightener, a hoist, a speed indicator, buoys and a life raft.

Among the *miscellaneous* invention there were 20 patents relating to busines utilities, including a book binder, a calculating machine, loose leaf ledgers, regis ters and an addressing machine. Ther were 9 inventions relating to the manufac ture of gas, 3 centrifugal pumps, 2 wav motors, 2 patents relating to the manufac ture of glass and an apparatus for th separating and sieving of wood pulp There was patented a substitute materia for oil cloth and linoleum, consisting o fibrous pulp paper impregnated with a emulsified filling of oil, water and size and afterwards printed with ordinary oil and colours.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE fifth annual report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the Department during the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1905, was published in March, and is now available for distribution.

The work of the Department is classified in the report under the following headings:—(1) Preparation and Publication of the *Labour Gazette,* (2) The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900; (3) The carrying out of the Fair Wages resolution of the House of Commons, of March, 1900; (4) The administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act; (5) The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; (6) The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Pere Marquette Railway Company; (7) The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers to the city of Montreal, and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; (8) Strikes and lockouts in Canada during the fiscal year 1904-5; (9) Industrial accidents in Canada during the fiscal year 1904-5; (10) The library of the Department of Labour; (11) The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*; (12) The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the Department; (13) Inquiries, correspondence and other work of the Department; (14) Revenue and expenditure of the Department.

The Labour Gazette.

In addition to the regular monthly articles on industrial and labour conditions in Canada, trade disputes, industrial accidents, Fair Wage schedules, industrial inventions, new unions formed, legal decisions, immigration and colonization and reports of departments and bureaus, attention is called in the report to a number of articles which appeared, relating to special investigations conducted by the Department and to reviews of important government publications. The special investigations related to the early closing movement in Canada, inspection of industrial establishments in Canada, and employment bureaus and agencies.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act of 1900 was requested on only one occasion during the year 1904-5. This was in the case of a strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, C.B., which was the most serious dispute in Canada during the year. The Department was successful in procuring a settlement of this dispute. Since the passing of the Act in July, 1900, the friendly intervention of the Department has been requested on 37 occasions to the close of the last fiscal year.

Fair Wages on Public Contracts.

During the year, Fair Wages schedules were prepared by the Department for insertion in 248 separate government contracts. This was a large increase compared with the previous year, the numbers having been 223 in the year 1903-4, 73 in 1902-3 and 31 in 1901-2. In addition to the preparation of schedules, the Department was frequently consulted during the year, with reference to charges for labour in accounts rendered to other departments for work which was not sufficiently important to justify the awarding of contracts. The Department also investigated and certified as to the fairness of rates of wages being paid by firms furnishing supplies or performing work under contract for the Post Office Department.

The Railway Labour Disputes Act.

Since the passing of the Railway Labour Disputes Act on July 12, 1903, providing for a public inquiry as to the causes underlying any difference between the railway company and its employees, there has been only one occasion to apply the Act, which was in the case of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers. In the opinion of the par-

ties who had requested the application of the Act not only was a strike averted but the differences themselves were adjusted as a direct consequence of the operation of the Act. Since the passing of the Act, there has not been a single strike in Canada which has seriously affected transportation.

Royal Commissions.

The reports of three Royal Commissions issued on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour were presented to Parliament during the year. These Commissions were for the purposes of inquiring into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and inquiring into the employment of aliens by the Pere Marquette Railway Company, and inquiring into the immigration of Italian labourers to Montreal and alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies. The result of the inquiry into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was that out of twenty-four persons reported against by the Commissioner, fifteen left the service of the Company and a better guarantee was afforded for the protection of British subjects in the matter of employment.

The inquiry with regard to aliens on the Pere Marquette Railway had the effect of stopping further importation of aliens to fill places which had been occupied by Canadians.

The inquiry into the importation of Italian labourers into Montreal disclosed the fact that they had been induced to come to Canada and to part with a large sum of money by fraudulent means. The employment agent was successfully prosecuted by some of the Italians who had money extorted from them and to prevent other actions he refunded the sum of $2,017.25 to Italian labourers from whom he had received money. As the result of the report of the Commissioners, a bill was introduced in the House of Commons, which has since become law, making it a criminal offence for parties to induce labourers to come to Canada under false pretences.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

During the fiscal year, there were 89 trade disputes in existence in Canada, involving approximately 15,842 work people and causing the loss of time of about 219,100 working days.

Industrial Accidents.

The report contains tables relating to industrial accidents which occurred in the Dominion during the fiscal year. These show that there were 783 fatal accidents and 1,891 serious ones which were reported to the Department to have occurred during this period. The largest number of fatal accidents occurred among railway employees of whom 238 were killed, and the largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred among those engaged in the metal trades of whom there were 387.

The Library of the Department.

The report contains a catalogue of reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions, and trade and labour journals received at the Department during the fiscal year.

The Circulation and Distribution of the Labour Gazette.

During the fiscal year, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of paid subscriptions was 6,706. There were also 372 copies mailed each month to government departments and 119 to trade papers and labour journals as exchanges. There were also 3,226 other copies mailed each month to individuals, firms and organizations on free lists. During the year a total of 104,045 copies in English and 29,981 copies in French of individual copies of the *Labour Gazette* were distributed. Also 13,53 copies in English and 627 in French of individual numbers of previous years. In addition to these, there were mailed from the Department 248 of bound copies of the *Labour Gazette*, 175 copies of the Report of the Commission on industrial dispute in British Columbia, 1,396 copies of the award of the Board of Arbitration in the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, 5,585 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on the employment of aliens by the Pere Marquette Railway Company, and 2,0 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on the influx of Italian labourers in

Montreal. Many copies of other reports were distributed.

Other Departmental Work.

An important branch of the Department has been in answering inquiries received from a variety of sources in regard to industrial and labour conditions in Canada. Card indexes were in course of preparation during the year with regard to labour legislation in Canada, references to sources of information relating to industrial and labour matters in reports and other publications, and wages and prices in several localities of the Dominion. A card catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion was revised and brought up to date during the year and a similar catalogue of employers' associations was prepared.

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES IN CANADA—INVESTIGATIONS AT HAMILTON AND TORONTO, ONT.

THE investigations into the operations of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, the Central Supply Association of Toronto, and the Master Plumbers' Association of Hamilton, on charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade, were continued during March. In the case of the first named the taking of evidence was not concluded; in the second the evidence was concluded and judgment reserved; and in the third a fine of $400 was imposed on one of the defendants and the others dismissed on suspended sentence.

Investigation into Wholesale Grocers' Guild.

The preliminary investigation into the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade against seven members of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, which was adjourned for four weeks in February in order to allow the Crown Attorney time to examine books and documents,* was resumed at Hamilton on March 15. A number of letters written by the President of the Guild in 1898 and subsequent years were read, and the Dominion Secretary of the Guild was examined. On March 23 an adjournment of one month was granted at the request of counsel for the defence to enable a review of the case to be made.

Conviction of Master Plumbers at Hamilton, Ont.

The trial of fourteen members of the Master Plumbers' Association of Hamilton, Ont., who were committed by the Police Magistrate of that city on January 30th*, was held at the spring assizes beginning March 8, His Lordship Mr. Justice Mabee presiding. It was decided to proceed first with the case of the President of the Association during the last year of its existence, who was among the members committed. A number of witnesses were examined, among them being the secretary of the disbanded association, and the secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association of Ontario. At the conclusion of the taking of evidence the judge charged against the defendant, and the jury after at first reporting a disagreement brought in a verdict of guilty. A fine of $400 with costs was imposed. The judge in delivering judgment stated that the offence of the Hamilton plumbers was purely statutory, and was much less serious than that of the members of the similar association at Toronto. The object of the crown, he stated, was to break up associations of this character. The remaining defendants, with the exception of one against whom no evidence was adduced, were required to enter into recognizances of $200 each to appear for sentence when called upon.

Proceedings at Toronto, Ont.

The taking of evidence in connection with the prosecution of members of the Central Supply Association of Toronto before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, was concluded and the argu-

*For statement relating to evidence previously taken in connection with this investigation see *Labour Gazette* for January, 1906, page 777, and for February, 1906, page 1023.

*For statement relating to evidence taken at the investigation conducted by the Police Magistrate see *Labour Gazette* for January, page 784, and for February, page 910.

ments of counsel heard on March 14th* Judgment was reserved.

The first civil suit brought against a plumber as a result of the recent investigations in Toronto, was entered on March 1 by the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, for the recovery of $1,525 in connection with a contract for steamfitting.

*For statement of proceedings during February see *Labour Gazette* for March, page 1022.

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS CLAIMS UNDER FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

DURING the month of March a communication was received at the Department of Labour from the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, informing the Department that a number of plasterers' labourers employed on the Immigration Building being constructed for the Government under contract in that city, had not been paid in accordance with the rate of wages set forth for that class of labour in the Fair Wages schedule attached to the contract. It was stated that the plasterers' labourers had been receiving payment at the rate of 22 1-2 cents per hour instead of 25 cents per hour fixed in the schedule, and claims amounting to over $100, were presented on behalf of a number of the plasterers' labourers for the balance due them in accordance with payment at the schedule rate.

The complaint of the plasterers was immediately investigated by an officer of the Department and was ascertained to have been well founded. The contractors were thereupon obliged by the Government to make good any outstanding differences to the plasterers' labourers in their employ, and at the end of the month receipts acknowledging payment in full were received at the Department from ten plasterers labourers, which number included all of those who had not received payment in accordance with the schedule rate.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING MARCH, 1906.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged in the work :

Department of Public Works.

CONSTRUCTION of a post office building at Montmagny, Que.; name of contractor, N. Dumont, St. Arsène, Que.; date of contract, March 17, 1906; amount of contract, $5,725.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours. Not less than:
Rough carpenters	$1.50
Joiners	1.75
Stair builders	2.00
Bricklayers	3.00
Masons	2.50
Stonecutters	3.00
Plasterers	2.50
Painters and glaziers	1.75
Sheet metal workers	2.00
Electricians	1.75
Labourers	1.25
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and 1 cart	2.00
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00

Post office building at Regina, Sask. name of contractors, Snyder Bros., Portage La Prairie, Man.; date of contract March 20, 1906; amount of contract, $162,362.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than:
Stonecutters	$0.50 per hr. 9 h'r. per day
Bricklayers	.50 " 10 "
Masons	.40 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	.20 " 10 "
Carpenters	.22½ " 10 "
Stair builders	.30 " 10 "
Joiners	.25 " 10 "
Plasterers	.15 per yard, labour only
Lathers	.04 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	.25 per h'r. 10 "
" helpers	.20 " 10 "
Plasterers' labourers	.20 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	.25 " 10 "
Plumbers	.45 " 10 "
Steamfitters	.45 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	.30 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	.20 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	.30 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	.40 " 10 "

Construction of breakwater at Apple River, N.S.; name of contractors, J. I & H. Bigelow, Canning, N.S.; date of contract, March 27, 1906; amount of contrac $7,300.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours, Not less than:
Contractor's foreman carpenter	$2.00
Carpenters	1.50
Blacksmiths	1.75
" helpers	1.25
Ordinary labourers	1.25
Drivers, 1 horse and cart	2.00
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

Spur line from Fort Lawrence to Fort Lawrence wharf near Amherst, N.S.; date of contract, March, 14, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours, Not less than:
Graders	$1.35
Carpenters	1.50
Fence builders	1.50
Masons	2.50
Trackmen	1.35
Common labourers	1.25
Builders' labourers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25
" 2 horses and wagon	3.50

Ice house at Rivière Ouelle, Que.; date of contract, March 20, 1906; amount of contract, $400.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.00
Carpenters	1.75
Painters	1.75
Labourers	1.25

Stone passenger station and baggage room building at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; date of contract, March 20, 1906; amount of contract, $58,900.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Labourers	$1.25 per day of 10 hours.
Concrete mixers	1.25 " 10 "
" layers	2.00 " 10 "
Masons	2.25 " 10 "
Bricklayers	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00 " 9 "
Carpenters	1.50 " 10 "
Joiners	1.50 " 10 "
Roofers	1.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	1.50 " 10 "
Boilermakers	2.00 " 10 "
Tinsmiths	1.75 " 10 "
Plasterers and lathers	2.00 " 10 "
Stonecutters	2.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	1.25 " 10 "
Cabinet makers	1.75 " 10 "

Freight shed at Kensington, P.E.I.; date of contract, March 26, 1906; amount of contract, $1,745.00.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.00
Carpenter	1.50
Mason	2.52
Labourers	1.25

Line of railway from St. Phillippe d'Argenteuil station, or at a point between there and Grenville, thence northerly 3 miles; date of contract, March 20, 1906; amount of contract, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours, Not less than:
Labourers	$1.50
Carpenters	2.00
Stonecutters	4.00
Blacksmiths	2.00
Steam shovel engineer	2.40
" fireman	1.50
Contractors locomotive engineer	2.40
" " fireman	1.50
" " brakeman	1.60
Quarrymen	1.50
Rock drillers	1.50
Steam drillers	2.00
Blasters	1.75
Choppers	1.40
Tracklayers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906.

Quebec,—

Montreal,—Bartenders, Trunk and Bag Makers, Pressers (U. G. W. of A.)

Sherbrooke,—Locomotive Engineers.

Ontario,—

Ottawa,—Plasterers.

Hamilton,—Structural Iron Workers.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

DURING the month of March the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of order.	Amount of order.
	$ c.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps, and brass crown seals	461.23
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other hand stamps	25.65
Supplying stamping material and boxes and repairing stamping pads	460.39
Making and repairing post office scales	226.80
Supplying mail bags	1,946.25
Repairing mail bags	1,663.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings	367.35
Supplying street letter boxes and repairing Railway Mail Clerks tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	1,143.75
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	60.15
Making up and supplying of articles of official uniform	220.0

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

ALTHOUGH there were fewer trade disputes during March than during the previous month, there was a greater industrial loss on account of the magnitude of three of the disputes which occurred. The remaining disputes, however, were of much smaller magnitude and had little effect on general industrial conditions.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 10 trade disputes reported to the Department in existence during the month, affecting both employers and employees. Of these two commenced prior to March 1, and eight after. Compared with February, there were two fewer, but there was one more compared with March, 1905. There were 13 establishments and about 1,387 employees directly affected by new trade disputes during the month and one firm and 364 employees indirectly affected. Including the disputes which began prior to March 1, there were in all approximately 18 firms and 1,855 employees affected directly or indirectly by trade disputes during March.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during March was approximately 20,200 working days. As this estimate includes only those disputes in which the establishments were affected in March, the actual loss of time was considerably greater, owing to the fact that many employees remained out of work through unsettled trade disputes of previous months, in the case of which other men had been secured by the employers to replace the strikers.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Mining	2
Building Trades	4
Metal, Engineering & Shipbuilding Trades	1
Transport	1

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following provinces of the Dominion:—

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.
Nova Scotia	1
Quebec	2
Ontario	2
Manitoba	1
Alberta	1
British Columbia	1

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	Number of Disputes.
For higher wages	1
For higher wages and other changes	2
For shorter hours and change in method of payment	1
Against employment of non-unionists	2
Against conditions of employment	1
Sympathetic	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the ten disputes which were in existence during the month, definite settlements were reached in three cases, leaving seven still unsettled at

the end of the month. In two cases, work was resumed at old rate pending final settlement. In one the dispute was referred to an arbitrator, and in the other the points involved were to be settled by negotiation and arbitration. The remaining dispute was terminated without negotiation.

Results of the disputes.—The employees were successful in one of the disputes which were terminated, and, in the case of the remaining two, the results were indefinite, the points in dispute being left to be settled after the resumption of work.

Disputes Commenced prior to the Beginning of the Month.

Although a number of the disputes which had commenced before March 1 had not been officially declared over, the employers had ceased to be affected in the case of every dispute except two, a strike of telephone operators and electrical workers at Vancouver, B.C., and a strike of granite cutters at Toronto. An account of these disputes is given below:—

Strike of Telephone Operators and Electrical Workers at Vancouver, B.C.

A strike of employees of the B. C. Telephone Company, which began on February 2 continued throughout the month. An account of this dispute has already been given in the March number of the Labour Gazette.* While this strike did not cause the complete cessation of business by the company, the telephone service appears to have been to some degree interrupted by it. In a statement furnished to the Department by the company, it was alleged that it was ascertained in conversation between the directors and a deputation of the men that only eight of the telephone operators had voted for a strike, although there were twenty-nine who were at liberty to attend the meeting at which the strike was decided upon, and that the men and other operators followed the vote. It was also alleged that the men had violated their own constitution by going out before the arrival of the vice-president of the union.

In this statement, the company said: "When the operators struck in Vancouver nineteen went out, many of them simply in sympathy; eighteen remained. The proposition by the union now is that all employees who remained and all taken on since the strike must join the union or be dismissed."

"The company has no prejudice against unionism, and its proposition is that all persons, union or non-union, shall have the right of employment. Its loyal employees who are at work and have enabled the service to be carried on the company intends to stand by, and declines to dismiss them or coerce them into joining any union."

A strike of granite cutters which took place at Toronto, Ont., on January 26, owing to the discharge of an employee of the McIntosh-Gullett Company, for refusing to sign an individual agreement, continued throughout the month. On March 19th the dispute extended to three other firms in Toronto, bringing the total number of strikers to 40. There were also 10 other employees of these establishments indirectly affected by the dispute.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month of greatest importance in respect to the numbers involved and their effect on industrial conditions were strikes of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., and Inverness, N.S., and a strike of street railway employees at Winnipeg, Man. Other disputes of the month affected granite cutters at Beebe Plains, Que., and St. Marc des Carrieres, carpenters at Welland, Ont., plumbers at Hamilton, Ont., and shipwrights at Victoria, B.C. Brief accounts of these disputes are given below:—

Strike of Coal Miners at Lethbridge, Alberta.

On March 9th a strike of coal miners employed by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company took place at Lethbridge, Alberta, in which about 500 men were involved. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant the following demands of the men:

Provision for the hearing of grievances by the company's officials, and a Pit committee, in case of non-agreement, the men to be at liberty to suspend work if they so desire:—

*See March 1906, *Labour Gazette*, pp. 1030 and 1031.

The company to deliver all material to the nearest cross-cut to the working face:

The company to secure each miner a minimum rate of $3 per shift:

The company to deliver screened coal to the workmen at $2.50 per ton:

The company to fully recognize the union:

Contract coal to be weighed before being screened:

Underground day's work to be eight hours; outside labour, ten hours:

Miners' wages to be $3 per day in wet places, and in rock work $3.50, hoisting engineers, $4:

The company to retain from the wages due employees orders payable to officers of the union.

After the strike was declared the company continued to operate their mines with the help of some non-unionists working under police protection. On March 19th, a detachment of Mounted Police was sent to Lethbridge to preserve order. No settlement of the dispute was effected during the month.

Strike of Coal Miners at Inverness, N.S.

On March 16, a dispute occurred at Inverness, Cape Breton, in which 400 miners, employees of the Inverness Coal Company, were involved. According to the employees the principal cause of the dispute was the introduction of a docking system which was to go into effect on March 16. Notices had been posted up a few days before by the underground manager, announcing that if a box of coal was sent up by a miner and found to contain 50 pounds of stone, the box would be docked 100 pounds, for 100 pounds of stone the whole box would be docked, and for over 100 pounds of stone the miner was liable to discharge. In addition to these grievances, the men alleged that there were other matters with which they were not satisfied and on March 10 and 12 the following resolutions were passed and forwarded to the manager by the local lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association:—

First.—That this body of men in session ignore entirely the dockage system proposed by the management to take effect March 16, 1906, the company to enforce the same regulations in the future as in the past.

Second.—That the same rate as agreed upon between the company on the one part and the employees on the other part re balances, level, etc., be restored, namely $2.00 per lineal yard in addition to 5 cents per ton of 2240 pounds.

Third.—Brushing roof, not exceeding two and a half feet in thickness, be paid as formerly, $2.50 per running yard, and lifting bottom not exceeding two feet $1.5 per running yard.

Fourth.—That miners taken out from the working face to be employed in shi work be paid at the rate of $2.22 per shif

Fifth.—Track laying in working plac to be done by the parties working suc places, rails not to exceed 12 feet in lengt all exceeding that length to be laid by th company.

Sixth.—The distance limit for pushin boxes to be 300 feet, exceeding this distan miners to be paid two and a half cents p ton extra.

Seventh.—Shovelling down coal heads, balances and cross cuts to be do by miners up to thirty feet, beyond th distance the company to perform the wo satisfactory to the miner or pay the min $1.50 extra per running yard to do t same. Shovelling down to be paid for the rate of $1.35 per shift. No boy labo to be so employed.

Eighth.—Loaders taken out of the place to perform company work to be pa loaders' wages, $1.50 per day.

Ninth.—Why should there be discrim nation between shot firers, some being pa $2.25 and others $1.75?

Tenth.—This body assembled would su gest and recommend that miners fire th own shots as heretofore in compliance w agreements, otherwise we demand an ad ditional five cents per ton on the east si and ten cents on the west side.

The first nine clauses to take effe March 16th, 1906. Clause ten to take ef fect May 1, 1906.

To these resolutions the following re was made by the local manager of the company:—

"Managing Committee Star Lodge, P.W.A.,
Inverness, C.B.:

Sirs,—With reference to the resolutions passed at the meeting of Star Lodge, No. 41, in session 10th and 12th instant, the management, after due consideration, have decided that they cannot entertain the propositions embodied in resolutions in 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10. They are prepared to consider resolutions numbers four and eight. Regarding dockage, the necessity of imposing a penalty for filling rocks and other refuse had been forced upon them. They are, however, prepared to discuss with the committee the basis of penalty. The present system of merely notifying the men has proven most unsatisfactory.

Yours truly,

(Signed), R. Campbell,
Local Manager."

After being out for a week the work was resumed March 23, the matters in dispute having been left for the consideration of the Grand Sub-Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Negotiations between the management of the mines and the Provincial Workmen's Association had also been commenced on the 16th and were in progress at the time when work was resumed. When the resolutions of the miners, which had been forwarded to the company, were considered by the sub-council, it was decided that the subject of the first clause, relating to the dockage system, should be left with the miners and the management, as they had already each appointed a representative to arbitrate it, in accordance with the Mines Regulation Act. With regard to the second clause, the sub-council decided in favour of the men. With regard to clause three, the matter was left to the men and management to decide between themselves. With regard to clause four, in which it was asked that miners taken out from the working face to be employed on shift work should be paid at the rate of $2.22 per day, a compromise had already been effected, the price being fixed at $1.75 per day. Clauses five, six and eight had already been considered by the company. The demand in clause seven was supported by the council and the following provisions were added:—"That coal be shoved in all uphill places over 30 feet when this work is done by the men working said places, they be paid $1.50 per day, cross cuts excepted, these to be paid in proportion to their width when over 30 feet." With regard to clause nine, providing for a uniform rate for shot firers, it was decided that this was a matter for the management alone to deal with. With regard to clause ten, the sub-council decided to ask the company to supply sufficient shot firers to satisfy the requirements of the men and that the company also be asked to instruct the shot firers to refrain from interfering with the miners while loading shots, or otherwise become responsible for the losses of miners, resulting from hung shots.

It was claimed that all the demands were the restoration of conditions and rates which had formerly been in force and it was hoped that the demands of the men which had not already been considered would be granted by May 1st.

Strike of Street Railway Employees at Winnipeg, Man.

On March 29 a strike of motormen and conductors of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company took place. The number affected was 240. The strike was declared at a meeting which lasted from midnight until four o'clock in the morning of the 29th. Just before the strike was declared a final conference was held between the men and the company. No progress was made at this meeting in the settlement of the matters at issue. The demands of the employees were that the rate of wages be raised to a minimum of 23 cents per hour and a maximum of 27 cents, that a uniform working day of ten hours be established, that all cars be equipped with air brakes and track sanders in order to avoid accidents, and that the union be recognized. Negotiations have been carried on for some time with reference to these matters, in the course of which two members of the men's committee were discharged by the company. The employees thought that their discharge was due to their participation in the negotiations, but the company allege that they were dismissed for cause. In a statement furnished to the press, the

company claimed that they had already conceded eight out of twelve demands of the men. These demands were as follows:—

1. The company to at all times treat with a committee of the union.

Granted in the following form: The company will at all times in the future, as in the past, treat with a committee of its own men.

2. Any men discharged at any time to be reinstated if the dismissal is considered unjust by a committee of the union, and to be paid full time during their suspension.

Refused on the ground that the company could not permit the committee to run its business.

3. All runs to be made ten hours as nearly as possible.

Granted.

4. All cars to be swept out by the barn men before being taken out in the morning.

Granted.

5. Free transportation to all employees on all the company's lines on application being made at the office.

Granted.

6. Members of the union to have the choise of runs in order of seniority.

Granted in the following form: "All men to be given preference of runs in order of seniority, all other things being equal."

7. An advance of $25 to be made to conductors for tickets and change.

Granted.

8. Wages to be paid twice monthly.

Granted.

9. Scale of wages to be 23c for first six months (an advance of 3c per hour), 24c second six months (advance of 3c), 26c second year (advance of 4c), and 27c thereafter (advance of 2c.)

Refused, as there has been an advance this year.

10. All motormen and conductors to be members of the union in good standing.

Refused, as the company are not prepared to force their men to join the union, nor to pay their dues after they join.

11. All new men hired must become members of the union within sixty days.

Refused.

12. Sand boxes on cars.

Granted.

The men denied the claim of the company that eight of their demands had been conceded, and alleged that the majority of these demands had been in effect virtually for a number of years. They also allege that the company had refused to submit the points in dispute to arbitration. The men offered to withdraw sections 2, 10 and 11, to which the company had objected, and to add two new sections, one providing that there would be no discrimination against members of the street railway employees' union, and the other providing for arbitration of future disputes.

During the first day the company tried to run the cars with the help of men who had been brought to replace the strikers, but without success. On the following day serious disturbances took place in the streets, and in order to quell this disorder the Riot Act was read by the mayor and the troops were called out to preserve order. The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council issued a statement to the effect that they were positive that in no single instance had the street railway employees been concerned in any of the lawless scenes which had been enacted on the streets. The strikers also repudiated the acts of violence and claimed that they were ready to submit their case to arbitration at any time. On March 31 the streets were patrolled by the troops and a few cars were run by the company under police protection.

Strike of Granite Cutters at Beebe Plain, Que.

On March 12th a strike of employees of the Stanstead Granite Quarries Company Limited, took place at Beebe Plain, Que. The strike was declared out of sympathy with the strikers of the McIntosh-Gullett Company of Toronto, who stopped work on January 26th.*

With reference to this dispute the company furnished the following statement:—

*See *Labour Gazette* Vol. VI., No. 9, March 1906, p 1029.

"The strike which has been ordered by the Granite Cutters' Union of Quincy, Mass., was not occasioned by any real or fancied grievance against the company, but was intended to be used as a means towards an end."

"There is a firm in Toronto with whom we have had many dealings in the past, but who are entirely separate from this company as a business organization. The cutters employed by this Toronto company have recently gone out on strike, and, finding that the company declined to submit to their demands, and had little difficulty in filling their places with non-union men, they (the Toronto strikers) induced the union to order a strike at Beebe Plain, believing that this would have a powerful influence in inducing the Toronto concern to submit, owing to the friendly relations supposed to exist between the two companies."

"The Stanstead Granite Quarries Company is entirely helpless in the matter. No action of theirs would in any way satisfy the union, who, we understand, have ordered their men to get out and stay out until the trouble in Toronto is settled."

"Almost all of the men have personally expressed deep regret at being obliged to leave work, but seemed to have too great a dread of the union to disobey their commands."

"There are forty-five granite cutters directly affected, 34 lumpers and drillers indirectly affected, and 3 apprentices indirectly affected."

Strike of Stonecutters at St. Marc des Carrières, Que.

On March 14 a strike of eighty stonecutters employed by three firms took place at St. Marc des Carrieres, Que., and continued without settlement throughout the month. According to the report received from the Stonecutters' Union, the causes of the dispute were the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an eight-hour working day and for the payment of wages by the day instead of by the piece. The strikers desired the rate of wages to be 25 cents, 28 1-8 and 34 1-4 cents per hour, according to competency. The men claimed that a certain proportion of them had been employed on the piece work system and that it was impossible for such men to know what they were earning by the day, consequently the employers were paying whatever they wished.

Strike of Carpenters at Welland, Ont.

On March 2 a strike of carpenters took place at Welland, Ont., and continued throughout the month. The dispute was primarily due to a strike of carpenters employed by the J. F. Gallivan Company, which began on January 31, owing to the refusal of the company to employ only union men. The company ceased to be affected by this dispute during the month of February, having declared for an "open shop." On March 2 all the building firms in Welland agreed to have "open shops," and the members of the Carpenters' Union, who had been employed by them, immediately declared a strike. According to a report received from the union, there were in all three firms and fifty employees directly affected and one firm and twelve employees indirectly. This includes, however, those who were involved in the previous dispute. Only fifteen men joined the ranks of the strikers on March 2. One of the employers claims that no men were indirectly affected.

Strike of Plumbers at Hamilton, Ont.

On March 1, eight plumbers employed by the firm of A. Rodgers & Company, Hamilton, declared a strike on account of the employment of a non-union man. The strikers had worked with the non-unionist since December 9 on his promising to join the union. His neglect to fill his promise lead eventually to a strike. The non-unionist having left the employ of the company, the other men returned to work on March 12. On March 27, the plumbers who had been on strike were threatened with a civil suit for damages by the former employee, and, thinking that their employer was responsible for this action, they again stopped work. Upon receiving a satisfactory explanation, however, three of them returned to work before the end of the month. The plumbers claimed that they did not go on strike on March 27, but simply left the employ of the company.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Building Trades—											
Granite cutters	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of an emp. for refusing to sign an indiv. agreement	4	.....	40	.....	10	.....	Jan. 6	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—											
Telephone operators and electrical workers	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for employment of union labour only	1	.....	20	34	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal Miners	Lethbridge, Alta.	Demand for increase in wages and other changes	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 9	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Coal Miners	Inverness, N.S.	Against introduction of docking system and other conditions	1	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Work resumed, grievances reported to sub-council of the P.W.A.
Building Trades											
Granite cutters	Beebe Plains, Que.	In sympathy with striking granite cutters of Toronto	1	.....	47	.....	35	.....	Mar. 12	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Stone cutters	St. Marc des Carrieres, Que.	Demand for 8 hr. day and pay wages instead of piece work payment	3	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 14	.....	" " "
Carpenters	Welland, Ont.	Demand for union shops	3	1	50	.....	12	.....	Mar. 2	.....	" " "
Plumbers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1	Mar. 12	Non-unionist left shop.
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—											
Shipwrights	Victoria, B.C.	Demand for increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 per day	2	.....	29	.....	2	.....	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Work resumed at old rate pending decision of a Supreme Court Judge.
Transport—											
Street Railway employees	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages, recognition of union and changes in conditions	1	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 29	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Strike of Shipbuilders at Victoria, B.C.

On March 5th a strike of 30 shipbuilders employed by the British Columbia Marine Railway Company and the Victoria Machinery Depot took place at Victoria, B.C. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the firms to grant a demand of the Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Union for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. There were two employees indirectly affected by this dispute. It was alleged by the British Columbia Marine Railways Company, that the demanded increase was for work on a steamer under construction, the rate of payment for which was governed by written agreements.

A week after the strike was declared a settlement was brought about through the intervention of the local Trades and Labour Council, and on March 13th work was resumed at the old rate, the matter in dispute having been referred to the arbitration of a Supreme Court judge. The decision of the judge had not been delivered at the close of the month.

Minor Industrial Dispute.

On March 20th, at 7 a.m., a strike took place at Joggins Mines, N.S., affecting directly 18 railways employees of the Canada Coal and Railway Company, and indirectly 315 other employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand for an increase of 30 cents in the wages of brakemen. The rear brakemen had been receiving $1.45 per day, and the front brakeman $1.30. The strike was declared off at 6 p.m. of the same day, the company having acceded to the demand. An offer of an advance of 20 cents per day had been made by the company, but was refused.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of March, and which have been reported to the Department.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE influx of immigrants into Western Canada from Great Britain and the United States was very heavy during March. Large numbers were also distributed in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Several train loads of settlers and their effects were transported from the Eastern into the Prairie Provinces. The immigrants were stated to be of excellent quality, including selected parties sent out from Great Britain under the auspices of the Salvation Army, the fund established by Lord Rothschild, the Church Army, and other agencies.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

Immigration through ocean ports during February, 1906, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

Immigration by Ocean Ports during February, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 10.	Total.
Immigrants	2,035	644	500	3,179
Returned Canadians	398	73	33	504
Tourists	63	12	7	28
Totals	2,496	729	540	3,765

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, for the first eight months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

Immigration by Ocean Ports during 1905—February 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 10.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
October	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
November	1,692	1,061	793	3,546
December	1,495	665	552	2,712
January	1,206	459	436	2,101
February	2,035	644	500	3,176
Totals	20,415	10,454	9,668	40,537

During the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1904-05 a total of 42,938 arrivals was reported, making a decrease for the present fiscal year of 2,401.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., during February, 1905, as compared with February, 1906, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1905-06.

	British.		Continental.		Total.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
Halifax	833	935	386	460	1,219	1.395
St. John	866	648	386	352	1,677	1,200
Quebec						
Montreal	60	105	297	238	357	343
Vancouver		1		175		176
Victoria		3		62		65
Totals	1,759	1,892	1,494	1,287	3,252	3,179

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended February 28, 1906, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING FEBRUARY 1906.

Nationality.	1906	1905
English	3,697	2,676
Scotch	511	127
Irish	159	99
Total of British origin	4,349	2,902
Foreign	1,096	925
Nationality not distinguished		2
Total	5,445	3,829

Homestead Entries During February 1906.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in February, 1906, as compared with February, 1905.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1906, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1905.

Agency.	1906	1905	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	97	65	32	
Battleford	285	78	207	
Brandon	12	22		10
Calgary	119	114	5	
Dauphin	28	29		1
Edmonton	305	156	149	
Kamloops	2	8		6
Lethbridge	121	110	11	
Minnedosa	19	9	10	
New Westminster	4	5		1
Prince Albert	66	103		37
Regina	480	230	260	
Red Deer	206	48	158	
Winnipeg	31	38		7
Yorkton	251	154	87	
Total	2,036	1,169	929	62

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in February, 1906, as compared with February, 1905, of 867. A statement of the homestead entries made during the first eight months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1905 AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1906.

Month.	1905.	1904.	Increase.
July	3,751	3,011	740
August	3,040	2,360	680
September	2,406	2,015	391
October	2,771	2,015	756
November	3,468	2,642	826
December	2,335	1,902	433
	1906	1905	
January	1,903	1,407	496
February	2,036	1,169	867
Total	21,710	16,521	5,189

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1905 TO FEBRUARY 1906.

Through Montreal	686
Through Winnipeg and outports	17,169
Customs entries	4,295
Totals	22,150
Corresponding months of fiscal year 1904-05	20,370
Increase for fiscal year 1905-06	1,780

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, during February 1906, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS DURING FEBRUARY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	349
" Quebec	44
" Nova Scotia	32
" New Brunswick	9
" Prince Edward Island	5
" Manitoba	58
" Saskatchewan 25, Alberta 18	43
" British Columbia	6
Persons who had previous entry	159
Canadians returned from the United States	32
Americans	551
Newfoundlanders	
English	276
Scotch	77
Irish	39
French	15
Belgians	5
Swiss	
Italians	
Roumanians	2
Greeks	

Nationalities—*Con.*	Number of entries.
Syrians	1
Germans	71
Austro-Hungarians	146
Hollanders	6
Danes (other than Icelanders)	3
Icelanders	11
Swedes 17, Norwegians 14	31
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	53
Mennonites	.....
Doukhobors	.....
Chinese	.....
New Zealanders	1
Total	2,036

Representing 5,375 souls.

Of a total of 582 entries made in February by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 221 were from Dakota, 94 from Minnesota, 31 from the State of Washington, 29 from Illinois, 25 from Michigan and 20 from Wisconsin.

Lands Patented During February, 1906.

An abstract of letters patent, covering Dominion lands, situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of February, 1906, is as follows:—

Land Patents During February, 1906.

Nature of Grant	February, 1906.	
	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads	2	320·00
British Columbia sales	4	198·00
Coal lands sales	.....	.....
Commutation grants	.....	.....
Homesteads	587	93,075·17
Leases	.....	.....
Military homesteads	.....	.....
Mineral rights	.....	.....
North West half-breed grants	54	10,435·90
Parish sales	2	355·50
Quit claim special grants	1	.....
Railways—		
Canadian Northern r'y	6	1,120·00
Can. Pac. r'y. grants	77	149,714·01
Can. Pac. r'y.gt. (Souris Branch)	3	195·28
Man. South Western Col. r'y.	49	46,216·50
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. & Steamboat Co	66	136,271·26
Sales	33	4,437·42
School lands sales	4	618·00
Special grants	10	174·38
Yukon Territory sales	5	173·69
Totals	903	443,305·11

In February, 1905, the number of patents issued was 629, covering an area of 313,997.39, showing an increase for February, 1906, of 274 in the number of patents issued and of 129,307.72 in the number of acres patented.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the months of January and February, 1906, as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1905.

Land Sales of Canada Northwest Land Company during January and February, 1906, and January and February, 1905.

	Acres.	Price Obtained.
January and February, 1906	17,130·23	$125,698.36
" " 1905	11,482·03	71,069.66
Increase, 1906	5,648·20	$54,628.36

Notes.

The influx of settlers from Ontario into western Canada was exceptionally heavy owing to the mild weather during the opening days of the month, a number of special colonist trains being conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Immigrant arrivals of the month included 1,300 English immigrants brought out under the auspices of the Salvation Army on the specially chartered steamship "Kensington."

It was stated that about 1,200 boys and girls would be sent to Canada during the coming season under the auspices of the Barnardo Institute.

It was stated that 1,000 men, brought out under the auspices of the Church Army, would be distributed in Ontario, each immigrant signing a contract to repay the passage money advanced in 6 quarterly instalments, each immigrant being carefully selected and recommended by responsible parties. A fund of £10,000 has been raised by the Church Army for this purpose.

It was stated that the movement into western Canada from the United States was already on such a scale that it was extremely difficult to find sufficient cars for the traffic. The correspondence received by Government immigration officials from the United States, making inquiries with regard to farm lands, was stated to be fully double that of the same period of 1905.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspectors of the province of Ontario, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 306 work people in Canada during the month of March, 1906, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 71 were fatal and 235 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, accidents to 12 workmen were reported which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before March. Of this number 6 were fatal. Including these the number of fatal accidents reported in March were 33 more than in the preceding month and 11 more than in March, 1905. The number of non-fatal accidents was also 91 larger than last month and 75 larger than in March last year.

The following is the record for the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	10	20	32
Fishing and hunting		1	1
Lumbering	13	8	21
Mining	9	14	23
Building trades	1	31	32
Metal trades	6	49	55
Woodworking trades	2	16	18
Printing and allied trades		2	2
Textile trades		6	6
Leather trades		1	1
Food and tobacco preparation	2	8	10
Railway service	21	20	41
Navigation	2	2	4
General transport	2	24	26
Civic employees		5	5
Miscellaneous	1	17	18
Unskilled labour	2	11	13
Total	71	235	306

Of the 161 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 18 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 36 between 21 and 45 and 5 over 45; 102 were 21 years of age, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the deaths of four miners by the caving in of a gold mine at Middlefield, N.S., the death of three sectionmen at Chapleau, Ont., the snow plough in which they were sleeping having been run down by a freight train, the killing of two firemen in a head-on collision on the Grand Trunk Railway at Sarnia, Ont., and the death of two railway construction hands at Coldwater, Ont., and two at Midway, B.C., through explosions of dynamite.

Caving in of Gold Mine at Middlefield, N.S.

On March 15 the Noble Crowes gold mine at Middlefield, fifteen miles from Liverpool, N.S., which had recently been opened, caved in burying four miners who were working 200 feet below the surface. One body was recovered, but attempts to secure the others could not be made owing to the danger of other cave-ins.

Railway Accident at Chapleau, Ont.

On the morning of Wednesday, March 28, a freight train was standing on a siding at East Chapleau, Ont., when another freight train running at about thirty miles an hour crashed into the rear of it, many of the cars being demolished. The engineer and fireman of the second train saw the danger and jumped, escaping with their lives, but three section men who were sleeping either in the caboose or in a freight car attached to the first train, were instantly killed, a fourth one receiving probably fatal injuries.

Head-on Collision at Sarnia, Ont.

On the morning of March 22, a passenger train leaving Sarnia for Stratford, Ont., was switched on to the wrong track, and before the mistake could be corrected was run into by a double header freight train approaching on the same track. The freight engines were demolished and the two firemen killed. A coroner's inquest was convened at the town hall, Sarnia, to make inquiry into the cause of death of the two firemen. The inquest was enlarged until Monday, March 26, when after hearing evidence a verdict was rendered attributing the cause of the collision to gross carelessness of employees of the Grand Trunk Railway system, and censuring the company for placing careless and incompetent men in charge of so important a position.

Fatality near Midway, B.C.

On March 19 while engaged in construction work in the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway near Midway, B.C., two men lost their lives through a premature explosion of dynamite.

Explosion of Dynamite near Severn River, Ont.

On the morning of Monday, March 12, a serious explosion of dynamite occurred on the new Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto-Sudbury line, under construction near the Severn River, whereby two construction hands lost their lives.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 10 fatal accidents reported in this industry during March, the same as in the preceding month and one less than in March, 1905. Three farmers were killed by falls, two in railway collisions, two by falling trees, one while tending live stock, one by falling material and one by contact with machinery. The serious accidents numbered 20, 6 being due to contact with machinery, 5 to falling material, 3 to runaways, 2 to injuries received while tending live stock, 1 to being struck by a wagon pole, 1 to a premature explosion of a blast and 1 to a fall.

Fishing and hunting.—A fisherman at West Lorne, Ont., had his hand badly gashed by contact with an ice hook. This was the only casualty in this industry.

Lumbering.—Thirteen deaths through accident and 8 serious injuries was the record in this industry during March. In February last there were 7 deaths and 16 wounded, and in March, 1905, no deaths and 12 injured. Of the 13 deaths in March of the present year 4 were caused by the victim being crushed under logs, etc., 3 by contact with machinery, 3 by falling trees and two by a boiler exploding. Of the 8 minor accidents 4 were due to falls, 3 to contact with machinery and 1 to being cut by an axe.

Mining.—In this industry there were 19 fatalities and 14 minor accidents during March, as compared with 3 killed and 13 injured last month, and 2 and 10 respectively in March, 1905. Four of the deaths were due to the victims being buried in the cave-in of a gold mine at Middlefield, N.S., as described above, 3 were due to falling material, 1 to an explosion of dynamite and 1 to exposure. Of the non-fatal accidents 5 were due to explosion of blasts, 4 to falling material, 3 to falls of victims, 1 to being crushed between cars and 1 to being run over by a car.

Building trades.—There was 1 fatality among these crafts last month as against 4 in the preceding month and 3 in March, 1905. Through a collapsing scaffold, erected by himself, a contractor's foreman was thrown to the ground and died from the effects. There were a large number of minor accidents, viz.: 31 during March, of which 13 were caused by the collapse of a wooden building that was being erected at Dominion Park, Montreal, 15 also of the remaining injuries being caused by falls, 2 were caused by falling material, 1 by being crushed in an elevator and 1 by contact with machinery.

Metal trades.—Six killed and 49 injured was the record in these trades during March, 1906. In the preceding month 3 were killed and 39 injured, and in March, 1905, there were 2 deaths from accident and 42 injured. Of the 6 fatal accidents 2 were due to drowning, 1 victim was electrocuted, 1 fell head first from a moving train, a structural iron worker at Hamilton, Ont., fell from the ninth story of a building, and an iron moulder at Sydney, N.S., was killed by a red hot steel ingot weighing several tons falling on him. Of the 49 injured, in 19 cases the injury resulted from contact with machinery, 16 from falling material, 8 from the victim falling, 3 from the splashing of molten metal, 1 from being struck by a piece of wood projected from a machine, 1 from the bursting of a compressed air pipe and 1 from falling into a hot water vat.

Woodworking trades.—There were 2 fatal and 16 non-fatal accidents in these trades during March, 1906, as compared with no fatalities and 7 non-fatal in the preceding month, and 1 fatal and 13 non-fatal accidents in March, 1905. A woodworker at London, Ont., was killed by falling on a circular saw, another at London,

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Centralia, Ont.	Mar. 1	1			Fell from load of hay on head.
"	Otonabee, Tp. Ont.	" 6		1	Leg Broken	Caught between sticks of firewood.
"	St. Marys, Ont.	" 7		1	Scalp wound etc.	Wheel of vehicle ran over him in runaway.
"	Madoc, Ont.	" 8		1	Leg Broken	Struck by pole of wagon.
"	Rawdon, Ont.	" 17		1	Internal injury	Premature explosion of blast.
"	Barrie, Ont.	" 15	1			In rail'y col'on while in charge of car of horses.
"	Richmond, Ont.	" 17		1	Ribs and back broken	Kicked by a bull.
"	Otonabee, Ont.	" 23	1			Killed by falling tree.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 24		1	Both feet crushed	By fall of lumber.
"	West Zorra, Ont.	" 26	1			Tramped to death by horse.
"	Little River, Que.	" 12		1	Leg broken	Fell from hay loft.
"	Monaghan Tp. Ont.	" 23		1	Shoulder pierced	Pitchfork fell on it.
"	Norwood, Ont.	" 16		1	Thumb torn off	Hand caught in tumbling shaft.
"	North Monaghan, Ont.	" 8		1	Body crushed	Horses ran away.
"	Warsaw, Ont.	" 10		1	Head badly injured	Timber fell on it.
"	Douro, Ont.	" 10		1	Leg broken	Wood pile fell on him.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 2		1	Knee injured	By nail while repairing.
"	Eden Mills, Ont.	" 19		1	Loss of finger	Contact with straw cutter.
"	Aberfoyle, Ont.	" 16		1	Internal injuries	Run over by wagon.
Farmer's Son	St. Liboire, Que.	" 1	1			His vehicle struck by engine.
"	St. Ligouri, Que.	" 13	1			Hay cart upset crushing him to death.
"	Bayfield, N.B.	" 28		1	Loss of arm etc.	Contact with circular saw.
Farm hand	West Brome, Que.	" 5		1	Arm lacerated	Contact with sawing machine.
"	Red Deer, Alta.	" 5	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Chatham, N. B.	" 11	1			Barn door fell on him.
"	Longuell, Que.	" 11		1	Face badly cut	Kicked by horse.
"	London, Ont.	" 28	1			Run over by vehicle.
"	Westminster Tp. Ont.	" 16		1	Leg broken	Load of wood tipped over on it. [band.
Farmer's wife	Upper Cape, N.B.	" 28		1	Loss of arm	Contact with circular saw while assisting hus-
Rancher	Eburne B.C.	" 14	1			Caug. in wire, cr'ed to death on driver of donkey-[engine.
Fishing and Hunting—						
Fisherman	West Lowe, Ont.	" 6		1	Hand badly gashed	Contact with ice hook.
Lumbering—						
Shantyman	Franktown, Ont.	" 1	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Sherbrooke, N.S.	" 11	1			Load of camp supplies fell on him.
"	St. Felicien, Que.	" 13	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 30	1			Crushed in log slide.
"	Kaministiquia, Ont.	" 12	1			Load of logs fell on him.
"	Farmer's Corner, Que.	" 14		1	Knee cut	By axe while chopping.—
"	Ladysmith, B. C.	" 16		1	Loss of thumb	Thrown off logging train.—
"	Fonthill, Ont.	" 1	1			Log rolled on him.
"	Aurryville, N.B.	" 1	1			Tree fell on him.
Lumber handler	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 13		1	Arm broken	Fell from lumber wagon.—
Saw mill owner	Arthur, Ont.	" 10	1			Caught in gearing of a saw.
Saw mill hands	Arundel, Que.	" 30	2			Explosion of boiler.
"	Malden, N.B.	" 28	1			Caught in shafting.
"	Gatineau Point, Que.	" 21		1	Loss of four fingers	Contact with circular saw.—

Saw mill hands	Newcastle, N.B.	Mar.	5		1	Shoulder dislocated	Fell from a staging.
"	Parkindale, N.B.	"	19	1			Thrown on circular saw.
"	Bayfield, N.B.	"	27		1	Loss of arm	Contact with circular saw.
"	Magog, Que.	"	22		1	Loss of finger	Caught between rollers.
"	Stevensville, Ont.	"	20		1	Finger crushed	Caught under log.
"	Roseneath, Ont.	"	23	1			Fell against circular saw,
Mining—							
Miner	Glace Bay	"	8		1	Internal injuries	Fall of coal.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	"	10		1	Skull fractured	Fell into a trench.
"	" "	"	10		1	Leg broken	By fall in mine.
"	Middlefield, N.S.	"	15	4			Cave in of gold mine.
"	Watertown, Ont.	"	19	1			Hands and feet frozen—died from effects.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	27	1			Explosion of dynamite.
"	"	"	27		1	Probably fatal injuries	" "
"	Cumberland, B.C.	"	1	1			Caught in machinery of washer.
"	Extension, B.C.	"	13		1	Head injured	By fall of coal.
"	" "	"	13		1	Hips hurt	Crushed between cars.
" (Smelter)	Ladysmith, B.C.	"	16		1	Arm burnt	Pot of slag overturned.
"	Coal Creek, B.C.	"	1		1	Hand injured	By cars running over it.
"	St. Eugene Mine, B.C.	"	1		1	Severely injured	By fall of rock.
"	Wellington Colliery, B.C.	"	5	1			By fall of top coal.
"	Providence Mining Co., B.C.	"	6		1	Loss of both eyes, etc.	Explosion of dynamite.
Timberman	Britannia Copper Mine, B.C.	"	13		1	Head and face cut	Explosion of can of powder.
"	" "	"	13		1	" "	" "
Quarryman	Hillsboro, N.S.	"	9	1			By fall of plaster in quarry.
Rock driller	Sherkston, Ont.	"	1		1	Severely injured	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	21		1	Leg and arm burnt	Fell in tunnel.
Building Trades—							
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	"	8		1	Probably fatal injuries	Fell from third story of house.
"	"	"	10		13	More or less serious injuries	Collapse of building at Dominion Park.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	13		1	Badly bruised	Crushed by an elevator.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	9		1	Leg broken	Fell from third story of building.
"	"	"	16		1	Dangerously injured	Fell from third story of house.
"	"	"	25		1	Leg broken	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Port Hope, Ont.	"	23		1	Hips broken	Fell from ladder.
"	Quebec	"	14		1	Loss of two fingers	Contact with saw.
Foreman	Montreal, Que.	"	10	1			Collapse of scaffold.
Bricklayers	"	"	10	4		Severely injured	" "
"	London, Ont.	"	26		1	Foot badly burnt	Struck by red hot iron bar,
Builders' labourers	Montreal, Que.	"	10		2	Severely injured	Collapse of scaffold.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	16		1	Body buised	Fell two storeys.
Paper hanger	"	"	13		1	Serious scalp wound	Fell from ladder.
Painter	London, Ont.	"	14		1	Scalp wound, etc.	Fell from scaffolding,
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	16		1	Leg broken	Fell between two cars.
Metal Trades—							
Electrical worker	Toronto, Ont.	"	5		1	Internal injuries	Electric wire pole fell on him.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	2		1	Face badly cut	Glass insulator fell from pole on him.
"	Chambly Falls, Que.	"	7	1			Drowned, swept over dam.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	16	1			Electrocuted.
Iron worker	Oshawa, Ont.	"	29		1	Leg broken	Iron fell on it.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	16		1	Loss of one finger	Struck by flying wood from machine.
"	Kingston, Ont.	"	5		1	Loss of 4 fingers	Contact with machinery.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	22	1			Fell from moving train on his head.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	7	1			Drowned, while sifting ashes fell into mill pond.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	7		1	Foot badly crushed	Heavy coupling fell on it.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	14		1	Thigh cut	Fell while at work.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	9		1	Loss of two fingers	Crushed in machine.
"	"	"	14		1	Foot crushed	Between two pieces of iron.
Structural iron worker	"	"	29	1			Fell from 9th story of building.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Metal Trades—Con.						
Structural iron worker	Near Port Colborne, Ont	Mar. 6		1	Loss of leg	By bursting of compressed air pipe.
Brass worker	Hamilton, Ont	" 6		1	Arm badly cut	Contact with saw.
Machinist	Chatham, Ont	" 1		1	Foot badly burnt	Tipped a can of solder on it.
"	Dundas, Ont	" 3		1	Loss of top of thumb	Contact with a grindstone.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 5		1	Hip badly bruised	A box of machinery fell on it.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 7		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught in press.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 6		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in gearing of drop hammer.
"	Montreal, Que	" 13		1	Spine hurt	Jumped 40 feet from building in a fire.
"	Glace Bay, N.S	" 13		1	Loss of one finger	Caught in planer.
"	"	" 13		1	Back wrenched	While lifting piston rod.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 16		1	Hand crushed	Caught in planer.
"	Stratford, Ont	" 14		1	Both feet badly crushed	Iron shaft fell on them.
"	Dundas, Ont	" 12		1	Loss of 3 toes	Fell on planer.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 2		1	Foot crushed	Heavy casting fell on it.
"	"	" 2		1	Internal injury	Struck by revolving handle of crane.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 19				
Superintendent of factory	Dundas, Ont	" 8		1	Internal injuries	By fall in factory.
Buffer	St. John, N. B	" 5		1	Internal injuries	Caught between two buffers.
Steamfitter	Ottawa, Ont	" 20		1	Leg crushed	Iron radiator fell on it.
Machinist's helper	Guelph, Ont	" 3		1	Legs scalded	Stepped into hot water vat.
"	New Westminster, B.C	" 22		1	Leg broken	Fell from ladder.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 5		1	Thigh badly bruised	Struck by falling sheet of boiler plate.
Moulder	Brockville, Ont	" 12		1	Skull fractured	Fell down elevator shaft.
"	Sydney, N.S	" 21	1			Hot steel ingot weighing several tons fell on him.
"	London, Ont	" 25		1	Foot badly crushed	Smoke conductor fell on it.
"	Dundas, Ont	" 5		1	Foot crushed	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 21		1	Face cut	Fell on ice while at work.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 27		1	Hand burned	By moulten metal.
"	Quebec, Que	" 16		1	Face burned	By splashing of moulten metal.
Stationary engineer	Toronto, Ont	" 23		1	Wrist crushed	Caught in machinery.
" "	Levis, Que	" 17		1	Loss of finger	" "
Blacksmith	Peterboro, Ont	" 16		1	Hip broken	By a fall.
Agricultural imp'nt worker	Toronto, Ont	" 6		1	Loss of 5 fingers	Contact with machinery.
" " "	Brantford, Ont	" 10		1	Heel crushed	Caught between elevator and floor.
" " "	Hamilton, Ont	" 10		1	Hand badly cut	Contact with drill.
" " "	"	" 5		1	Foot badly burned	By splashing of hot iron.
" " "	Toronto, Ont	" 19		1	Ankle and foot burned	By hot iron.
" " "	"	" 13		1	Hip and chin cut	By fall against iron flask.
" " "	"	" 6		1	Loss of thumb and 3 fingers	Caught in machinery
" " "	Smith's Falls, Ont	" 7		1	Loss of part of thumb	Caught in a drill.
" " "	" "	" 16		1	Loss of finger	By jointer.
Woodworking Trades—						
Woodworker	London, Ont	" 8	1			Struck in abdomen by plank from saw.
"	Hanover, Ont	" 24		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in jointer.
"	Deseronto, Ont	" 26		1	Arm broken	Caught in shafting.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 19		1	Loss of finger	Contact with saw.
"	London, Ont	" 16	1			Fell on circular saw.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 29		1	Left hand crushed	In nailing machine.

Woodworker	Dundas, Ont	Mar.	20		1	Foot crushed	Heavy case fell on it.
"	Montreal, Que	"	20		1	Hand crushed	Caught in machinery.
"	Levis, Que	"	14		1	Loss of 1 finger	In dove-tailing machine.
Last maker	Richmond, Que	"	9		1	Loss of finger, etc	Caught in lathe.
Boat builder	Hamilton, Ont	"	1		1	Head injured	Shafting and hangers fell on him.
Basket maker	Toronto, Ont	"	16		1	Internal injuries	Fell down elevator shaft.
Woodworker	Quebec, Que	"	17		1	Loss of 2 fingers	Contact with buzz planer.
Planing mill owner	West Luther, Ont	"	13		1	Loss of leg	Caught in shafting.
Piano worker	Guelph, Ont	"	12		1	Loss of finger	Contact with circular saw.
Wagon worker	Brantford, Ont	"	16		1	Arm badly lacerated	Contact with a saw.
"	Brockville, Ont	"	23		1	Loss of 2 fingers	Contact with machinery.
"	Sarnia, Ont	"	16		1	Finger broken	" "
Printing Trades—							
Pressman	Quebec, Que	"	28		1	Loss of part of 2 fingers	Caught in linotype machine.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	15		1	Hand badly crushed	In printing press.
Textile Trades—							
Cotton factory hand	Magog, Que	"	15		1	Loss of 2 fingers	Caught between rollers of machine.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	"	9		1	Finger badly cut	In machine.
" "	Valleyfield, Que	"	22		1	Scalp torn from head	Hair caught in belting.
Cordage factory hand	Cardinal, Ont	"	13		1	Head injured	Struck by bobbin flying from a gearing.
" "	Cobourg, Ont	"	13		1	Loss of finger	Contact with rip saw.
" "	Peterboro, Ont	"	22		1	Scull fractured	Struck by bobbin flying from a gearing.
Leather Trades—							
Leather worker	Ottawa, Ont	"	2		1	Loss 3 fingers	Caught in a machine.
Food and tobacco preparation							
Miller	Vienna, Ont	"	16	1			Caught in shafting.
Vinegar factory employee	Quebec, Que	"	21		1	Head, face and arms scalded	Explosion of gas from liquor in fermentation.
Ice driver	Montreal, Que	"	13		1	Severely injured	Fell from ice wagon.
Starch mill hand	Cardinal, Ont	"	23		1	Loss of part of foot	Foot slipped into conveyor.
Fruit dealer	Peterboro, Ont	"	20		1	Thigh cut, etc	Upset lantern on himself, clothes caught fire.
Butcher	Quebec, Que	"	17		1	Loss part of fingers	Cutting meat with axe.
"	"	"	20		1	Finger pierced with hook	While hanging beef.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	2		1	Ribs broken etc	Run over by his vehicle in runaway.
"	Port Hope, Ont	"	1	1			While killing calf knife slipped severing an artery.
"	Windsor, Ont	"	8		1	Hand badly crushed	In sausage machine.
Railway service—							
Conductor	Fort William, Ont	"	11		1	Head and hip badly bruised	Collision bet. engine and freight caboose standing on track.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	22		1	Leg badly cut	In head on collision.
Engineer	Megantic, Que	"	9		1	Body bruised	Fell from engine.
"	Lennoxville, Que	"	9		1	Leg broken	Struck by reverse lever on engine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	19	1			Roasted to death under overturned engine.
"	Stromness, Ont	"	19		1	Lost seven teeth	Struck by exploding car signal.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	22		1	Head cut, legs and arm bruised	In head on collision.
"	"	"	22		1	Face bruised	" "
"	Belle River, Ont	"	24		1	Arm broken etc	Fell from running board of engine.
Travelling engineer	Nairn, Ont	"	13		1	Internal injuries	In jumping from engine in run off.
Fireman	Sarnia, Ont	"	22	2			In head on collision.
Baggageman	Hamilton, Ont	"	22		1	Chest crushed etc	" "
Brakeman	Lindsay, Ont	"	1		1	Seriously hurt	Jammed between two cars in wreck.
"	Cardinals, Man	"	8		1	Loss of arm	Run over by car.
"	Fort William, Ont	"	11		1	Jaw broken	In collision bet. engine and freight caboose.
"	Montreal, Que	"	12	1			Run over by train.
"	"	"	13		1	Hand badly crushed	While coupling car.
"	"	"	16		1	Thigh crushed	" "
"	Chatham, Ont	"	16	1			Fell from moving train.
"	Sydney, N. S	"	20	1			Run over by cars.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of injury.	Remarks.
Railway service—Con.						
Brakeman	Bartibogue, N.B.	Mar. 23	1			Fell under car during flying shunt.
"	Walkerville, Ont.	" 28		1	Head cut	Fell while coupling cars.
"	Chapleau, Ont.	" 30	3			Engine collided with snow plough in which they [were sleeping.
"	"	" 30		1	Probably fatal injuries	
Car shop hand	Fort William, Ont.	" 11		1	Loss of foot	Slipped under moving train.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 21		1	Severely injured	Struck by engine.
Engine wiper	Cumberland, B.C.	" 19	1			Caught between engine and car.
Section man	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 8	1			Fell from cart and run over.
"	Hempford, N.S.	" 12	1			Asphyxiated from fumes of gasoline engine.
"	London, Ont.	" 13	1			Run over by train. [while in water tank.
"	Valleyfield, Que.	" 13		1	Leg broken etc.	Struck by shunting engine.
"	London, Ont.	" 13	1			Run over by train.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 24	1			" "
Construction hand	Coldwater, Ont.	" 12	2			Explosion of dynamite.
"	Kenora, Ont.	" 12	1			" "
"	Midway, B.C.	" 19	2			" "
Railway mail clerk	Hamilton, Ont.	" 22		1	Head and shoulder bruised	In head on collision
Navigation—						
Coxswain	St. John, N.B.	" 26	1			Fell into hold of vessel.
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 12	1			Drowned, vessel foundered.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 5		2	Seriously injured	Fell into hole of vessel.
General transport—						
Transportation Co's. Agent	Near Dawson City, Yukon.	" 1	1			Found frozen to death.
Teamster	Chatham, Ont.	" 1		1	Hand badly cut	Crushed under merchandise.
"	"	" 1		1	Leg severely hurt	Box fell on it.
"	Greenfield, Ont.	" 2		1	Collar bone broken	Wheel of vehicle ran over him.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7		1	Face seriously injured	Kicked by a horse.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 7		1	Head wounded	Pile of deals fell on him.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 7		1	Shoulder blade broken	Wagon went over him.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 1		1	Head injured	Thrown out of vehicle in runaway.
"	"	" 27		1	Head severaly injured	Thrown from vehicle in runaway.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 16		1	Leg broken	In collision with street car.
"	Windsor Mills, Que.	" 13		1	Thigh fractured	Fell off a load of freight.
"	Calgary, Alta.	" 29		1	Leg broken	Jumped from vehicle in runaway.
Motorman	Montreal, Que.	" 5		1	Face and hand cut by broken glass.	Head on collision with another street car.
Street railway employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 16		1	Hands and face burned	While under furnace in power house cleaning
" "	Levis, Que.	" 28		1	Internal injuries	Run over by cars. [it hot ashes fell on him.
" "	"	" 28		1	Severely injured	Struck by a car.
Expressman	Toronto Ont.	" 8		1	Wrist badly cut	Ran hand through pane.
Carter	Quebec, Que.	" 5		1	Leg broken	Barrel fell on him.
"	"	" 12		1	Arm broken	In collision with another vehicle.
"	"	" 14	1			Lost control of horses in runaway.
"	"	" 15		1	Leg broken	Run over by vehicle.
"	"	" 18		1	Arm broken	Thrown out of sleigh.
"	"	" 28		1	"	Struck by a vehicle.
Hostler	Port Hope, Ont.	" 16		1	Head badly bruised	Fell through trap in hay loft.
"	Norwood, Ont.	" 16		1	Head severely hurt	Kicked by a horse.
"	Warsaw, Ont.	" 22		1	Body burned	Upset lanterns, clothes took fire.

Civic employees—							
Policemen	Montreal, Que	"	2		3	Severely injured	In collision with prison van and street car.
"	"	"	29		1	Jaw broken	While arresting a prisoner.
"	"	"	28		1	Face injuried	" "
Miscellaneous—							
Oil Company employee	Sarnia, Ont	"	13		1	Dangerously injured	Fell 2 stories into basement at a fire.
Housemaid	Lindsay, Ont	"	16		1	Body badly burnt	While trying to put out a fire in a house.
"	Verulam, Ont	"	2		1	Internal injuries	Fell down stairs.
"	Lindsay, Ont	"	10		1	Ribs broken etc	Wood pile fell on her.
Servant	Quebec, Que	"	5		1	Back badly hurt	By fall from stepladder.
"	Nelson, N.B	"	10	1			Barn door fell on him.
Brickmaker	Montreal, Que	"	5		1	Scalded by steam	Explosion of boiler.
Commercial traveller	London, Ont	"	29		1	Probably fatal injuries	Fell 14 feet from balustrade.
Clerk (hardware)	St. Mary's, Ont	"	26		1	Foot badly crushed	Blow from axe while chopping wood.
Roofing factory hand	Hamilton, Ont	"	10		3	Severely burned	Explosion of oil tank.
Marble cutter	Montreal, Que	"	24		1	Leg broken	Slab of marble fell on it.
Brush maker	Toronto, Ont	"	27		1	Loss of finger	Contact with shaper.
Cement worker	Lakefield, Ont	"	16		1	Foot crushed	Piece of iron fell on it.
Paper maker	Windsor Mills Que	"	14		1	Loss of 3 fingers	Caught in machine.
"	Ouitchouan, Que	"	17		1	"	Contact with lath saw.
Unskilled labour—							
Laborer	Brantford, Ont	"	3		1	Foot crushed	Heavy casting fell on it.
"	Pearceton, Que	"	1		1	Face injured	Struck by piece of wood.
"	Orford, Que	"	2	1			Died from exposure.
"	East Durham, Que	"	12		1	Internal injuries	Struck by falling tree.
"	Quebec, Que	"	2		1	Hand crushed	Deal fell on it.
"	"	"	13		1	Leg badly cut	Struck by a pick.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	"	19		1	Both arms broken	Fell off a 30 foot wall.
"	Port Hope, Ont	"	23		1	Hip broken	Slipped while splitting wood.
"	Brantford, Ont	"	29		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in machinery.
"	Quebec, Que	"	28		1	Leg broken	Fell from a roof.
"	Sprague Falls, N.B	"	19	1			Fell 28 feet.
"	Montreal, Que	"	20		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in machinery.
"	"	"	23		1	Probably fatal injuries	Fell from revetment wall.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MARCH.

Millers	London, Ont	"	28	Feb. 2			Drowned, while arranging splash boards swept over dam.
Miners	Near Sandon, B.C	"	28	2			Killed in snow slide.
"	Nanaimo	"	27	1			Crushed bet. boxes in mine.
Driller	Cobalt, Ont	"	8		1	Seriously injured	Fall in mine.
Prospector	Grand Forks, B.C	"	23	1			Explosion of dynamite.
Woodworker	London, Ont	"	27		1	Loss of 1 finger	Contact with saw.
Implement worker	Brantford, Ont	"	26		1	Head gashed	Struck by overhead trolley.
" "	Smith's Falls, Ont	"	27		1	Loss of eye	Splattering of moulten metal.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	"	26		1	Loss of part of 2 fingers	In shearing machine.
Farmer	Kingston, Ont	"	10		1	Collar bone broken	Caught in shaft.

Ont., was killed by being struck in the abdomen by a plank flung from a saw. Fifteen of the 16 non-fatal accidents were caused by contact with machinery and 1 by a heavy case falling on the victim's foot badly crushing the same.

Printing and Allied Trades.—Among these craftsmen only two were injured during March, 1906, the record being the same both in the preceding month and in March, 1905.

Textile Trades.—Six minor accidents occurred in this group during March, 1906, as against 1 fatal and 1 non-fatal accident in February last, and 1 minor accident in March, 1905. All of the six accidents were in connection with machinery.

Leather Trades.—There were no fatalities in this branch, and only 1 minor accident during March, 1906. This accident was due to contact with machinery. In the preceding month 2 workmen were injured, and in March, 1905, there was 1 death due to accident, and 1 minor accident.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Two fatalities and 8 more or less serious accidents occurred in this group during March, 1906. Last month there were 3 killed and 4 injured, and in March of last year no fatalities and 1 injured. One of the deaths was caused by the victim being caught in shafting; in another case while a butcher at Port Hope, Ont., was killing a calf the knife slipped and severed an artery, ultimately resulting in death. Among the lesser accidents 2 were caused by machinery, 1 by an explosion of gas arising from liquor in course of fermentation, 2 by the victim falling, 1 by the upsetting of a lantern, 1 by the glancing of an axe, and 1 by being run over by a vehicle.

Railway service.—Twenty-one fatalities and 20 minor accidents occurred to railway employees in March, 1906. In the preceding month 5 killed and 14 injured was the record, and in March, 1905, 10 were killed and 26 injured. Of the 21 deaths, 7 were due to the victims being run over, 6 to collisions, 1 to a run-off, 1 to being caught between cars. Five construction hands were killed through explosions of dynamite, and a section hand at Hempford, N.S., went to sleep in a water tank operated by a gasoline engine and was asphyxiated by the fumes. Seven of the minor accidents were due to collisions, 4 to being struck by engines, 4 to being caught between cars while coupling, 2 to being run over by trains, and 3 to falls.

Navigation.—In this group 2 fatalities and 2 non-fatal accidents occurred during March, 1906. There were no deaths and 3 injured last month, and none killed, and 5 injured in March, 1905. A coxswain at St. John, N.B., was killed by falling into the hold of a vessel, and another coxswain was drowned by the foundering of his ship off the coast of Nova Scotia. The two injured were longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., who fell into the hold of a vessel.

General Transport.—Among these workers, 2 were killed and 24 injured in March, 1906. A transportation company's agent was found frozen to death near Dawson, Y.T., and a carter in Quebec, Que., was thrown from his vehicle and crushed to death between it and a telegraph pole. Six other workmen were injured by falling from vehicles, 5 being run over, 4 by falling material, 3 by collisions, 2 by being kicked by a horse, 1 by falling through a trap door, 1 by being cut by broken glass, 1 by being burnt with hot ashes, and 1 by the upsetting of his lantern. Last month the record was 4 killed and 11 injured, and in March of last year 4 killed and 8 injured.

Civic Employees.—Five civic employees were more or less seriously injured during March, 1906, 3 policemen in Montreal, Que., receiving severe wounds in a collision between the prison van in which they were driving and a street car, and 2 other policemen were seriously hurt while effecting the arrest of prisoners. In the preceding month there were 5 lesser accidents, and in March, 1905, 2.

Miscellaneous.—There was 1 killed and 17 wounded during March, the death being due to a barn door falling on a servant at Nelson, N.B. Four of the minor accidents were due to falls, 4 to explosions, 4 to falling material, 3 to machinery, 1 to burns; a railway mail clerk at Hamilton,

Ont., was injured in the head in a collision. For February, 1906, and March, 1905, the records were 1 killed and 12 injured, and 2 killed and 6 injured respectively.

Unskilled Labour.—Two labourers were killed and 11 injured in March, 1906; last month 6 were killed and 10 wounded, and in March a year ago 3 were killed and 6 wounded. A labourer at Orford, Que., died from exposure, and another at Sprague Falls, N.B., fell 28 feet sustaining fatal injuries. Of the minor casualties 4 were caused by falls, 4 by falling material, 2 by machinery and 1 by tools.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following Reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during March, 1906.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Statistics of Railways.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the Fiscal Year from July 1 to June 30, 1905. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 433. Price 25 cents.

THE report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year 1904-5 states that the total railway expenditure amounted to $16,404,772.67. Of this amount there was spent on the Transcontinental Railway the sum of $778,491.28, on the Intercolonial Railway $13,246,448.68 and on the Prince Edward Island branch $961,877.09. Expenditure on canals amounted to $3,323,704.75. The total revenue from government works was $7,123,-01.32, of which $7,050,892.11 was derived from railways, $78,009.21 from canals and 76,546.46 from hydraulic rents. The total expenditure on government railways prior to and since Confederatian amounted, on capital account, to $148,773,520.88, and the total revenue received from government railways since July 1, 1867, amounted to 104,620,500.22.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were 94 steam railways in operation in Canada, including the two government roads; 91 controlling companies, not including the government railways; 56 railways absorbed by amalgamation, and 39 leased lines. There were 20,601 miles of completed railway, an increase of 990 miles compared with the previous year. There were besides 3,632 miles of sidings and 838 miles of double track. Paid up capital amounted to $1,248,-96,414, an increase of over $62,000,000 compared with the previous year. The gross earnings for the year amounted to $106,-57,199, an increase of $6,247,763, and the working expenses aggregated $79,977,574. The rolling stock comprised 2,338 passenger cars 86,992 freight cars and 4,831 cars for operation and maintenance service. Of this number, 78,178 cars were equipped with air brakes and 85,381 with automatic couplers. The casualties during the year were 468 persons killed, 35 being passengers, 206 employees and 227 others, and, in addition, 1,357 injured, of whom 244 were passengers, 919 employees and 194 others.

There were 793 miles of electric railway in operation, an increase of 26 miles over the previous year. Paid-up capital amounted to $61,033,321. The number of passengers carried was 203,467,317, and the freight carriage amounted to 510,350 tons, an increase of 110,198 tons. The accident returns showed a total of 56 persons killed, 30 being passengers, 3 employees and 23 others. In addition, 1,269 persons were injured. of whom 884 were passengers, 65 employees and 347 others.

The gross earnings of the government roads amounted to $7,050,892.11, an increase of $423,636.60 over the preceding year. The gross expenses amounted to $8,906,154.35, making a net loss of $1,855,-262.24.

Trade of Canada.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1906. Pages 1067. Price 60 cents.

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce showed that the total trade of Canada amounted to over $2,500,000 less than the previous year. The imports showed an increase of $7,600,000, and the exports a decrease of $10,200,000. The trade for the last fiscal year was $470,151,-289. The imports from France and the United States increased materially, those from the British Empire were about stationary and there was a decrease of imports

from Belgium and Germany. The exports to the United States increased by over $4,000,000, but there was a large decrease in exports to Great Britain and a slight decrease of those sent to Germany and Holland. The total trade with other portions of the British Empire amounted to $243,444,961. The trade with France amounted to $8,712,977, and with Germany $7,778,793. There was a falling off of exports in grain of nearly $6,100,000, in cheese of nearly $4,000,000 and in bacon and hams of over $500,000, but there was an increase of $1,250,000 in exports of butter and over $1,000,000 in canned meats. There were increases of $800,000 in exports of animals, $600,000 in fish, $800,000 in hides and skins, $650,000 in paper and $800,000 in wood and manufactures of wood. There were paid as bounties $2,234,685, nearly double the amount paid during the year 1903-4. Of these, the amount on pig iron was $624,667, on puddled iron bars $7,895, on steel $614,433, on manufactures of steel $293,209, on lead $330,645, on binder twine $13,789, and on crude petroleum $350,047.

Canal Statistics.

Canal statistics for the season of navigation 1904 Ottawa: King's Printer, 1906. Pages 182. Price 10 cents

The quantity of grain which passed through the Welland Canal to Montreal amounted to 198,246 tons for the season of 1904, compared with 351,936 tons in 1903. The amount of grain arriving at Montreal via Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways for 1904 was 154,625 tons. The total quantity which passed down the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal was 220,076 tons. In a comparison of the quantity of grain carried to the seaboard by competing routes, it is shown that, compared with 1903, there was a decrease of 179,991 tons in the quantity that passed down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, a decrease of 99,334 in the quantity carried to Montreal via Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, a decrease of 100,973 tons in the quantity carried by New York canals and a decrease of 745,400 tons in the quantity carried by the New York railways. The total quantity of freight passed through the Welland canal and St. Lawrence canals in 1904 amounted to 287,328 tons going eastward to Montreal, and 71,512 tons westward from Montreal.

Dominion Lands and Immigration.

Annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1904-05, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906. Pages 412. Price 30 cents.

The revenue of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1904-5, amounted to $1,836,474.56, as compared with $2,090,759.55 in the previous fiscal year. The receipts from sales, rentals and leases of Dominion lands amounted to $1,313,595.45. The principal decrease was in Dominion Land agencies which amounted to $494,066.55, while $158,000 represents the decrease in the Yukon revenue.

During the last fiscal year, there were 30,819 homestead entries compared with 26,073 in the previous year. The amount of acres taken up in the last year was 4,931,040. Of the homesteaders who took up land last year, 8,532 were United States citizens, 483 were repatriated Canadians, 4,284 were English, 1,225 Scotch and 1,931 Austro-Hungarians. There were also 4,885 from Ontario, 1,267 from Manitoba, 538 from Quebec and about 500 from the other provinces of Canada. There were in all 65,359 immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, an increase of 14,985 over the previous year. There was a slight falling off in the number of arrivals from the United States, but the settlers were of the best class and in most cases had considerable means. There were 43,652 other arrivals, arrivals from Europe and Iceland numbering 42,555.

In addition to the report relating to Dominion Lands and Immigration, there are also reports of the mines, forestry and the Yukon Territory.

The Fisheries of Canada.

Thirty-eighth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1905, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906. Pages, 510. Price 25 cents.

The fisheries of the Dominion yielded fish to the value of $23,516,439, an increase of $414,516 compared with the previous year. The principal receipts were derived from salmon which yielded $3,869,545, lobsters which produced the value of $3,691,151, cod to the value of $3,643,654, herring to the value of $2,516,489, and white fish to the value of $1,058,812. During 1904, the sea fishermen of the Maritime Provinces received $158,000 in

bounties. Of this, $70,113 was distributed among the owners and crews of 854 fishing vessels, and the remainder, $87,000, was distributed among 20,078 boat shore fishermen.

The fisheries of Canada are stated to be the most extensive in the world, the eastern sea coast of the Maritime Provinces covering a distance of 5,600 miles, and the sea coast of British Columbia being reckoned at 7,180 miles, while the fresh water area of that part of the Great Lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles. This does not include the numerous lakes in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which are well stocked with food fish.

Dog fish reduction works were erected by the Government at Canso, N.S., Shipegan, N.B., and Clarke's Harbour, N.S., and proved successful in rendering these former pests a source of revenue to the fishermen. Eighty-five thousand gallons of dog-fish oil, which is in great demand, were produced at these works. An experiment was carried out in the preparation of canned dog fish, and it was demonstrated that it is not inferior in texture, colour and flavour to any canned fish which are at present in demand.

The staff of Scotch herring curers was stationed at Nanaimo, B.C., and much interest was evinced in their operations by visitors from Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and other places. The result of their work is seen in elaborate preparations for the herring business on a large scale.

Sixty barrels of oysters and about 120,000 or 130,000 small, half grown oysters were transplanted from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Over 1,000 lobsters were also successfully transplanted to British Columbia waters.

The total number of persons engaged in the fishing industry in Canada in 1904 was 91,326, a slight decrease as compared with 93,152 in 1903.

Mineral Production of Canada.

Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada for 1905. Ottawa, Geological Survey, 1906. Pages 16.

In the summary of the report of the mineral production of Canada for 1905, it is shown that the mineral production aggregated over $68,500,000. This is an increase of approximately $8,500,000, or about 14 per cent. over the previous year. Although there was a falling off in the output of gold in the Yukon District, amounting to over $2,000,000, there was an increase of $6,250,000 in the metallic class. The value of gold produced amounted to $14,486,833, a decrease of $1,975,684. The value of gold produced 420,451, an increase of $2,117,875. The value of nickel was $7,550,526, an increase of $3,331,373, and the value of silver was $3,605,957, an increase of $1,558,862 over the previous year. The value of non-metallic ores produced amounted to $31,123,877. Of these, the principal mineral was coal, of which 8,775,133 tons to the value of $17,658,615 were mined, showing an increase in value of $1,066,384 compared with the previous year. There was a large increase in Portland cement, there being produced 1,346,548 barrels valued at $1,913,740, an increase of $625,748, while there was a decrease in the value of natural rock cement produced, the total value of this product amounting only to $10,274. The largest proportionate increase was in the production of pig iron, the quantity of which increased by 73.97 per cent and the value by 76.06 per cent. The quantity amounted to 527,932 short tons, valued at $6,492,972.

NEW BRUNSWICK REPORT.

Agriculture.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1905. King's Printer, Fredericton, 1906. Pages 202

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick states that the year 1905 was a fairly prosperous one, notwithstanding the severity of the winter and the prevalence of a drought from the latter part of July to the end of the season. The unfavorable weather caused a shortage in the output of dairy produce, but there was an increase in the amount of the principal crops harvested. The yield of crops in the province was as follows: Wheat, 404,897 bushels; oats, 486,528 bushels; barley, 96,809 bushels; buckwheat, 1,157,237 bushels; potatoes, 5,518,732, and turnips, 2,645,401.

In the month of May the department set

ten orchards in the different counties of the province. Nearly all of the trees were reported to have lived and made a good growth. The trees were ten varieties of apples and four of plums.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Agricultural and Experimental Union.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1905. King's Printer, Toronto, 1906.

The report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for 1905 contains an account of the proceedings and addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the Union in December, 1905. The addresses delivered at this meeting were on the following subjects among others: Results of co-operative experiments in agriculture, horticulture and poultry raising, results of co-operative experiments with fertilizers on swamp soils, report on investigations regarding farm forestry in Ontario, the forestry problem in Canada. The report of the secretary showed that, from 1886 to 1905, the number of co-operative experiments with agriculture in Ontario reached 37,416 in the last four years, there having been conducted 14,124 experiments. There are at the present time over 4,000 successful experiments. The grant received from the Ontario Government in 1905, for the purpose of carrying on these experiments, amounted to $2,000. Of this sum nearly $1,700 was expended on agricultural, horticultural and chemical experiments.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Trade Unions In Great Britain.

Report by the Chief Correspondent of the Board of Trade on Trade Unions in 1902-4. London, Wyman & Sons, 1906. Pages, 276. Price 1s. 2d.

According to the report on trade unions in Great Britain covering the three years 1902 to 1904, the number of separate workmen's unions in existence at the end of 1904 was 1,148, with a total membership of 1,866,755. In the three years, 1902-04, there was a falling off in the membership of many trade unions, the number of trade unionists at the end of 1901 being 1,940,874, the largest number recorded. The decline in membership is attributed to a period of depression. The chief sufferers were labourers' unions, in which there was a loss of 30,000 or 19.4 per cent. of the membership. In the mining and quarrying, there was a loss of 30,000, representing a loss of 5.5 per cent. of the membership. In the unions of the tailoring group of trades, there was a loss of 18 per cent., and in the transport industries 7 per cent. There were 125,094 female trade unionists, about 6.7 of the membership.

In 1901, the income of 100 principal unions was £2,097,470, and their expenditure £2,042,165. Accumulated funds at the end of the year amounted to £4,616,-230, or about £4 2s. per member. Out of every pound spent by the 100 unions, in 1904, 6s. 4d. was for unemployed benefit, 1s. 3d. was on account of disputes, 8s. 4d. for sick, superannuation and other benefits, and 4s. 1d. for working expenses.

A comparison of the ten years from 1895 to 1904, shows that the proportion of the total expenditure accounted for in trade disputes for the last four years has fallen considerably, the average for this period having been 14.6 per cent. of the total expenses and the percentage in 1904 having been 6.2. In the first five years of this period, the proportion spent on unemployed benefits steadily fell with the improvement of employment, from 30.3 per cent. in 1895 to 15 per cent. in 1899. Since that, there has been a steady increase of the proportion spent in unemployed benefits to 31.7 per cent. of the total expenses in 1904.

Vagrancy.

Report of the Departmental Committee on Vagrancy Vol. I., London, Wyman & Sons, 1906. Pages, 130. Price 1s. 1d.

In 1904, a committee was appointed by the president of the Local Government Board in Great Britain to inquire into (1) the law applicable to vagrants; (2) the administration of the law applicable to these persons; and (3) any amendments which should be made in it or its administration. The report of the committee, which has just been issued, is divided into nineteen chapters, in which the subject of vagrancy is treated very fully. The principal chapters of the report contain an historical summary of legislation relating to vagrancy, statistics of vagrancy, sys-

tems for the treatment of *bona fide* work-seekers in England, Germany and Switzerland, punishment of vagrant offenders, the labour colonies in Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and England, with the results attained by these colonies, and a proposed scheme.

A large number of recommendations are made by the committee for the treatment of vagrants. Among the principal ones may be mentioned the following: that casual wards be placed under the control of the police and a task of work to be enforced in these wards; tickets available only for a month to be issued by the police to *bona fide* work-seekers; the holder of a ticket to be entitled to lodging, supper and breakfast in the casual ward; habitual vagrants to be sent to certified labour colonies for detention for from six months to three years; the labour colonies to be subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State, to be maintained by contributions from county councils and the exchequer; industrial as well as agricultural work to be carried on in these colonies; females to be received into the workhouses, instead of casual wards, and children of habitual vagrants to be sent to industrial schools. It was also recommended that shelters be licensed and regulated by local authority, and the distribution of free food be subject to veto of local authority.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Auditor General for the year ended June 30, 1905. Volume III., Parts V-Y.

Estimates for the fiscal period of nine months from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907 (consequent on the change of fiscal year).

Report of G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Ontario.—Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario, 1905.

Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the year, 1906.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Fruit Experiment Station of Ontario, 1905.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1904. Part III—Municipal Statistics.

British Columbia.—Annual Report on the Public Hospital for the Insane of the Province of British Columbia for the year 1905.

Great Britain.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1904. Part II Statistics.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 30th September, 1905.

Ninth Annual Report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies Act for the year 1903. Parts I and II.

Further Correspondence relating to Labour in the Transvaal Mines.

United States.—Report on Trade Conditions in Mexico by Mr. C. M. Pepper, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labour.

Report on Trade Conditions in Canada by Mr. C. M. Pepper, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labour.

Directory of Labour Organizations in Connecticut, March, 1906. From Twenty-first Annual Report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Second Special Report of the Summer Boarding Business and Resorts in New Hampshire, 1905. (Issued by New Hampshire Bureau of Labour).

Spain.—Instituto Nacional de Prevision, 1906. (Published by Instituto de Reformas Sociales.)

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions in Massachusetts.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1905. Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, Part VI., Boston, State Printers, 1906. Pages 228.

The report on Labour and Industrial Chronology for the State of Massachusetts for 1905 contains statistics and other particulars similar to those given in previous reports, relating to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, trade unions, industrial chances and workingmen's bene-

fits. The facts are arranged according to the different localities in the state in alphabetical order, followed by a general analysis. It is stated that, out of 158 disputes, the strikers were successful in 37 cases and compromises were reached in 30 others. In 110 strikes, involving 7,355 employees, there was a total loss of 90,416 working days. The report also contains a summary of the labour legislation for the state of Massachusetts during the year 1905.

Industrial Statistics of Maryland.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Information of Maryland, 1905, Baltimore, Md., State Printers, 1906. Pages 375.

The annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland for 1905 contains a description of the city of Baltimore as an industrial centre, and an account of the resources and products of the different counties of Maryland. Other portions of the report deal with the acreage, production and value of farm products in Maryland, chattel and salary loaning concerns, and the negro census and property owners. There are in addition the usual annual reports on industrial disturbances, labour organizations, cost of living, the Free Employment Agency, employment of women and children, inspection of clothing manufacture, and immigration and labour laws.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Release of Right of Action for Damages.

IN the case of Miller v. G.T.R. Co., an extended reference to which was made in the March number of the Labour Gazette at p. 1054, the full text of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council came to hand during March.

The case turned on the provisions of Article 1,056 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, which reads as follows:—

"In all cases where the person injured by the commission of an offence or quasi-offence dies in consequence *without having obtained indemnity or satisfaction*, his consort and his ascendant and descendant relations have a right, but only within a year after his death, to recover from the person who committed the offence or quasi-offence, or his representatives, all damages occasioned by such death.

The Board adhered to its former decision in the case of Robinson v. C. P. R. (1892) A. C. 481, that the right of action of the widow and relatives under the article was an independent and personal right of action and not as in the English Act known as "Lord Campbell's Act," conferred on the representatives of the deceased only, and further held that the plaintiff's husband could not by any action of his own release or discharge such independent right of action of his widow and children.

The right of action of the plaintiff was therefore *prima facie* clear unless the deceased in his life time "obtained indemnity or satisfaction" for the negligence of the company. "Indemnity" he had none for neither he nor his representatives ever received or became entitled to receive anything on that account and it became necessary, therefore, to consider whether he had "obtained satisfaction" by reason of his membership in the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, of which he was compelled to become a member by reason of his employment with the company.

The board then entered into an exhaustive analysis of the statutes under which the Insurance and Provident Society was founded and of the rules and regulations of the society, and pointed out that the provisions for "sick allowance" and "insurance" were quite distinct; that the company contributed only to the former and did not undertake to contribute to "insurance" as it was contemplated by the statutes it would do, and that the sums payable on death or in commutation of insurance were to be raised exclusively by a levy on the other members of the society.

Their Lordships saw no reason why the release or discharge by deceased of his possible right of action should be held to be "satisfaction" within the meaning of Article 1,056 of itself or unless the deceased

had thereby obtained from the offender something which was a real and tangible indemnity or satisfaction for the offence or quasi-offence in question.

In this case deceased, of course, was not and neither his representatives nor his widow nor his children were, entitled in consequence of the offence or quasi-offence of the company to a single dollar out of the sick fund. The insurance could not be considered to be such indemnity or satisfaction, first, because the money payable in respect of it did not (according to the rules) proceed from the offender, even in part, and secondly, because the payment was independent of and bore no relation to the offence or quasi-offence, and would equally have to be made if the deceased had died a natural death.

Striker Fined for using Threats towards Workers.

A garment worker was fined $25.00 or one month in jail for calling on several employees of the firm in whose establishment a strike was on and threatening them if they went to work for the firm.

(Rex vs. Cohen: 2nd March, 1906; Choquet P. M.)

Accident due to Meddling.

An action brought to recover damages for the loss by a boy in the employ of the defendants of four fingers of his right hand, the same being cut off by a chopping machine, was dismissed, the Court finding the boy had no business to work on the machine, it being no part of his duty to do so, and that the boy had only his own rashness to blame for the accident.

(Therrien v. Montreal Packing Co., 2nd March, 1906 Loranger J.)

Desertion of Service.

Two employees of the Cotton Mills at Magog were recently fined for desertion of service under the following circumstances:

The defendants were, with a number of others, brought out from England, under an engagement to work for a certain period, a certain percentage being withdrawn from their wages to repay their employers for the cost of their passage. On various occasions and for one reason or another defendants had refused or neglected to go to work, although bound by their contract to do so.

(Rex v. Bullough & Holmes; 24th February, 1906. Mulvena P.M.)

Damages caused by Carelessness of Fellow Employees.

Plaintiff suing for damages for the death of her son, her mainstay in life, recovered damages against the defendants.

It appeared that in November, 1904, the young man in question was employed by defendants on a dredge and while so employed was struck by the chain of a derrick.

The Court found the defendants at fault in the following respects: The assistant engineer was not a certified engineer and the other employees could have prevented the accident by exercising more care.

(O'Reilly v. Harbour Commissioners, Montreal; 27th February, 1906; Dunlop J.)

Negligence of Fellow Servant.

In the Superior Court, Montreal, judgment has been rendered for damages of $4,000.00 in favour of plaintiff, by reason of injuries sustained by him, occasioned by the falling of a heavy wooden box, which was dropped from a pile by a fellow employee.

The Court held there was negligence on the part of the defendants by reason of the careless handling of the box, as well as by reason of the dangerous structure of the pile and as plaintiff was very severely injured he should recover substantial damages.

(Sytopka v. Simplex Ry. Appliance Co., 6th February, 1906; Curran J.)

Damages due to Joint Negligence.

In an action in the Superior Court tried by a jury, judgment was given for plaintiff for $500.00.

Plaintiff sued for $1,999.00 damages for a broken leg sustained in defendant's employ, as the result of the falling of a beam in defendant's premises.

The jury found defendants had been guilty of negligence, but also declared that plaintiff was also to blame, as he should not have remained in a dangerous position known by him to be such.

(Desrochers v. Grace Co., 15th March. 1906; Curran J.)

Accident due to Defective Machine.

In an action in the Superior Court at Montreal, judgment was rendered in favour of the plaintiff for damages under the following circumstances:—

Plaintiff's minor son was working for defendant when he had his fingers crushed and injured in a machine for pressing soles.

Plaintiff claimed that defendant was in fault in putting a boy of 16 on such dangerous work and also that the machine was out of order.

Defendant claimed that the boy disobeyed his instructions.

The evidence established that the accident happened either because the boy did not stop the machine before removing the soles, as he was instructed to do, or that the brake did not work when applied. In any event the boy did often run the machine without stopping it after each operation, as he was instructed to do, and he was therefore imprudent. On the other hand, the foreman was also imprudent in putting the boy, who was known to be careless, on such a machine.

The Court therefore found both parties in fault, and making allowance for common fault, assessed the damages at $230 to plaintiff on behalf of himself and his minor son.

(Way v. Daoust; 8th March, 1906; Doherty J.)

Action for Damages.

In an action for damages brought for personal injuries, plaintiff was awarded $150.00 and costs.

Plaintiff, who was working as a labourer for a firm of contractors, fell into an excavation while carrying with others a frame along a passage way beside the excavation. The earth gave way and he fell in and broke his leg. The defence was that plaintiff had been warned of the danger, but disregarded the warning. Defendants' foreman swore that plaintiff jumped into the excavation, but the judge rejected this view of the occurrence on the ground that, although put forward in good faith, it was so improbable as to amount to a misconception on the foreman's part.

(Bonani v. Lyall; 21st March, 1906. Curran J.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Accident due to Absence of Lights.

A Divisional Court has affirmed a judgment at the trial in favour of a workman who was injured by falling at night into an open unguarded hatch in a vessel which he was engaged in unloading for defendants.

The plaintiff, when one vessel was unloaded, had to proceed to another for the same purpose, and in the course of his transit he had to pass by the hatch into which he fell, the accident being due to the removal of the lights from the hatch by the foreman before the hatch was closed.

The Court held that the case was within the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(Bassani v. C.P.R. Co., 19th February, 1906; Divisional Court.)

Decisions under Alien Labour Act.

An employer of labour was convicted of an offence against the Act by the importation of one Louis Curtis and fined $50.00.

(Rex v. Elliott. 15th March, 1906; Toronto. Denison P.M.).

The secretary of the Employers' Association at Toronto was acquitted during March on a long pending charge of a violation of the Alien Labour Act, in that he went to New York and there employed one Perry, a United States citizen, to work for the Rolph Clark Lithographing Co. at the time of a strike during August, 1905.

Defendant was acquitted on the ground that Perry had told him at the time of his engagement that he was a native born Canadian. Perry later told the manager of the Lithographing Co. that he was a Canadian citizen.

The labour organization at whose instance the charge was preferred took exception on the ground that defendant refrained from asking further questions of Perry to ascertain his exact status.

(Rex v. Merrick; 26th March, 1906. Toronto. Denison P.M.)

Accident due to Lack of Inspection.

A Divisional Court has affirmed a verdict and judgment at the trial in favour of plaintiff in an action against his employers, a firm of contractors, founded on negligence.

The plaintiff was injured by the explosion of some dynamite while employed by defendants in the construction of a sewer at Niagara Falls, which necessitated blasting operations.

The drill struck some dynamite with which a hole formerly drilled had been charged, but which had failed to explode along with charges then fired, but which did explode when struck by the drill operated by plaintiff.

The accident occurred to plaintiff in the afternoon of the first day after he had commenced work. He had been given no particular instructions or warning, but said he knew there was danger in the work he was entering on.

Plaintiff alleged that defendants were liable by reason of a defective and unsafe system adopted by them, subjecting their workmen to unnecessary peril, and in placing defective and dangerous explosives at their disposal for prosecuting the work.

The jury found that defendants were guilty of negligence in having no organized system of inspection of the work and of appliances in general; that the battery was defective and that no care had been taken to make sure that the charge in every hole had been exploded, and that the plaintiff had been guilty of no contributory negligence. The damages were assessed at $6,000.

(Casselman v. Barry; 1st March, 1906; Divisional Court.)

DECISIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Forfeiture of Rights in Superannuation

The plaintiff, who had been in the employment of defendants, was, while so employed, compelled to contribute a certain percentage of his earnings to a superannuation fund maintained by the company, the company contributing thereto an amount equal to that subscribed by the contributors.

Amongst the rules governing the fund was one providing as follows: "Any contributing member dismissed from the service for dishonesty or retiring to avoid such dismissal shall forfeit all his contributions and lose all benefits whatever from the fund."

Plaintiff was convicted for an offence involving "dishonesty" and sentenced thereon, but his offence was in no way connected with his duties as an employee of the company.

In an action brought by plaintiff against the company to recover the amount of his contributions to the superannuation fund it was held that he must fail on the ground that "dishonesty" mentioned in the rule included dishonesty outside the service of the company, as well as dishonesty towards the company.

(Thayre v. London B. & S. C. Ry. Co., 20th January 1906. Jelf J.)

Restraint of Trade.

Defendant had been in the employment of the plaintiff and on entering such employment agreed in writing with plaintiff that he would not within the period of two years from the time he should have left the plaintiff's employment, either directly or indirectly, be "engaged, concerned or interested" in or carry on a similar trade or business within a certain distance from the situation of plaintiff's business.

Defendant having left plaintiff's employment entered the service of another person carrying on a similar business within the prohibited area and began to solicit orders from plaintiff's customers.

Plaintiff thereupon brought an action and applied for an injunction to restrain defendant from breaking his agreement.

It was held that defendant had, by entering into the employment of a person carrying on a similar business as a servant in that business, committed a breach of the agreement and judgment was granted restraining him therefrom for the period stipulated.

Decision Affecting Trades Union.

(Cade v. Calfe; 26th January, 1906. Kekewich J.)

An interesting case came before the Lord Chief Justice of England recently, involving the consideration of how far a trades union was justified in assisting one of its members in a law suit brought for a cause which affected the member as an individual only, and in no way concerned the trades union.

The objects of the trade union, as stated in its rules, were the raising and maintaining of funds for mutual benefit by the con-

tributions of its members, which were to be applied for the following purposes (*inter alia*) "To give legal aid to members when necessity arises in their relation with employers." Another rule provided that, "in case of a dispute arising between members of the union and their employers, or unlawful treatment of members by their employers, the executive committee shall, if they consider the merits of the case justify such a course, provide legal aid for all full and trade members."

A member of the union was dismissed by his employer without the customary notice and in answer to a letter written to him by the general secretary of the union on behalf of the member demanding payment of wages due, the employer stated that the member had been discharged for dishonesty. The union took proceedings on behalf of the member to recover wages due and the employer paid the amount.

If the union had stopped there all would have been in order, but through its executive committee it obtained the member's consent to bring, and brought, an action in the name of the member against the employer for libel based on the statement that the member had been discharged for dishonesty. In this action, which was dismissed with costs, the union employed its own solicitors, whose costs the union paid. The employer sued the union to recover his costs of the action for libel brought against him and dismissed.

The Lord Chief Justice held that the union had instigated the bringing of the libel action, for which there was no reasonable or probable cause, and that having wrongfully maintained the member in the action, having no common interest in it, the union was liable.

(Greig v. National Union; 7th February, 1906; Lord Alverstone C.J.)

Action against Trade Union for Picketing.

The Court of Appeal has held that no offence within Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 was shown, and allowed an appeal from a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff under the following circumstances:

The defendants, a trade union, stationed pickets to watch plaintiff's works for the purpose of inducing workmen employed by plaintiffs to join the union, and then to determine their employment by proper notices, the object being to compel the plaintiffs to become employers of union men, and to abstain from employing non-union men. There was no evidence that the pickets invited the men to break their contracts, the whole scheme being carried out without causing violence, obstruction or otherwise a common law nuisance.

(Ward, Lock & Co. v. Operative Printers, 26th February, 1906; Court of Appeal.)

Liability for Negligence of Servant lent to another.

A Divisional Court in England has recently given judgment in an interesting case on appeal from a judgment in the County Court in favour of plaintiff, who sued for damages for personal injuries sustained in an accident, owing, it was alleged, to the negligence of the driver of a traction engine, a servant of defendants.

It appeared that the defendants hired out an engine to another person and supplied a driver. They paid the driver, supplied the oil for the engine and kept it in repair.

The person to whom the engine was hired had control over it and the driver, and the defendants never exercised any control over them, nor did they ever know where the engine was sent or what it carried. The driver at the time of the accident got his orders from the person who hired the engine and did whatever he was told to do. While so hired, the engine, by the negligence of the driver, injured the plaintiff.

In allowing the appeal the Court held that as at the time of the accident the defendants had no control over the driver of the engine, they were not liable to the plaintiff. Leave to appeal was granted to plaintiff.

(Dewar v. Baker & Sons; K. B. Div. 16th February, 1906.)

(Pages 1181-1288)

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT increased very materially throughout Canada during April, as compared with March. Seeding was actively in progress among agriculturists over a wide area; the lobster and mackerel season opened on the Atlantic coast; the lumbering industry had a very busy month in British Columbia, Ontario and the Eastern Provinces; the mining industry was exceptionally busy in almost every field; manufacturing establishments were working to full capacity, overtime prevailing in many branches, and the work of preparation for the unprecedented amount of railway construction to be undertaken during the present year was fully under way, many thousands of men, in addition tion to those employed on existing contracts, were expected to be at work within a short period. The beginning of building operations was, in several of the most active centres, on a scale never before equalled, and civic improvement work also gave promise, at the close of the month, of an exceptionally active season. Navigation opened on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes during April, a week earlier at most points than last year, giving employment to large numbers of workmen. The influx of immigrants was unprecedentedly heavy. Compared with April, 1905, conditions were more active in every province, the improvement being especially marked in the case of British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours reported to the Department of Labour during April:—

Lumbering.—Mill hands (300), including pilers, teamsters, etc., in the employ of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., had their wages voluntarily increased.*

Mining.—Muckers (161) at Rossland, B.C., had their wages increased 25 cents per day on April 1.

Building trades.—At Ottawa, Ont., plasterers (56) had their wages increased from 33-35 cents to 38-40 cents per hour. Painters (48) at Ottawa, Ont., received a Saturday half holiday without loss of wages. Car-

*See report of Hull correspondent in present issue.

penters (50) at Peterborough, Ont., had their wages increased from 22 1-2 to 25 cents per hour on April 1. Granite cutters (25) at Toronto, Ont., had their wages increased to a minimum of $3.00 per day of 8 hours on April 2. Painters and decorators (35) at Niagara Falls, Ont., had their wages increased from 28 to 30 cents per hour on April 1. Bricklayers at Hamilton, Ont., had their schedule fixed at 45 cents per hour during 1906 and at 47 1-2 cents per hour during 1907-08, with an 8-hour day, to take effect in 1907-08. Carpenters at Vancouver, B.C., had their wages advanced from $3.20 to $3.60 per day of 8 hours on April 1. The wages of bricklayers and masons at the same point were voluntarily increased from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of 8 hours. Bricklayers (7) at Victoria, B.C., had their wages increased from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of 8 hours on April 2.

Woodworking trades.—The wages of piano makers (7) at Toronto, Ont., were increased from 27 to 29 cents per hour on April 26 after a strike.

Printing and allied trades.—Employees in printing establishment (26) including 4 females at Windsor, Ont., had their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.

Civic employees.—Policemen (70) at Quebec, Que., had their wages increased 10 cents per day, to date from May 1. Corporation labourers at Kingston were increased 5 per cent in wages. The wages of corporation labourers (40) at Guelph, Ont., were also increased by special by-law from 15 to 16 1-2—18 cents per hour, and 20-25 cents per hour for overtime. Policemen (8) at St. Thomas, Ont., had their wages increased $100 per year; they will hereafter receive $600 during the first year, $650 during the second, and $700 after that period.

Street railway employees.—Street railway employees (29) at St. Thomas, Ont., received a schedule of 12 1-2 cents per hour during the first month of service, 15 cents per hour during the next five months, 16 cents per hour during the following 18 months, and 17 cents after the expiration of two years. The previous scale was 12 1-2 cents per hour during the first month, 14 cents during the next 5 months, 15 cents during the next 6 months, and 16 cents after the expiration of one year. The barn foremen's wages were increased from 16 to 17 cents per hour. At Winnipeg, Man., street railway employees (260) had their wages increased one cent per hour on April 7 after a strike. Street car employees (72) at Victoria, B.C., had their hours decreased from 10 to 9 per day, with a corresponding decrease in pay, to date from May 1.

Transport.—Trainmen employed by the International Railway Company at Niagara Falls, Ont., had their wages increased by 1-3 cents per hour during April. Teamsters at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages increased after a strike.*

Cost of Living.

Bread and flour continued low in price over a considerable area, and farm produce showed a falling off compared with March. Sugar refineries announced a further decline in prices on all grades. An advance of 10 per cent on certain lines of domestic tweeds was announced at the close of the month. The market for hides remained firm, but a slight easing was looked for; leather was also firm, with an upward tendency. As a result of the threatened strike of miners in the United States, anthracite coal advanced about 10 per cent in price at certain points, and employment among longshoremen at Toronto and other centres was affected by the falling off in shipments. Quotations of ice for the summer season were higher than last year at a number of points. A number of hotels in western Ontario have raised their rates from $1.50 to $2.00 per day.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of trade disputes in existence during April was ten more than in March, and the loss in working days was approximately 8,750 greater. Compared with April, 1905, there was an increase of 10 in the number of disputes and approximately of 19,700 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during April, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Store at Advocate Harbour, loss, $7,000; stores at Hebron, loss, $10,000.

*See report of Ottawa correspondent in present issue.

New Brunswick.—Vulcan Iron Works at St. John.

Quebec.—Store at Bic, loss, $8,000; pulp factory at Chicoutimi, loss, $25,000; telegraph office at Father Point; saw-mill at Fort Coulonge, loss, $25,000; grain warehouse at Hochelaga, loss, $12,500; saw-mill at Lyster, loss, $15,000; paint factory at Montreal, loss, $15,000; grain warehouse at Montreal; shoe warehouse at Montreal, loss, $12,000; stables and seven horses at Montreal; furniture factory at Montreal, loss, $25,000; barns and stock at St. Vincent de Paul, loss, $4,000.

Ontario.—Elevator and grain at Beeton; G. T. R. station at Burlington Junction; saw-mill at Gadshill, loss, $15,000; flour mill at Grand Valley; pork packing factory at Hamilton, loss, $20,000; store at Hamilton, loss, $1,000; power house of Incline Railway, loss, $12,000; ice-house at Hamilton; sewer pipe works at Hamilton, loss, $60,000; gold reduction works at Kenora, loss, $30,000; store and stock at Owen Sound, loss, $4,000; boarding houses at Sault Ste. Marie, loss, $15,000; post office at Toronto, loss, $30,000; restaurant and store at Toronto, loss, $12,000; grain elevator at Wallaceburg, loss, $25,000; station and freight house at Walkerton.

Manitoba.—Barns and stock at Birtle, loss, $3,000; barns and stock at Broadview; planing mill at Dauphin, loss, $7,000; livery barn and stock at Grand View, loss, $10,500; barn and stock at Ninga, loss, $10,000; hardware store and stock at Newdale, loss, $15,000.

Saskatchewan.—Barn and stock at Oxbow, loss, $3,000; Northwest Mounted Police canteen, etc., at Prince Albert, loss, $3,700.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Weather conditions were on the whole favourable, and farmers were very busy throughout Canada with the work of ploughing and seeding. The latter became general throughout Alberta and the Saskatchewan Valley in the opening week of the month, the crop going in rapidly and under very favourable conditions. Reports issued by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies later in the month were very favourable, the land being stated to be in excellent condition and the grain already making its appearance in some localities. Wheat seeding was already completed over a large area of the Prairie Provinces in the closing week of the month, and a considerable portion of the crop in southern Ontario was also in the ground, though in some portions of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces planting, on account of backward weather, had made little progress. The acreage under crop in western Canada, and especially in the Province of Saskatchewan, will show a considerable increase compared with last year.

According to official returns the fall wheat crop in Ontario wintered very well, the roots having been uninjured by the lack of snow, though early growth was somewhat delayed. Clover was also reported in a favourable condition, and the fruit outlook in the Niagara district and elsewhere was regarded, on the whole, as very promising. Good progress was made in the work of spraying and general orchard culture in Ontario.

Operations were commenced at an unusually early date by cheese and butter manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec, most of the factories and creameries being in active operation by the middle of the month. It was stated that the number of cheese factories which had applied for instructions in Ontario was largely in advance of last year. In view of the exceptionally high prices for cheese prevailing and of the prosperous nature of operations in 1905 a very busy season is anticipated.

The quantity of grain in elevators throughout western Canada was greatly reduced during April by heavy shipments to lake ports. According to statistics issued by the Inspector of Grain at Winnipeg, Man., total inspections, for seven months, of the above crop, amounted to 51,235,506 bushels, being 11,448,506 bushels in excess of the entire inspection for the preceding year. Bad roads interfered with the marketing

of grain and produce in certain sections of Ontario and the eastern provinces during April.

The maple sugar season terminated in April; weather conditions on the whole were not favourable, but an average crop was gathered and the quality was reported excellent.

The obtaining of a sufficient supply of farm labour for the season of activity was rendered increasingly difficult in Ontario by the large number of farmers, farm hands and others who have left during the present spring season in order to settle in Western Canada. The demand for labour was met in a measure by the distribution of immigrants from Great Britain, but a pronounced scarcity continued to prevail in several sections.

There was a very keen demand for horses throughout the prairie provinces and a number of carloads from outside points found a ready sale at high prices.

It was announced that the work of the Fruit Experiment Station operated by the Ontario Government in Essex County, Ont., will be extended so as to include vegetable growing. The practice of the Government in connection with experimental stations of this nature is not to purchase the land, but to select a practical man, who is competent to carry on the work and to devote to it a portion of his own farm.

Fishing.

Drift ice interfered with operations off the Nova Scotia coast in the opening weeks of the month; later, however, the lobster season opened with fair catches, and mackerel struck in, the fish being, on the whole, plentiful, though the weather was somewhat unfavourable. Good catches of coarse fish on the great lakes were reported, and in British Columbia the run of spring salmon continued under favourable conditions. Preparations were also under way for the opening of the sock-eye season, though on a less extensive scale than last year. Heavy catches of halibut were made off the coast of Vancouver Island. Whale fishing in the same locality has been very successful recently.

It was decided by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to establish a close season on Lake Winnipegosis and its tributaries and on Lake Dauphin, Man., from April 1 to November 30 in each year, both dates inclusive. Fishermen, settlers, farmers, &c., operating in winter are not interfered with. Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a joint conference of representatives of the Governments of Canada and the United States to consider the question of fisheries in international boundary waters of the St. Croix River, Lake Champlain, the great lakes, and on the Pacific coast. It is understood that the commission will deal chiefly with the question of close seasons and the manner of taking fish. The British Columbia commission, which recently held a number of sessions and presented a report, will be considered as a part of the larger arrangement.

Lumbering.

Work in preparation for the drives was under way in Ontario and the eastern provinces, and as the water in the streams is expected to be lower than usual owing to the light snow-fall of the past winter, exceptional care will be taken in the work of sweeping the rivers. The outlook is for a busy saw-milling season, the cut being on the whole heavy. In British Columbia conditions continued exceptionally busy in the camps and mills, and it is expected that the amount of lumber shipped during the present season will exceed that of any previous year, in view more particularly of the demand for construction material in the prairie provinces. According to statistics issued by the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg, Man., in this connection a total of 379,901,189 feet of lumber were consumed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1905, an increase of about 38,000,000 feet over 1904. Of this total over 37,000,000 feet were imported from the United States, 116,000,000 feet from British Columbia, and 82,000,000 feet from northern Ontario.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, operating at Chemainus, B.C., has decided to replace its Chinese employees with white labour as soon as a supply of the latter can be procured. About 150 Chinese were employed. The company has built a number of houses for the use of its employees and will build others as the

are required. The company claims that white labour is cheaper than Chinese in the end.

Mining.

The outlook in the Nova Scotia collieries in the closing week of the month was that shipments during the present summer would exceed those of any previous year. It was stated that the Dominion Coal Company would have 18 steamers in the coal carrying trade, being the same number as last year, but with 20 per cent greater carrying capacity. An unusually large quantity of coal has been banked by this company and improvements and enlargements of plant on a considerable scale are in progress. It was estimated that about 10,700 men are at present engaged in the Nova Scotia coal mines. The outlook for gold mining in Nova Scotia was not very promising, a number of mines having closed down. In Quebec and in eastern Ontario mining operations were very active. At Cobalt, Ont., the influx of prospectors and miners continued, though the snow in the woods was still too deep to admit of active prospecting. Development work and building, however, were very active. A permanent mining inspector for the Temiscamingue district was appointed by the Ontario Government. A very important announcement made during the month in connection with operations at Cobalt was that the Government of Ontario would retain possession of the silver bearing lands on certain timber reservations in the vicinity of the town and would develop and mine the property for the benefit of the people of the province, operations being placed in the hands of a commission which will assume charge of the work on October 1, 1906. During the summer months a thorough examination of the locality will be made with a view of ascertaining the geological formation of the area and tracing the available ore veins, so that everything may be in readiness to proceed with the work of development on the date named. A number of new mining regulations were also issued by the Ontario Government during April. Shipments of oil from the Leamington, Ont., district, have been decreasing during the past few months. In the Raleigh, Ont., district, however, some good discoveries have been recently made of oil and gas. In British Columbia reports received during the month were very favourable, metalliferous mines in the Rossland, Boundary and other camps being exceptionally busy. It was stated that shipments from 76 mines in the Yale-Kootenay district during the first quarter of 1906 amounted to over 429,000 tons, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads. Coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island were very busy.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments throughout Canada were very busy. Some scarcity of labour was stated to prevail in certain sections of Ontario, especially in factories engaged in the manufacture of building materials. Metal working establishments were also working overtime in many localities, the demand for agricultural implements being reported greater than in any previous year, and taxing the capacity of the factories to the utmost. Manufacturers of steel rails were working to full capacity in order to keep up with orders. It was stated that the largest quantity of steel rails produced by an establishment in Canada within 24 hours, namely, 806 tons, was manufactured by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., in April. The previous record was 802 tons, produced at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Garment working, boot and shoe, and other clothing establishments were very busy. As an index to general conditions, a number of branches which are usually quiet at this season, e. g., biscuit and confectionery establishments, were busy throughout April.

During April the presentation of the reports of the Hydro-electric Commission (*) appointed by the Ontario Government, and of the Municipal Power Commission, appointed about two years ago by certain municipalities in western Ontario, namely, Toronto, London, Brantford, Guelph, Stratford, Woodstock and Ingersoll, to investigate the utilization of water power in Ontario, more particularly at Niagara Falls, caused widespread discussion, in view of the very important bearing of the question upon the manufacturing industry in

*A review of this report is published under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus" elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue, in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the amount of treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question the terms employed able or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
Nova Tcotia—							
Sydney	.....	Dull	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	(1) Quiet
Halifax	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	(3) Active	Quiet
New Brunswick—							
St. John	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	Active	Active
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active
Three Rivers	Busy	Dull	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Sherbrooke	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy	.....	Active
St. Hyacinthe	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	(2) Quiet
Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Hull	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Busy
Kingston	Active	Active	Dull	Active	Active	Active	Active
Belleville	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Active
Peterborough	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Very Busy	.....	Active
Toronto	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	Very Busy	Busy
Niagara Falls	Active	.....	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Quiet
St. Catharines	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Dull	Dull
Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Busy	Busy
Berlin	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Woodstock	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	.....	Active
Stratford	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
London	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Quiet
St. Thomas	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Active	Active
Chatham	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	Dull	Active
Windsor	Actlve	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	Active	Active
Sault St. Marie	Quiet	Quiet	Busy	.....	Very Busy	.....	Quiet
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Brandon	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Alberta—							
Calgary	Dull	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
British Columbia—							
Nelson	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	Very Busy	Busy	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active
Vancouver	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
Victoria	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Nanaimo	.....	Quiet	Busy	Active	.....	.....	Active

(1.) Painters, active. (2.) Carpenters, busy (3.) On repair work.

the portions of the province affected. A deputation representing a large number of municipalities situated in southwestern Ontario waited upon the Government of Ontario on April 11, for the purpose of formally presenting the report of the Municipal Power Commission, together with a resolution passed by the delegates requesting that the recommendations of the report be adopted by the Government, favouring immediate municipal development of the power at Niagara Falls according to a plan described in full detail in the report. A number of meetings were also held throughout the province for the discussion of the terms of the report, and resolutions favouring the plan outlined therein were forwarded to the Government. The most

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 29.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favour-

Metal Engineering Shipbuilding.	Woodworking.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and Tobacco Preparation.	Leather.	General Transport.	Miscellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	.....	Active	Active	Busy
Active	.....	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy
Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet	Busy	Active	Active
Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active
Busy	Busy	Active	Very Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	Active	Busy	Busy	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Very Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet
Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	.....	Active	Very Busy
Active	Active	Very Busy	Busy	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Dull
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
Active	Busy	Quiet	Busy	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Active	Very Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Quiet
Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Busy	Active	Active
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Dull
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Busy

careful investigation on the part of the Government of the Commissioners' findings was promised by the Hon. the Premier of the province.

Railway Construction and Employment, General Transportation, Etc.

Railway construction was becoming very active in several sections of Ontario and the western provinces during April, and large numbers of men found employment. It was stated that upwards of 10,000 labourers would shortly be employed by one contractor alone on different contracts, and that 5,000 men would be employed by other contractors in the vicinity of Edmonton before the end of July. The work of organizing these and other large bodies of men

was well under way at the close of the month, and the work of construction on several important contracts was expected to commence in the opening days of May.* Tenders for the construction of the National Transcontinental line east of Winnipeg were under final consideration by the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway in the closing days of the month. It was announced, in the opening week of the month, that the financial arrangements for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg, Man., to the Rocky Mountains had been completed; later it was announced that the 200 miles of the line west of Edmonton, Alta., had been satisfactorily located and would be placed under contract at an early date. The work of surveying the line through British Columbia was actively under way. It was stated that the Grand Trunk Railway Company would add very considerably to motive power during the coming season.

The unprecedentedly heavy immigrant traffic during April increased activity among railway employees and the movement of grain in anticipation of the opening of navigation also continued heavy.

The purchase by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the Pembroke Southern, a branch line running 21 miles from Golden Lake to Pembroke, was announced. The line was previously leased by the Canada Atlantic Railway. A schedule of iced cars for the transportation to Montreal, Que., of butter during the warm season was announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The first vessel out of Fort William, Ont., left on April 15, the opening of navigation having been hastened by ice breakers. Navigation on Lakes Ontario and Erie was fairly open in the second week of the month and vesselmen predicted a busy season. The first sea-going vessels to arrive at Quebec, Que., was on April 23, being two colliers of the Dominion Coal Company.* Water was let into several of the canals during the third week of the month. The work of preparation for the opening of the shipping season gave considerable employment.**

The members of the International Waterways Commission met in executive session at Buffalo, N.Y., on April 27 for the purpose of discussing the question of controlling the power companies at Niagara Falls, the object of the Commissioners being to agree upon a general report relative to the preservation of the Falls.***

The Trades.

Building.—Activity in these trades increased very rapidly with the advent of mild weather, and bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers and stonecutters were generally busy. Carpenters, painters and decorators were exceptionally busy, and plumbers and plasterers had a good month. The outlook at the close of the month was that the amount of building during the present season would exceed that of any previous year, especially in the prairie provinces, as a result of the heavy influx of settlers. In Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont., the two cities in which building was on the most extensive scale in Canada in 1905, the number of permits issued from the beginning of the year up to the third week of the month represented a greater number and value of buildings than in the corresponding period of 1905.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Employees in metal working establishments had a very busy month and the supply of workmen was unequal to the demand in certain localities in Ontario. This activity was very pronounced in agricultural implement factories.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Employees in furniture factories, carriage and wagon factories, musical instrument establishments, etc., had a busy month; sash and door factories, also, were working to their utmost capacity.

Printing and allied.—These trades were well employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were very busy and employees in clothing establish-

*See *Labour Gazette* for March, 1906, page 953.

*See report of Quebec correspondents in present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

**For a statement relating to winter port business at St. John, N.B., see report of local correspondent in present issue.

***A review of the interim report of the commission is published under the heading "Reports of Departments and Bureaus" elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

ments had an active month. Boot and shoe factories continued busy, especially those engaged in manufacturing for the jobbing trade; it was stated by jobbers that it was difficult to place orders with manufacturers for immediate delivery.

Leather.—Some quietness still prevailed among tanners and curriers owing to recent fluctuations in the price of hides, manufacturers buying only for immediate requirements. Trunk and bag makers had a steady month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and bakers were active, and cigarmakers had a fair month. Confectioners in industrial establishments were more actively employed than is usual at this season of the year.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks, barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers, etc., were active.

Unskilled labour.—The month showed considerable improvement compared with March owing to the beginning of civic improvement work and active railway construction. The full effect of the advance of the season, however, was not felt until the closing days of the month, especially in Western Canada.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—The total imports entered for consumption during March amounted to $25,003,753 in value, compared with $22,589,423 in March, 1905. For the 9 months ended March 31 the total imports amounted to $207,202,084, compared with $188,784,809 in the same period of last year. Total domestic exports during March, 1906, were valued at $13,164,475, compared with $11,166,110 in March, 1905. For the 9 months ended March 31, 1906, total domestic exports were $176,394,495, compared with $144,862,908 during the same period of 1904-05. It will be seen that the total foreign trade of Canada increased by $4,412,695 during March, 1906, as compared with March, 1905, and by $49,948,862 during the 9 months ended March 31, 1906, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904-05. Approximately $16,000,000 of the increase during the 9 months' period was in exports of agricultural products.

According to a bulletin published by the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States the trade of that country with Canada during 1905 aggregated $202,999,213.

A heavy increase in Canadian exports to Mexico was reported since the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers.

Imperial trade.—According to reports received from commercial agents at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, a good market for chilled and frozen meat, pea-fed bacon, canned tomatoes and eggs was reported in Yorkshire, Eng. In South Africa openings were stated to exist for Canadian brooms, glucose and golden syrup. A good market for miscellaneous manufactured goods in the Fiji Islands was reported, and for Canadian motor cars, skates, pine timber, screen doors, wire netting, chairs, desks and other products in Australasia. Australian imports and exports, it was stated, continued to expand and there is every indication of a good season in all the States.

Domestic trade.—Bad roads interfered with trade in certain sections of Ontario and the eastern provinces, but on the whole a favourable month was reported and the Easter trade was very satisfactory. The spring millinery openings were well attended. The inauguration of water freight rates set in motion large quantities of goods from wholesale establishments to the western market, and the sorting trade was generally very active. Sales of hardware and building material were particularly heavy.

According to the March bank statement the paid-up capital of Canadian banks in March, 1906, $87,314,198, compared with $85,958,202 in February and $81,880 in March 1905. Notes in circulation were $85,958,202 in February and $81,562,880 in February and $58,721,173 in March 1905. Total liabilities were $675,696,341 and total assets $836,184,154.

A number of the Canadian banks opened new branches during April.

Revenue.—The total revenue on consolidated fund during April was $6,792,796.74, compared with $5,699,743.23 in April, 1905. For the ten months ending April 30, 1906, the total was $63,808,859.42, compared with $57,130,511.41 in the corresponding period of 1904-05.

Expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $45,348,499.06 up to April 30, 1906, compared with $42,337,907.16 in the preceding fiscal year. Expenditure of Capital Account during April, 1906, was $1,285,432.30, of which the principal items were:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals	$372,260.75
Railway subsidies	701,567.80
Bounties	150,120.91

Notes.

The *Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association of Ontario* was organized at Toronto, Ont., on April 13.

A deputation of bakers and millers waited upon the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario to request that a *testing plant* for wheat and flour should be established in the province.

The *Canada Grocers, Limited,* being a syndicate of ten wholesale grocery firms capitalized at $5,000,000, decided to dissolve, the firms resuming their respective businesses.

A deputation from a number of municipalities in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and from the Union of Canadian Municipalities, waited on the Government during April with regard to the *municipal ownership of telephones.*

It was stated that the profits of the *electric light and telephone departments* of the municipality of Port Arthur, Ont., amounted to $11,840 and $2,301 respectively in 1905. The expenditure included $4,000 spent for repairs and the plant was said to be in excellent condition.

The *Ontario Postmasters' Association* was organized during April and consisted of an amalgamation of similar associations previously organized in the different inspectorates. The association will be a portion of the Dominion organization.

An arrangement was under discussion between the Master Bricklayers and Masons of Montreal, Que., through the Builders' Exchange, and the Bricklayers' Union No. of Montreal, Que., looking to the establishment of an *arbitration board* composed of three members of the union, three of the employers, with an independent umpire, for the settlement of all strikes, lock-outs, etc., the union agreeing not to recognize sympathetic strikes, and the employers agreeing to pay 45 cents per hour. The union is incorporated under the laws of the province of Quebec.

The annual meeting of the *Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild* was held at Montreal, Que., on April 19, representatives from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and Western Canada being present. The situation of the Guild in relation to recent legal proceedings at Hamilton,* Ont., was discussed, and it was decided to memorialize the Government of Canada with a view to securing a modification of section 520 of the Criminal Code. In carrying out this resolution a deputation representing the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, and the Wholesale Druggists and Retail Merchants' Associations of Canada, had an interview with the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and the Hon. the Minister of Justice on April 20. In a formal statement presented by the deputation the state of competition in the grocery trade was described and a review of legislation relating to combines in Canada given. It was claimed that under the law as it stands at present a charge of criminality is placed upon a person or association who agrees with any other with reference to the conduct of his business. The restoration of the law to the condition in which it stood prior to 1900 was requested, by adding the word "unlawfully" and that the word "unduly" where it appears in the section should be given an interpretation which leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the law.** Full consideration of the above representations was promised by the Government. In view of this fact it was announced that the proceedings against the Guild, commenced during December, at Hamilton, Ont., would be adjourned until May 22.

*For a statement relating to these proceedings see the *Labour Gazette* for January, February and April 1906, at pages 777, 1023 and 1149 respectively.

**In the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1906, the full provisions of the law relating to combines in Canada were quoted at page 774.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of April, Mr. W. A. Deyl was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for the City of Edmonton, Alberta, and district. Mr. R. A. Brocklebank was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* during April for Calgary, Alberta, and district, in place of Mr. John Gillespie, resigned.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during April showed an improvement over March, and though the latter month reported high records for three of the coal companies, the April output will also be very heavy. The coal industry of Nova Scotia has had a favourable beginning, and will probably witness this year the largest output in the history of the province. The Canadian market is expanding with the development of the coal industry, and apart from 800,000 tons of slack sold in the United States, and an additional 90,000 tons of screened coal the home market will consume the entire coal product. The iron and steel trades were active, the Cape Breton steel works being busy. The demand for steel products was active and prices were slightly higher than last year. The Dominion Steel Company was improving its plant to allow a greater production of steel. The output of the Nova Scotia Steel Company during March, from open hearth furnaces, was 7,400 tons. The Londonderry Iron Works were also busy, the ore output having been above the average during the winter; large bodies of ore are being continually found as the mines are developed.

General prosperity characterized all of the industries of the mainland. With the exception of an occasional idle day the collieries were busy. Factories, foundries and workshops everywhere were active.

Railway traffic was heavy. Shipping began about the last week of the month, but was much hindered by drift ice.

Wholesale and retail trade was active. The building trades were becoming active at Glace Bay, Reserve Mines, Dominion and Sydney.

A Fishermen's Union was formed at Gabarus during the winter.

The Chignecto Mines, Cumberland County, had a cessation of work for five days owing to a labour dispute. The matter was satisfactorily settled.

The drift ice has disappeared and shipping commenced, though coal boats that left Sydney port on the 20th had considerable difficulty in getting through the ice. Four days afterward a favorable wind cleared the coast, making an earlier season by two weeks than 1905. The Dominion Coal Company has 18 steamers in the coal carrying trade. As some of these are larger than the vessels employed last year the carrying capacity of the coal fleet is increased 20 per cent (twenty per cent).

The Port Hood colliery is to be reorganized. It is stated that the development of the mine will shortly begin and that by the end of June the mine will be producing 300 tons daily. No greater output will be attempted this year, although an output of 500 tons is obtainable.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Drift ice prevented activity.

Lumbering.—The West Cumberland lumbering districts reported the largest cut in years. This, however, seems to be the only part of the province that was up to or above its yearly average. Large quantities of pit timber have been placed along the Intercolonial Railway to be shipped as needed to the collieries.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Painters, decorators and paper hangers were active, but other branches were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—These trades were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, etc., were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported active conditions.

Clothing.—These trades were actively employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active.

Leather.—These trades were all actively employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, etc., were active.

Transport.—All branches had an active month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Underground operations at *Broughton* having been in advance of transportation facilities overground, it was decided to suspend the underground work temporarily. As soon as railway construction warrants it mining will be resumed.

The Allan shaft at *Stellarton* will be operated by a temporary bankhead until the permanent one is erected. Two levels of the mine are in over 600 feet.

The *Drummond Mine* of the Intercolonial Coal Company had a record month in March, the output being 30,000 tons. This mine is the second deepest coal mine on the American continent, and has been in operation for over thirty years.

The output of the *Dominion Coal Company* for March, 1906, was 310,220 tons. The output in March, 1905, was 173,595 tons. March was also a heavy month for the *Nova Scotia Steel Company.*

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month has seen a decided improvement compared with March in the labour market. The weather has been for the most part fine, and several building and repairing operations have been pursued with activity, and while all branches were not fully employed, in most lines there was not much to complain of. Work on the customs house and Trachoma hospital was being pushed, and several remodelling contracts were about to be started. The ice crop showed a falling off, and dealers have issued a notice that they will increase the price 25 per cent over last year's figures.

A bill has passed the local legislature incorporating a company having in view the construction of the Halifax and Eastern Railway; the company is capitalized at $2,000,000, with power to increase its capital to $5,000,000. The company will secure the usual provincial subsidy per mile, the terms and provisions being almost similar to the contract for the construction of the Halifax and Western Railway. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company's ship "Koenigin Luise" which recently put into this port with its rudder shaft broken, had a most satisfactory repair made at the works of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. The new shaft is thirteen inches in diameter, one inch larger than the fractured one, twenty-two feet six inches long, and when finished weighed fourteen thousand five hundred pounds. When first cast it weighed over twelve tons. Orders for the shaft were given March 19, and the whole job was finished and the shaft placed in position in eighteen days, giving entire satisfaction to the steamship owners. Wood Brothers, of this city, have just had completed a large addition to their dry goods premises. The floor space of this company is now twenty-one thousand feet.

It is understood that negotiations have been going on for some time having in view the establishment in this city, by English capitalists, of a lead corroding establishment. The idea is to form a joint stock company with a capital of $2,000,000. Lead producing ore of low grade exists in large deposits in this province, and the establishment of the works would be followed by extensive developments.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons have been fairly well employed, and carpenters and joiners had a good month. Plasterers and lathers had a rather dull month, but painters and decorators were active. Plumbers and kindred trades found employment normal.

Metal.—Horseshoers were busy, and boilermakers were much busier than last month.

Printing and allied.—These trades were for the most part active, but with the clos-

ing of the local legislature, a falling off may be expected.

Clothing.—All hands were employed. The Journeymen Tailors' Union sent a notice to the merchant tailors of the city asking for a scale regulating the rate of wages, but nothing definite will be known until next month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shelburne.—Another fine schooner was recently launched from the shipyard of Mr. Joseph Gill. It is 82 feet over all, 21 feet beam, 8 feet deep, and registers 64 tons. A steamer for N. Leslie & Company, Magdalen Islands, is expected to be launched early in May. The construction of a steamer for the New Burrell Johnson Company, of Yarmouth, has also been begun.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during April showed a fair measure of improvement over March, but the supply was greater than at the same period last year. In the city, outdoor operations were quiet. As four lumber laden schooners have arrived several contracts were let, including the erection of a new railway station, but none of the material has arrived on the ground. Owing to the unusually bad state of the country roads very little shipping has taken place. The lobster season opened on the 20th instant, and throughout the month there has been the usual activity among fishermen and packers preparing for the season's work. Bankers, and wholesale and retail merchants reported conditions normal.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Agriculture.—Heavy rains during the month left the ground in an unfit state for working, and in consequence no seeding has yet taken place; shipping has been dull owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Fishing.—There has been marked activity on the coast among lobster men. Within the last week of the month some fair catches had been made, and so far the traps have not suffered from ice or storms.

Manufacturing.—The few factories were operated under normal conditions, demand and supply being well balanced.

Railroad construction and employment.—The roadbed of the Prince Edward Island Railway has not been in a worse condition for many years, owing to the conditions which prevailed during the winter, frosts following sharply upon a heavy thaw and freezing the water under the rails and ties. Trains in consequence have had to be run on half time, and in some sections extra labour had to be employed. As soon as the ground is sufficiently dry the approaches to the Hillsborough bridge will be completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and builders' labourers had a quiet month, but painters, decorators and paperhangers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, linemen, blacksmiths and bicycle workers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, and car builders were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers and bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers found employment active.

Leather.—Tanners and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks and stenographers were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen and trackmen were busy. Freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled.—Labourers were quiet, excepting near the end of the month when some activity developed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bills were framed by the Provincial Legislature empowering the city of Charlottetown to issue $20,000 worth of additional debentures for the purpose of continuing the construction of permanent streets and sidewalks, and incorporating the Charlottetown Electric Transit and Paving Company, with a capital of $50,000. The company purpose to establish a trackless trolley system in the city and possibly in the country. A bill was also framed extending the franchise of the Prince Edward Island Telephone Company till 1920, ten years beyond its present term, on condition that the company build a new line from Charlottetown to Summerside. It is understood that other improvements will be effected at a cost of $20,000.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates' Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advance of spring the labour market increased in activity. There are not many new buildings contracted for, but considerable repair work is going on, and the building trades seem to be well employed. Contracts for the erection of a new building for the Bank of New Brunswick were awarded. The same firm of contractors also expected to have the entrance into Lake Lattimer, in connection with the water extension into St. John, completed shortly, and to finish their contract by June 1st. The Maritime Dairy Co. is placing machinery in its Main street establishment for the manufacture of butter. Good progress is being made with the structural iron work in connection with the addition to the I.C.R. station. The directors of the St. John Street Railway have decided to purchase new machinery to the amount of $8,000 to be added to its gas plant. The Street Railway Company is extending its line to Carleton and Fairville, and about 100 men are employed on the job. The proprietors of the Phœnix Foundry have secured the Canadian rights for the manufacture of Essex gasoline engines. The Howe Woodworking Co., has gone into liquidation, and its buildings are advertised for sale. The St. John river is now open, and steamers are doing a heavy freight trade.

The winter port business is drawing to a close. The total value of exports for 106 steamers so far is $22,139,828, as follows:—Canadian goods, $13,490,596; United States goods, $8,649,232. The total value of exports for the season of 1904-05 was $13,706,877. There is now an increase of $8,432,951 over last season, with seven more cargoes to hear from. Wheat shipments amounted to 5,236,421 bushels, against 1,099,527 bushels for the season 1904-05. This does not include corn, barley and other grains, which, if added, would bring the grain shipment to about 7,000,000 bushels. The number of cattle shipped was 27,986, valued at $2,238,880, against 20,318 head for the whole season of 1904-05. No less than 129,339 boxes of cheese have been shipped, valued at over $2,000,000. The value of canned meats, etc., from the United States that have been forwarded to the United Kingdom and Europe amounts to over $5,000,000. Four steamships took cargoes to South Africa, valued at $1,303,468. During the season 113 steamships, with a tonnage of 389,036 have arrived, against 102 steamers for last season with a tonnage of 366,737. Manifests for 5,329 cars of United States goods were received at the customs house. The following will show St. John's trade with the United States for the quarter ending March 31st, 1906:—

Emigrants' effects		$ 2,540.00
Fertilizer		8,973.50
Fire brick		241.82
Canned clams		334.50
Canned lobsters		200.00
Pickled alewives		1,559.75
Gum chicle		22,313.50
Green salted hides		32,921.00
Calfskins		337.00
Rough buffings		2,001.00
Sheepskins		19,582.00
Horses		455.00
Ice		1,164.13
Junk		4,372.32
Laths		79,123.40
Lumber		61,500.95
Miscellaneous		9,524.55
Raw furs		3,901.45
Returned American goods		14,925.47
Shingles		4,424.87
Shooks		702.00
Tea		7,385.5
Wood pulp		102,692.62
Total		$381,376.79
Product of American logs:—		
Laths	$ 4,713.51	
Lumber	44,784.04	
Shingles	2,248.75	
		$ 51,746.30
Grand total for quarter ended 31st March.		$433,123.09

Bank clearings for the five weeks ended April 26th, amounted to $4,960,899, and for the corresponding period of last year $4,465,281, being $495,618 greater in 1906 than in 1905, and $1,150,928 greater than for the four weeks ending March 22nd of the current year. Since the opening of river navigation, wholesale and retail merchants report a decided improvement in business. On April 7th, six men were laid off on the I.C.R., but returned to work the following week.

The Journeymen painters notified the master painters that on and after April 2nd, the rate per day would be $2.25 for nine hours, an increase of 25 cents per day. Some of the master painters gave an increase, while the majority demurred, and a strike was the result. After several interviews between men and employers, it was agreed to accede to the request on May 1st, and the men returned to work on April 5th. The bricklayers and masons are asking for an increase of seven cents per hour, the present rate being 33 cents an hour for a nine hour day. About thirty coal heavers working on the steamer Cacouna, went on strike on April 4th for 50 cents per hour. This was refused by the agents for the Dominion Coal Co., and the strikers' places were filled next day at the regular rate—35 cents per hour. A strike was inaugurated among the agents of the Canadian Express Co., along the I. C.R. and Prince Edward Island railways on April 14th for an increase in pay. These agents were also employees of the above railways, and about 170 men refused to handle express matter forwarded by the Canadian Express Co. The company has made arrangements whereby packages are handled as express on freight trains.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, will set out four more experimental orchard plots next month. They will also replace the trees which were killed by the hard winter of 1904-05. The orchards will be set out at Balmoral, Restigouche County; Riverside, Albert County; Perth, Sanbury County; and New Brandon, Gloucester County.

Lumbering.—Stetson and Cutler's Mills at Indiantown and Pleasant Point have started sawing for the season and Randolph and Baker's mill at Randolph will start on May 1st. J. E. Moore's mill at Pleasant Point started April 21 with a full crew of men. Steam was raised in Miller Bros.' mill on the Strait Shore, and in Charles Miller's mill at Pokiok. More men were wanted this year than for the last few years. The cut during the past winter has been heavy on all the streams, and in consequence a great many are wanted for driving. The men are being paid $1.75 to $2.00 per day, but in some cases the best men are receiving as high as $2.25 per day. It is understood that a basis of settlement has been arrived at between the Grand Falls Power Co., Limited, and the St. John River lumbermen in regard to the proposed work of the power company. The power company undertakes the driving of logs through the dead waters created by their dam, and also provides a special log shute in the dam, in addition to the log tunnel which will be extended to prevent any possibility of a jam.

Railroad construction.—The St. Martins and Hampton Railway will be opened on May 7th. The road is now being put in first class condition. The I.C.R. railway have awarded contracts for several new bridges to be erected on the Canada Eastern branch during the coming season. Three of the contracts have been given to the Canada Foundry Company of Toronto; one of the new bridges will be a three span structure at Doaktown.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, builders' labourers were quiet. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters were active. Painters and decorators were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths and boilermakers and sheet metal workers were active. Machinists and engineers were busy, and electrical workers and linemen were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy, and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers, steamboatmen and firemen, and street railway employees were busy. Ship-labourers were busy. Teamsters and expressmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bathurst.—Two men and six girls arrived from Scotland to instruct the natives how to cure herring as they are cured in Scotland.

Fredericton.—The highway bridge was opened for traffic of all kinds on April 17th. The plumbers and their helpers, the employees of the J. C. Risteen Woodworking Co., masons, builders' labourers have been granted a nine-hour day. The employees of the New Brunswick Foundry were not granted a nine-hour day, but accepted the offer of a Saturday half-holiday. The painters employed by the Fred B. Edgecombe Company, Limited, went out on strike for a nine-hour day. Bricklayers, stone masons and plasterers are also asking for an increase in wages to 33 1-3 cents per hour, wages previously paid have been $2.50 for a ten-hour day.

Moncton.—About thirty men were laid off at the I.C.R. shops the first of the month, but nearly all were taken back to work again on April 18. A large quantity of machinery arrived for the I.C.R. woodworking department to replace that recently burned. It is anticipated that building operations for the coming summer will be very active. Contractors have under construction a 16 room tenement house, which will cost in the vicinity of $2,500; a double tenement house which will cost $2,000, a $1,000 livery stable, besides a large amount of repair work.

Oyster River.—Thomas and John A. Buckley intend building a saw mill here. A sixty-five horse power plant will be put in, and about thirty-five men will be employed.

Rexton.—Over a foot of snow has fallen and the present prospect for getting the lumber out of the brooks is all that can be desired. The amount of lumber hauled is somewhat in excess of that of the several years past.

The J. & T. Jardine Company, Limited, is making preparations for the carrying on of an extensive lumber business. In their saw mill they have placed an extra boiler and a powerful engine, as well as other up-to-date machinery, which will enable them to utilize much of the lumber that has heretofore been wasted. They have removed their offices from Jardineville to Rexton. The large store formerly occupied by the late Simon Graham in the ship chandlery business is being fitted up. The water power saw mills throughout the country have been unable to do much sawing on account of the backward weather.

Sackville.—The Enterprise Foundry is to be further enlarged by an addition to its warehouse and the erection of a new office building. The addition to the warehouse will give the foundry a three-storey building of about 160x40, and the new office will be a two-storey structure 40x35 feet.

St. Stephen.—A lawsuit is in progress between the Canadian Colored Cotton Co., which owns and operates the St. Croix mill, and a number of English weavers who were brought out by the company to fill the vacancies caused by the removal of local help to the manufacturing centres of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was much more active in April than in March; unskilled labour, in particular, was busy, chiefly in connection with the work begun by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the way of providing additional terminal and dock facilities for the new steamers "Empress of Britain," and "Empress of Ireland," which are expected to arrive in May, and the work of strengthening the cross-

wall of the Louise Embankment by the Harbour Commissioners. A large number of men were also employed removing dangerous rock from Cape Diamond. In the building trades there was a decided increase in activity.

Navigation has been open all month to points below Quebec, but there were comparatively few arrivals of coasting steamers prior to the 18th of the month. The first ocean going steamers to arrive were two colliers of the Dominion Coal Company on April 23, from Sydney, N.S., one of which proceeded to Montreal, the other remaining in Quebec to unload after which the vessel will be cut in two for transfer to the lake trade. The first vessel to arrive from Montreal was the S.S. Prefontaine on the 19th instant. The steamer Turbinia from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived on the 25th, being the first over-sea vessel of the season to arrive, being bound for Toronto and for service between that port and Hamilton during the summer season.

Work on the Quebec bridge was resumed and will be pushed vigorously throughout the summer, a large amount of structural iron having arrived at Levis from the works of the Phœnix Bridge Company at Phœnix, Pa.

Some difficulty occurred between a master roofer and his men with regard to the employment of union labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Maple sugar making was in full progress; a good average crop is anticipated. The frost was still in the ground and prevented ploughing and seeding.

Lumbering.—The camps had all closed and river driving had commenced, wages for this work being about the same as last year. It is expected that all available logs, including those tied up last year, will be successfully floated, though owing to the light snow fall of the past winter high water is not expected.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and lathers were active and painters and decorators were very busy. The remaining trades were well employed, with the exception of stonecutters, who were somewhat quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron workers, moulders, machinists, etc., were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were quiet. Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were busy in the opening weeks of the month, but were somewhat quiet later until the closing week when they again became active.

Printing and allied.—Printers were very busy during the first half of the month and later became quiet with a few men idle. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, etc., were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers and tobacco workers were dull. Ice cutters had not yet commenced deliveries.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were dull. Laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railway employees were active and steamboat men were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were quiet, and cab drivers and hackmen were dull.

Unskilled labour.—The month was very active owing to the work begun by the Harbour Commissioners and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Seven Islands.—The steamer "Savoy" left Quebec on April 16th for Seven Islands with 150 workmen on board, chiefly Italians, engaged to work during the summer on the improvements under way at Clark City.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during April compared very favourably with the corresponding month of last year, the weather permitting outside work to be pursued without interruption. Work on the new buildings, preparations for which were made last fall was resumed, and was begun upon several new buildings which were decided upon during the winter. Work for all con-

nected with the building trades will be brisk throughout the summer. The work on the new $80,000 Catholic church in East Sherbrooke has been commenced. The stone is nearly all on the ground, and a large number of stone cutters are employed. The wood for the framework was brought from British Columbia. The contract has been awarded for the new building of the Sisters of the Holy Family. It will be in the form of an addition, and will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. Work has also been commenced on a new block of three stories for the Daily Record, and plans are being prepared for a new cigar factory. With the above mentioned work and a number of private houses contracted for, the building trades in Sherbrooke will be busy this season. The machine shops continued busy, full time being put in. Factories were all running to their full capacity. The woollen industry was inconvenienced for want of help. The firm of D. G. Loomis & Sons, contractors, Sherbrooke, has secured a large contract from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Sudbury, Ont., including a large round-house and excavating work. The same firm has also secured a contract from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to put in extra piers at all the bridges on the company's system between Montreal and Smith's Falls, it being the intention of the railway to lay double tracks between these two points. At the last meeting of the City Council an application was made by the Modern Bedstead Co., for a bonus of five per cent. on the pay roll, exclusive of the salaries of the office staff and exemption from taxes for ten years. The company pays out $15,000 yearly in salaries. There are now forty hands employed, of which twenty-three are married and house holders. It is the intention of the company, if the bonus is granted, to form a joint stock company of $100,000, $50,000 of which would be paid up. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee. Messrs. Howard & Co., hardware dealers, Tottingham, England, and the Mouterde Electric Accumulator Co., have written the Board of Trade in regard to locating a branch of their industries in Sherbrooke. The Dominion Government appointed Mr. E. W. Brewster of Compton, as immigration agent for the Eastern Townships to assist in getting immigrants coming to Canada to locate in the Eastern Townships. Mr. Brewster receives applications from farmers, and then meets the steamers on their arrival, and has places waiting for all those who desire to locate in the Eastern Townships. Many applications have been already filled, but the demand is still greater than the supply. The value of the declared exports from the Consular District of Sherbrooke to the United States for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1906, amounted to $405,983.42, being an increase of $252,133.22 over the corresponding period of 1905. The principal items were asbestos, $199,971.00; ground wood pulp, $65,553.90; maple sugar, $32,040.18; lumber, including clapboards, laths, rough lumber, ties, $39,585.98; hides, $21,963.68; chrome ore, $15,936.00; copper matte, $7,753.60; sulphur ore, $8,375.70; pulpwood, $4,953.00. Retail and wholesale trade was active during the month. There was no changes in rates of wages and no unrest among employees. A Rotary Ore Dryer has been patented by one of the proprietors of the Sherbrooke Iron Works; it is known as a single tube dryer and affords a greatly improved heating surface.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather during April allowed the farmers to get ahead with their spring work. Those who have sugar bushes were busy during most of the month. The supply this year is somewhat below the average, but the quality is superior. A very successful seed show was held on April 7, under the auspices of the Sherbrooke Agricultural Society.

Lumbering.—Work in the woods is about over, and preparations are now being made to get the drives down. A large number of extra men have been engaged for this work, as lumbermen realize that unless they rush operations, when the waters rise the logs will be hung up, as the prospects are not bright for a lengthy period of high water owing to the lack of snow now lying on the ground.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries are all active, particularly the carpet, bedstead, bobbin and woollen factories.

Mining.—Work has been resumed at the various mining centres at Black Lake and Thetford Mines.

Railroad construction and improvement.—The Quebec Central Railway will build a spur line to St. George this summer, and arrangements are being made for the construction of a line from Scotts to the Quebec Bridge, so that they will be in a position to enter Quebec as soon as the bridge is complete.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons and stonecutters began steady work about the middle of the month. Carpenters, joiners, painters, paperhangers and plumbers were busy; builders labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Employees in the machine shops and allied trades were busy. Electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, metal workers and horseshoers had an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were active, as were carriage and wagon makers. Pattern makers were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported trade active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active, while ice cutters and cigar makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry employees were active.

Transport.—All sections of transport employees reported a busy month.

Unskilled Labour.—This class was busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bromptonville.—The Orford Mountain Railway Co., has made a preliminary survey into this town.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to cold and damp weather, labour conditions up to the middle of April showed very slight improvement compared with March. In the course of the last ten or fifteen days, however, there has been a marked improvement, and a demand for all labourers out of work. Navigation was opened on April 19, the regular service between Montreal and Quebec commencing on April 24. The first cargo of coal to be discharged here arrived on Sunday, April 29. Work on the new wharves, and dredging in the St. Maurice river, will begin on May 1. Prospects in the building trades for the coming season look favourable. All buildings unfinished last year are rapidly approaching completion, and steady work is expected after May 1.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good and collections satisfactory, as compared with the previous month. The opening of navigation will stimulate trade, and the summer rates will have an effect on country customers. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were preparing for seeding. Cultivation has been delayed somewhat for the want of rain, but appearances are good. Farm labourers were scarce and little seeding was done.

Fishing.—This industry was rather dull.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have made the necessary preparations for the drive. Ice in the St. Maurice is disappearing quickly and navigation will be opened on the St. Maurice river on May 1. Water is rather low for the drives. About five million logs have been cut, approximately the same as last season.

Mining.—It was reported that gold had been discovered in the St. Maurice territory, not far from La Tuque; several hundred acres of land have been purchased in the vicinity of Lake Kennedy, a company formed, and a number of prospectors are now at work; the latest reports were favourable.

Railroad construction and employment. Construction work will be resumed shortly,

and employment for a large number of labourers will be provided.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons will resume work on May 1. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed, and May will find them all busy. Lathers and plasterers were fairly busy completing buildings unfinished last year. Painters and paperhangers have all been busy since April 20, with plenty of work before them. Plumbers were fairly busy, and expect plenty of work. Gas and steamfitters were getting busier and orders were coming in. Stonecutters were fairly well employed. Among builders' labourers, only a few were employed as yet, but plenty of work is in view.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers and stove mounters were quiet. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were active, and bicycle repairers and tool sharpeners very busy; only a few of the latter are employed here. Jewellers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and pattern makers were active, but there are only a few of the latter here. Upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were fairly busy. Coopers and shingle weavers were busy in the district. Gilders, carriage and wagon makers found trade dull.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders continued to be steadily employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, and glove makers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were well employed. Ice handlers have commenced their busy season eight days in advance of last year.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were active, but trade was dull with leather workers and saddlers.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, and delivery employees were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees were fairly well employed, and laundry workers were very busy. Furriers were dull, but have had a satisfactory season.

Transport.—Railway transportation crews were busy. Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen have just commenced operations, and have a busy season before them. Ship labourers and longshoremen were very dull; their season begins on the first of May, and prospects are good. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were rather dull.

Unskilled.—This class was but fairly employed in the early part of the month, but in the latter part all who desired work could find employment.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions of employment during April were more active than in March, the weather being fair and nearly all classes busy. Unskilled labour was active, the corporation having commenced cleaning the streets and making general repairs, which gave work to a large number of men. Building operations were quiet, but there were few of that class idle. The metal trades were very active, all the shops working full time, especially machinists and iron moulders. Sash and door factories were very busy. Boot and shoe factories very active. The J. A. and M. Cote Shoe Company closed down for eight days in order to take stock, but work recommenced with great activity so as to fill orders which were numerous. The Ames-Holden Company which intended closing down in April for stock taking was unable to do so, owing to the number of orders on hand and its employees were obliged to work overtime. This company expected to take stock about the 1st of May. The Penman Manufacturing Company was working to full capacity, all the departments being very active and working with full staffs. The agricultural implement works were very busy, spring orders being numerous. The Casavant Brothers' Organ factory was in full

operation. The leather industry was very active with prospects of continuing so. The new riding school being built by the Dominion Government was rapidly approaching completion, a large number of workmen being employed thereon. The plumbing contract has been given to a St. Hyacinthe firm; many hands will be employed at this work. The Eastern Townships Manufacturing Company was fully occupied with plenty of orders ahead. Banks continued very active and payments were regularly made. The month was not a very busy one in commercial circles. The bad roads, bad weather, spring moving, etc., produced a slackening in trade among retailers generally. In millinery and dressmaking, however, activity has again begun, the millinery openings having been very well attended.In the grocery trade the month was a fairly good one for the wholesalers. Metal and hardware merchants had a satisfactory month. Sales will show substantial increases over last year. Agricultural products were being held at firm prices. In the municipal department, receipts were $1,029 and expenses $1,518; the water works gave a revenue of $1,023 and an expenditure of $654, leaving a surplus of $369. At the last meeting of the city council it was resolved that the real estate tax which was 50 cents per $100 should be increased to 75 cents per $100; banks were taxed $250 per annum, skating rinks $25 per annum, and bill-posters $25 per annum. The situation among work people promises to improve during the coming season. The firm of Duclos & Payen, manufacturers of leather, granted an increase in wages to most of its employees of from 5 to 12 per cent. There was no other change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees continued cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were satisfactory. Farm produce sold well, and farmers were very busy making maple sugar, which will be abundant this year. The prices for this product were very good, viz.: 10 cents per pound for the sugar, and 80c. to $1.20 per gallon for the syrup. Farm labourers were very active, and a demand for this class was felt.

Manufacturing. — General conditions among manufacturers were good; full time and full staffs being the rule. Prospects for next month were bright.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers were quiet, as were gas and steam fitters and stonecutters. Carpenters, joiners, paper hangers, painters and plumbers were very active. The month was somewhat more active than March for builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, electricians and linemen were very busy. Iron workers, coremakers, boilermakers and brassworkers were well employed. Blacksmiths, horseshoers and jewellers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers reported active conditions. Coopers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied.—All branches were very busy and the outlook for next month was good.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very active. Boot and shoe workers also had a very active month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were very busy. Ice cutters and deliveries were very busy during a portion of the month. Cigarmakers were quiet. Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers had a very active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and furriers were active. Delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were very busy.

Transport.—Railway employees were active, and cab drivers and hackmen very busy.

Unskilled labour was fairly active, especially in the latter part of the month, work on the streets having commenced.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—The "Pooley Patent Shirt Co." has commenced operations here. It will employ from 200 to 250 young women and girls. The authorized capital of the new company is $100,000, and nearly all the

shareholders belong to Sorel. The Montreal Suspender and Umbrella Company which had suspended operations for some time has resumed under a new manager. The Ideal Manufacturing Company, a new concern, has commenced operations at Sorel. This company will conduct a wholesale trade in underwear. The finishing touches to the repairing of vessels in port were being given. Already a large number of these vessels have their crew aboard and were ready to go into commission. Great activity prevailed at the Government shipyard where all the dredging fleet were being prepared for the season about to open. Some of the dredges, it was expected, would begin work in the opening week of May. It was stated that a new branch of the South Shore Railway Company would soon be built into the Government shipyard so as to facilitate the freightage of material to this yard, which is steadily assuming larger proportions. At present material shipped by rail is left at St. Joseph station, about 1 1-2 miles from the workshops.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffith, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advance of spring, all classes of labour became active and opportunities for employment were plentiful during April. The building trades were very busy, and carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, etc., were in keen demand and looked forward to a season of exceptional activity. Brass workers were also exceptionally busy during April.

Business was very good. Bank clearings during March showed a slight increase as compared with March, 1905. For the first quarter of the year the advance was material, total clearings amounting to $370,900,000, or an increase over the corresponding period of 1905 of nearly $71,000,000. During April also financial institutions were very busy.

A movement was begun to promote the erection of a Labour Temple in Montreal.

In connection with the collapse of two water tank roof sprinklers recently in Montreal the directors of the Builders' Exchange passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, in the short space of ten days two disasters, the second with fatal results, have occurred by the collapse of roof 'sprinkler' tanks now universally in use in the business sections of Montreal, ordinary buildings being usually inadequate to carry an extra load of fifty tons and upwards of water, besides the lateral strain of wind-pressure for which they were never constructed;

"Whereas during the past few years over a hundred of such roof-tanks have been erected, due to the recommendations of the Fire Underwriters' Association, in order to obtain reduced rates of insurance; and

"Whereas under present conditions, there is every probability of a recurrence of similar casualties in the near future; and

"Whereas it is highly desirable in the public interest to prevent a repetition of such disasters which constitute a menace to property, as well as to life and limb;

"Be it resolved: That, an urgent appeal be made to the Fire and Light Committee of the City Council to institute forthwith, a proper system of permits before allowing the erection of such tanks, after due inspection of the individual buildings in each case, and a subsequent, periodical inspection as in the case of boiler-inspection; and that, pending the appointment of a special staff for this purpose, arrangements should be made to inspect without delay the large number of these tanks already in existence."

The first automobile show that has taken place in Montreal was held during the last week of April when upwards of 50 motor cars of English, French, Belgian, American and Canadian make were exhibited.

During the month the city council by a vote of 21 to 15 decided to accept the lowest tender for curb stone, though the lowest tenderer employs non-union labour.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has now $424,280 to the credit of its pension fund. Last year the amount granted in the form of pensions was $15,708. The number on the pension roll is 120, of which 8 are under 60 years of age, 54 between 60 and 70, and 58 over 70 years.

The following is a list of ice prices for the present season, as compared with last season:—

			1906.	1905.
10 lbs every day,	for the season	....	$ 8.00.	$ 6.00
20 "	"	....	14.00.	11.00
30 "	"	....	18.00.	14.00
40 "	"	....	22.00.	20.00
50 "	"	....	25.90.	.....
Per ton. "	"	....	3.00.	2.50

Four ocean vessels are in port, arriving 4 days earlier than last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—During the week ended April 1, permits to the value of $50,000 were issued. Of these 2 were for buildings to cost $18,000 and $12,000, respectively. In the two weeks ending on April 20, building permits amounting to $237,455 in value

were granted, showing that the season will be a very active one. The largest permit was for a warehouse to cost $137,000 and another was for a Catholic church to cost $20,000. In consequence of the above bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and painters were active. and plumbers, steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists and electrical workers were all busy, while brass workers, buffers and platers were very busy. In the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway shops men were being put on night shifts.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Coopers were active, carbuilders and pattern makers very busy, and woodworkers and upholsterers busy.

Printing and allied.—This group was actively employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy, and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, meat cutters, bakers and confectioners were busy. Ice cutters were quiet.

Leather.—These trades reported a very busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were active, and laundry workers were very active.

Transport.—Street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were active, cab drivers, hackmen and carters were busy. Steamboat men, longshoremen, etc., were not yet very busy, but work was beginning.

Unskilled labour was busy.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during April was very busy, and is expected to remain so throughout the season, the demand for men being in excess of the supply. Saw mills were somewhat later in starting than last year, though the season's cut is, as usual, all sold ahead. The accumulation of ice in the rivers, notwithstanding the mild winter, prevented the floating down of the spring supply of logs in the tributaries of the Ottawa River below the city. On the Upper Ottawa, however, logs have been plentiful. Skilled and common labourers were in demand, especially painters, who were eagerly sought by contractors at $2.25 per day. Householders have plenty of ready money and very few hands are idle.

The E. B. Eddy Company has voluntarily made a considerable advance in wages, some 300 men being immediately affected. It is the intention of the firm to proceed in the same direction for other of its hands. The classes affected were pilers, carters and saw mill hands. The increase was 10 cents per day to those who were getting $1.25 per day, and 25 cents per day to foremen who were getting $1.50. There were thus about 275 men who received an increase of $1.20 in their fortnightly pay, and the rest got an increase of $3.00. There was a scarcity in the supply of common labour at Eddy's in April, owing to the opening of other saw mills in and around Hull. As a result of the prevailing scarcity employers granted concessions to employees in a number of the mills.

Gilmour and Hughson's saw mills were expected to open on May 1 for the season. The usual gang of about 500 will be employed. No change in wages is expected.

The "blue fleet" is already loading lumber for ocean ports and a few points on Lake Champlain. The big barges were somewhat slow in leaving their moorings after the river was clear of ice, but they are as early as in previous years. They could not leave Ottawa in tow before the opening of the canals which took place on April 27.

Rents have gone up about 10 per cent and houses are scarce, new population coming in from outside, attracted evidently by the unusual amount of work available here. The exodus to Cobalt has subsided, the first contingent that had left Hull to settle in that region having partly returned. Building operations do not promise much as yet for the coming season, though all local workers are busy and are getting for the most part union wages in Ottawa.

A drop in the price of bread went into effect, and bread which sold at $1.40 per

dozen small loaves a year ago this month is down to $1.08. Flour is also low, this being the cause of the reduction in the price of bread. On the other hand butter, meats, eggs, etc., are all considerably dearer than last year at the same date, although cheaper as compared with the opening months of 1906.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

While the somewhat backward weather affected trade conditions in this district, it did not interfere to any material extent with the employment of labour. Wholesale dry goods men reported a falling off in spring trade, but otherwise reports were favourable. There was exceptional activity in the building trades for so early in the season, and the brightest prophecies of a busy year bade fair to be fulfilled. The strike of painters which commenced early in the month did not affect building operations, as most of the buildings are not sufficiently advanced to require the painter. The strike was more likely to interfere with the work of spring renovation, paperhanging, etc. At the end of the month the strike had not been settled. The men on strike had done considerable jobbing work, while the employees stated that they had all the men they required and would no longer recognize the union. Increases in wages were granted during the month to plasterers, teamsters and members of the National painters' union, the men on strike being members of the International Union.

During the latter part of the month a part of the iron work of the fat stock building in course of erection fell down, seriously injuring five workmen, and slightly injuring four others. The supporting braces had not arrived, and the standards were being supported by a guy wire. This was broken by a plank being raised by a derrick.

The city of Ottawa Publicity Department was inaugurated during the month, Mr. Richard Patching being appointed to take charge. He will be under the City Engineer and his duties will be to collect data as to assessments, water advantages, shipping facilities, building sites and other information likely to be of use in offering inducements to manufacturers to locate here. He will correspond with firms seeking a location, entertain visitors, and in other ways promote the location here of manufacturing industries.

The Bell Telephone Co.'s franchise with the city expires in July and a special committee has been appointed to negotiate with the company, and to report on the telephone service in general.

The Grand Trunk Railway Co., has purchased and secured options on property on the west side of Nicholas street, north of Laurier avenue to be used in extending its terminal facilities at the Central Station.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had started spring work. Farm help was in brisk demand, and immigrants seeking it had no difficulty in obtaining employment. Vegetation was rather backward, but this was looked upon as a fairly reliable guarantee against frosts later on.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills all started operations about the middle of the month. The number of men employed was about equal to that of last year, and no changes in wages or hours was reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were active, particularly stonecutters, stone masons and bricklayers; these three branches were working under the same scale as last year. Plasterers will receive a maximum of 40 cents per hour, and get the Saturday half-holiday without loss of pay. The members of the Painters' National Union receive the Saturday half-holiday without loss of pay.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—These trades were active. Bicycle workers returned to full time, and considerable over-time was necessary to keep up with the rush of spring work.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were busy.

Printing and allied.—All classes were busy. The agreement as to the wage scale between Ottawa Typographical Union No.

102, and the publishers and job printers expires June 1st, and a demand for an increased wage has been made. The expiring agreement was for three years, and the new demand covers a similar period.

Clothing.—A busy spring trade was reported.

Leather.—These trades were fairly busy.

Transport.—Trainmen were steadily employed. Teamsters employed by the Dominion Transport Co., and Shedden Cartage Co., struck for increased pay, and after being out a day returned to work on a compromise offer made by the employers before the strike. The Dominion transport men all receive $41.00 per month instead of $39.00, and the Shedden Co.'s men will receive $1.60 per day instead of $1.50. The men are supposed to work ten hours per day, but state that they average eleven hours as a load of freight has to be delivered if not already disposed of by 6 p.m.

Unskilled labour.—This class was in fair demand, and a busy year at good wages seems assured.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Great activity prevailed in all branches of the labour market during April. While somewhat later in commencing than last year the season promises to eclipse that of 1905 in nearly all lines.

On April the 9th the civic budget was passed. The allowances made to committees were the same as last year. There will not be any increase in the rate of taxation; it will remain at twenty mills on the dollar. The bonded debt of the city on January 18th, 1906, was $1,137,602.46, made up as follows:—

Waterworks	$ 237,750.00
Light works	201,975.00
Public schools	28,000.00
High school	20,800.00
Local improvements, city portion	73,092.50
" " local "	115,728.84
General purposes	460,256.12
Total	$1,137,602.46

The amount of the sinking fund is $81,962.40, which is invested in local improvement bonds of this city. The amount of taxes to be levied this year for the sinking fund is $8,296.35, the property owners especially benefited paying $5,145.77, and the city $3,150.58. There is not much change in the volume of assessment under the new Act. While the appropriation for the Board of Works is the same as last year, the amount available for expenditure on the streets will be considerably more, as last year the cost of removing snow was $3,500, and there was little outlay on this account during the present year.

The Director General of Engineering in the Militia Department, accompanied by the chief architect, was here during the month looking over the Pete de Pont barracks, with a view to remodelling them. At present Kingston has the R.C.H.A., the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps and the Medical Corps of the permanent service located there. To these a squad of cavalry, and a company of infantry may be added, making Kingston one of the largest permanent garrisons in Canada.

Tenders are being asked for by the city engineer, until May 15, for laying 350 feet of 36-inch steel pipe for the extension of the O'Kill street sewer. During the month the trustees of Queen's University selected a site for a new gymnasium; the new structure, which is to cost $19,000, is to be erected by day labour, and will be commenced at once.

An effort is now being made to revive the Board of Trade; the membership fee is placed at $25 for the first year, and $10 per annum thereafter. Most of the leading merchants and business men have joined.

About the same crop of ice was harvested during the winter as was put in the winter previous, several of the local hotels stocked for their own use. The ice cutters had scarcely two months for harvesting, but succeeded in getting in a full supply. The Bajus brewery put up 5,000 tons, an increase of 1,000 over the amount stored last year. The St. Lawrence Ice Company put in 14,000 tons, the same as last year. This company, which supplies ice for general use in Kingston, says that there will be an increase from $1 a month to $1.15 this season.

There was great activity in marine

circles, large quantities of grain having been already handled at the various elevators here. A few steamers have gone into commission, while others are getting ready to start on the 24th of May.

The Minister of the Interior has decided to establish an immigration agency at Kingston, at once. Upon an order made by Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, on the application of the Ontario Bank, the Frontenac Cereal Company, a Kingston milling and elevator company, with a capital stock of $600,000, is to be wound up. This action is taken with the consent of the directors, and the business is to be carried on by the liquidator in order that the assets may be realized at their highest possible value.

The City Council has decided to insure each of the permanent firemen to the amount of $1,000, against death, accident or sickness. In case of the two latter, the firemen will receive $10 weekly, and their wages from the city will go to pay substitutes.

During the month an increase of 5 per cent was granted to the corporation labourers. The former rates were from $1.25 to $1.57 1-2 per day. The street scrapers receive $1.25 per day, and the concrete mixers $1.57 1-2 per day. The increase will amount to $350 a year.

There were no strikes during the month. Thirteen men were locked out at the Canadian Locomotive works for being absent without leave after receiving instruction that this would not be allowed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy putting in the season's crop. The weather has been most favourable. Meadows and fall grain wintered well. Grain has made a good start. The cheese factories were in full operation with good prospects for a splendid season.

Fishing was active.

Lumbering.—Dullness prevailed.

Manufacturing.—Factories were active.

Mining.—Activity prevailed.

Railroad construction—Work was active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building. — Bricklayers and masons, painters, carpenters, tinsmiths, and allied tradesmen were specially active. Several painters among the recently arrived emigrants remained in Kingston and found employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—All branches were actively employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were very active.

Printing and allied.—Printers were busy.

Clothing.—Clothiers reported a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice cutters and cigarmakers reported a busy month.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers reported business active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, laundry workers, etc., reported busy conditions.

Transport.—All branches had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Perth.—The Board of Education during the month of April granted nine female teachers in the public school an increase of $25 each.

Bath.—Sealed tenders were received by the village clerk, April 25th, 1905, for a stone, steel or concrete bridge.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in all branches during April were more favourable than at the same period in several preceding years. Unskilled labour especially was very active. Many new buildings were begun, and real estate has rapidly advanced in price. All branches of manufacturing were busy, with all hands working full time. This was especially true of iron workers, moulders, machinists and boilermakers. One large foundry has been advertising for machinists and bench hands, its machine hands having to work overtime. Bricklayers

and masons had a busy month with plenty of work for all summer, the new stone tower being erected on St. Michael's church giving employment to many as well as keeping many stonecutters and quarrymen engaged at the Cookston and Point Ann quarries. The Belleville Hardware Company found it difficult to keep up with orders, and is contemplating an addition to its already large premises. The County Council of Hastings, at a special meeting on April 18th, awarded the tender for the erection of a house of refuge to Mr. Walter Alford, of this city, for the sum of $31,000. The building will be of brick with stone corners, four storeys high, with 120 feet frontage and 110 feet depth. Work will be commenced at once although the contractor has until August, 1907, to complete the work. There were heavy arrivals of immigrants this month, and those not engaged by the farmers secured employment here, many of them being skilled mechanics. Sailors and boat builders had an active month getting vessels in readiness for the opening of navigation which began on April 16th. A number of schooners took over cargoes of ice to the United States. Many skilled men were employed making extensive repairs to the Government dredge "Sir Richard" and her dump scow which will be ready for work the second week in May. A new company was organized called the Belleville Fruit and Vinegar Co.; it has purchased the Severn Brewery, and is putting it in repair; a large number of hands will be employed. The Belleville Rolling Mills which have been idle for some years were sold, and it is expected that this large plant will be in operation shortly, when some 300 hands will be employed. The City Council has decided to spend $15,000 on new granolithic pavements this year. A large number of men left this month for the lumber camps. The Corby Distillery Co., began extensive additions to its premises at Corbyville. The Belleville Cement Company reported an active month with both night and day shifts working continuously. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market. A large two-storey building for the storage and barrelling of apples is under erection; the building will be of frame and capable of storing many thousand barrels. A Grand Trunk siding will run alongside the building. It is also intended to replace the present evaporator with a much larger and better equipped building. The new building will be of brick with large storage cellars. and the equipment will be of the latest and best for handling and drying fruits and vegetables.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Much ploughing and seeding was done during the latter part of the month, and a number of cheese factories began operations.

Fishing.—A large quantity of rough fish was caught, principally pike. A large deposit of lake salmon fry was made in the bay here this month.

Manufacturing.—All branches were active.

Mining.—Mining in the north part of the county was busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All branches were active, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, stonecutters and builders' labourers being especially active owing to the many new buildings under construction. Gas and steamfitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders and helpers and machinists were active. Telephone linemen had a very active month putting in underground cables, about twenty men being engaged nearly the whole month. Blacksmiths were busy and boilermakers reported a very busy month. Shipwrights and caulkers were active the entire month. Bicycle workers and horseshoers had a busy month.

Printing and allied.—April was an active month for all branches including hand compositors, machine operators, pressmen and bookbinders.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported a busy month, finding it hard to keep up with orders. Boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All branches reported a busy month, with the

exception of ice cutters and drivers. Cigar-makers were active.

Leather.—Harness makers and saddlers had a busy month, all members working full time.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a busy month as did delivery employees. Hotel and theatre employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad men generally had a busy month, being more active than during the same month last year. Steamboatmen and sailors were very active as navigation opened this month. Cab drivers, carters and teamsters were also active.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour about equalled the supply. There was employment for all.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during April were somewhat dull for outside workers, but from the middle of the month on, work was very active and all classes were very busy. The Sandstone Brick Company was rushing its building to completion as rapidly as possible; the machinery was all on the ground, and the company expects to begin operations by the middle of May. The dredging of the water front was being carried on by a large force of men. The large break in the canal was being repaired and will be ready for the water in a short time. The shipping of marl to the cement works at Lakefield was begun, about 12 carloads per day being hauled from the pit to the works. The corporation was putting in another stretch of sewer by day labour. The work of installing additional machinery in the cereal works was under way. Some time ago this company installed a 600 barrel mill and the flour manufactured by the mill found such a ready market that the company decided to increase its capacity to 1,500 barrels. The annual turnover of the live stock business carried on by Mr. H. P. Kennedy is $2,000,000. Each week 40 to 50 carloads of stock were handled during April, the work employing many hands. Permanent sample rooms were being established here by a firm of wholesale importers of dry goods of Montreal, Que. The Geo. Matthews Company and Kennedy's new stores have been completed and were opened on Saturday, April 14. Contracts for the steel structures and concrete abutments for two new bridges across the Indian River at Keene and Evans were let. The Dickens Company's mills have started in full operation, about 180 men being employed in the several establishments. The cement brick works began operations and are expecting a large season's output. The corporation let contracts for the steel for a street bridge; the cement work will be done by day labour. All outside trades were active and transportation very active. Railways report the Easter trade the best in some years. Banks reported a steady business. The Ontario Bank opened up a second branch in the city and another in the village of Warsaw. Wholesale and retail trade was exceptionally active. The milk dealers have reduced the price of milk from 6 to 5 cents per quart. Wage rates for carpenters have advanced from 22 1-4 to 25 cents per hour, otherwise no changes in rates occurred.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy ploughing and seeding. The manufacture of maple syrup was active with many farmers; the price per gallon was $1.40. Prices of farm produce were practically unchanged from last month.

Lumbering.—Conditions were very active. Dealers were sending men back for the spring drives.

Manufacturing.—Employment was very active. Manufacturing establishments of all kinds were active, some of them working over-time to keep up with the work, especially in the machine shops. The Canadian General Electric Company was awarded contracts for electrical appliances for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company at Vancouver, B.C., and for the Williamsburg Canal at Morrisburg, Ont. The G. W. Green foundry was active. The several planing mills were all busy on building material.

Mining.—Operations in Hastings County were reported active.

Railroad construction and employment.—The laying of steel rails on the Canadian Pacific Railway line has commenced; six miles will be laid in this vicinity. The work of building the new siding into the Sandstone Brick Company's premises was under way.

Other industries.—A new industry for the manufacture of concentrated lye has been started; the lye is put up in 1-lb. tins and retails at 10 cents per can.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Painters and paperhangers were very active. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were active. Plumbers were busy but steam and gas fitters were quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, steam engineers, metal polishers, brass workers, blacksmiths, ship workers, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers were active. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen and tool sharpeners were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, varnishers, polishers, pattern makers and coopers reported active conditions. Carriage workers were busy, but upholsterers and car workers were quiet.

Printing and allied.—These trades have been well employed.

Clothing.—Garment workers were active and other branches were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar and tobacco workers were active, ice cutters and drivers very busy, and bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters busy.

Leather.—Collar makers were very busy and harness workers busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers and laundry workers were active, theatre workers, very busy; clerks, stenographers and delivery employees, busy; and furriers, quiet.

Transport.—Steamboat workers, carters and draymen were active and the other branches busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business throughout the district was very active and shipments of live stock and lumber heavy. Saw and grist mills were also active.

Cobourg.—The corporation was spending a large amount on public institutions; the contracts for the new jail and House of Refuge were awarded.

Lindsay.—A new planing mill and box factory will be opened; a large number of men were employed setting up the machinery.

Whitby.—Owing to the long delay in getting the harbour front arrangements completed for the construction of the sugar beet factory, the beets will be sent to Wiarton for manufacture.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour situation was little changed in April from the preceding month. The manufacturing industries and the building trades were active, and skilled labour was generally well employed, but immigration was in excess of local requirements, as those of the new comers who do not undertake farm labour naturally seek this and other large industrial centres. In some lines of industry, while there was abundant work for the normal supply of labourers, new comers could not easily be absorbed. With the advance of spring unskilled labour has been more in demand than during the last few months.

The building season is likely to be an extremely busy one, a conservative estimate of the outlay being $12,000,000. A large number of new public and corporation buildings are to be constructed. The new freight sheds, round house, engine shops, etc., to be erected by the James Bay Railway Co. in the eastern section will involve an expenditure of over $1,250,000. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway Companies both contemplate enlargement of terminal buildings. The Toronto Railway will build two additional car barns. The Carnegie Library will be

erected as soon as the plans are approved, and the cost is likely to be in the neighborhood of $250,000, in addition to the sum required for branch libraries. An arena for amusement purposes will be built on Mutual St., to cost $150,000. Shea's theatre, to be constructed on Richmond and Victoria streets, will cost $200,000, and another theatre which will be in all probability located on King St., will require not less than $150,000. A new science building for McMaster University will be built at a cost of about $100,000. The obtaining of sites for large factories and railroad and commercial buildings in central districts has involved the tearing down of a large number of dwellings, rendering necessary the removal of about 2,500 people. This has increased the previously urgent demand for small houses, which the builders will endeavour to meet, and many contracts have been let for dwellings of this class.

Dredging has begun in the Toronto harbour; the work to be done is comparatively small, and mainly confined to the western gap. The city council has finally adopted the by-law for the establishment of the new department of publicity, and has appropriated $5,000 for its expenses for the remainder of the current year. The receipts of the Toronto Railway for March amounted to $234,448, as against $207,618 in March, 1905.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy. Seeding was well advanced, especially in the southern section of the district. Clover promises to be an abundant crop. The Toronto Milk Producers' Association on the 7th inst., came to an agreement with the milk dealers that the summer and winter seasons should consist of six months each, the price of milk per can delivered at the dealer's place of business, being fixed at $1.05 for the summer, and $1.30 for the winter. The demand for farm help was urgent, and large numbers of immigrants secured employment. An increasing number of farmers are putting up cottages for hired men with families, with small lots of land attached, in order to secure permanent service.

Manufacturing.—Activity continued in nearly every line of the manufacturing industry, more especially in the metal trades. The western demand is heavy in the staple lines. Reports from agricultural implement dealers in Manitoba are to the effect that the demand for implements has been greatly underestimated, and it is difficult to supply buyers from present stocks. Shipbuilding has been unusually active. The Dominion Government's new quarantine steamer "Alice" was launched on the 7th from the Canadian Shipbuilding Co.'s yards, and the large ferry steamer Bluebell from the Polson yards on the 16th. The Canadian Shipbuilding Co. has begun work on a new steamer for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., and is also engaged on a steel car ferry for the Grand Trunk Railway Co., in addition to other large contracts.

Railroad construction.—Work on the James Bay Railway in the Don Valley is being vigorously pushed, and it is hoped to complete the line between Toronto and Parry Sound in time for the summer traffic. The Toronto and York Railway Company is meeting with unexpected difficulties in attempting to complete its road from Scarborough village, its present terminus to Highland Creek, four and a half miles further east.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Work was plentiful in most branches. Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and painters were all busy, and carpenters and builders' labourers generally well employed, though a number are out of work owing to the influx of immigrants. Plumbers and steam and gasfitters found work rather slack, as yet, but with prospects of abundant work shortly. The granite cutters' strike has been settled, excepting in one establishment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, machinists, electrical workers and structural steel workers have had a good month. Sheet metal workers were well employed, and brass workers were busy. Shipbuilders found plenty of work. Jewellers and silversmiths reported trade good. Piano workers had a quiet month. A strike occurred on the 11th in the factory of Mason and Risch, on account of a demand for an

increase in wages of two cents per hour, and the discharge of one of the employees.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage workers, coopers, furniture workers, woodworking machinists, and pattern makers had steady work. Carriage stitchers and trimmers were especially in demand owing to many of the class being employed on automobiles. The Carriage Workers' Union has demanded a nine-hour day, at the same wages now paid for a day of ten hours.

Printing and allied.—Printers have had a fair month. The other trades were well employed.

Clothing.—Custom tailors were busy, and garment workers, boot and shoe workers and hat and cap and neckwear workers found steady work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, brewery workers and cigarmakers were busy, with but few out of work.

Leather.—Leather workers continued actively employed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, etc., had an average month. Laundry workers were well employed. Union barbers are endeavoring to obtain an agreement with employers to have shops close at eight o clock every evening except Saturday.

Transport.—Steam and electric railway employees were busy, especially during the Easter season, when traffic was unusually heavy. Expressmen and teamsters had plenty of work. Longshoremen were largely idle owing to the strike of coal miners in the United States. The discharge of several men employed on the Toronto Railway Company, because they objected to work with men who had been employed as strike breakers during the Winnipeg Street Railway strike threatened to result in a serious difficulty, but the matter was referred to a Conciliation Committee to confer with the Company.

Unskilled labour.—The situation was more favourable than earlier in the season, but there were still many unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—Brickmaking was very active. There will be about twenty yards in operation in and near the Junction, and the season's output is expected to be about 30,000,000 bricks.

Todmorden.—The facilities of the Don mills and brick yards are being largely increased.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

More men were working in April than in March, but not nearly so many as in April, 1905, and the spring season did not open as briskly as in 1905. Opportunities for employment in the city were few, though some men were wanted at points in the district. On the whole, however, there were not many idle men in the city.

The new silverware factory was in course of erection, and some contracts for railways were let. Construction promises to be active.

Transportation was fairly active, the Easter holiday passenger traffic being very heavy. Banks reported business steady and trade was fairly good.

The international railway posted notice of new schedule of wages for trainmen to take effect May 1st. All trainmen will get increases of at least 1 cent per hour, and some will get 3 cents more per hour than under the old schedule. The painters, decorators' and paperhangers' union raised its scale from 28 to 30 cents per hour; some employers signed the agreement embodying increased rate, but others refused and their union men struck, and were still out in some cases at the end of the month. The majority of the men were working at the new rate.

A trades and labour council was being organized.

There was a large amount of ice stored in the city and district, probably more than ever before, but, on account of the greatly increased cost of cutting, transportation and packing, caused by the mild and irregular weather and lack of snow, the price to consumers will be higher this season than last.

The Ontario Development Company was

organized to build an electric power plant sixteen miles west from Niagara Falls. Water would be drawn from Lake Erie in a canal, carried to the edge of the Queenston escarpment, a distance of six miles, where a fall of 240 feet would be obtained. From power-houses situated at this point a canal and the Sixteen Mile creek would carry the waste water to Lake Ontario. Test-holes are being dug along the line of the proposed canal.

Plans of the city of Niagara Falls for a new and enlarged waterworks plant were presented to the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park commissioners for approval; the board reserved action. The International railway is applying for rights to enlarge the capacity of its power-house.

Reports of the Ontario Hydro-Electric and the special power commission were presented to the Legislature. They include plans for another development plant at Niagara Falls, owned or controlled by a combination of municipalities or by the government. Statistics of cost of development and transmission are given to show that power can be provided, under public ownership of a plant, at a price very much less than that charged by the private companies now in the business. A deputation from Western Ontario municipalities waited on the government to advocate the establishment of a publicly-controlled power plant and a deputation from Niagara Falls and other municipalities of the Niagara district appeared in opposition to the proposition. The government has not taken any decisive action.

Power transmission companies and railroads came to a practical understanding regarding crossings of transmission lines over railways. The Railway Commission has not finally adopted construction plans yet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Wet weather delayed agricultural operations, but active work was in progress during the latter part of the month. Many immigrant farm labourers were engaged for the season. The large nurseries in Pelham township employed many hands in packing and shipping stock.

Lumbering.—A small saw-mill was erected near the city to cut logs, cut from the rights-of-way of the electric power transmission lines. It will take a year for the mill to cut the lumber.

Manufacturing.—Factories were generally busy. The silver-plating and cutlery works, neckwear and suspender works were very busy. A small mineral water factory and an ice-cream plant of considerable capacity were established in the city.

Mining.—The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines stated that the Welland county gas fields were of great importance. Production is rapidly increasing as new wells are sunk and pipe-lines are being extended to towns and cities in all directions. A great volume of gas is exported to Buffalo.

Railroad construction.—The contract was let for grading the new line of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway from Thorold to Fonthill, also for building a bridge for the Toronto and Hamilton railway across the Welland canal at Allanburg. Other railway work will be undertaken this season and employment in this line promises to be good. A number of painters and carpenters and some tracklayers have been engaged in improving the Grand Trunk property here, both tracks and buildings. Many men left here to work on railway construction elsewhere.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were quiet and the outlook was not bright. Carpenters were nearly all employed, but there was no demand for men. Lathers, plasterers, plumbers, steam and gas fitters and stonecutters were all quiet. Painters had some large jobs in hand which would soon be finished. The general outlook was for a quiet season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, coremakers and other foundrymen, electrical workers, linemen, iron shipbuilders and kindred crafts were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Pattern makers and wagon makers were quiet.

Printing and allied.—The supply and demand for men was well balanced.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers

were all working, butchers and cigarmakers were active, but ice men were having a quiet period.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were quiet, and clerks and stenographers active. Delivery employees were busy. Hotels and restaurants were engaging extra employees for the summer season, though the increase in business will not be felt for some time yet, and the big summer hotels will open late in May. The new Clifton house will open on June 1st.

Transport.—Railway traffic of all classes has been steady and full staffs of trainmen, enginemen and yard employees have been kept working full time. Steamboat men were busy fitting out vessels for the season. Navigation opened and many boats sailed on April 16th. Street and inter-urban electric railway employees were busy, hackmen quiet, teamsters, draymen and expressmen busy. Teamsters were in demand at Allanburg on April 25th.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Erie.—Building was active and prospects were good.

Port Robinson.—Many men were engaged in fitting out tugs, dredges, &c. A new tug, built during the winter, was launched.

Bridgeburg.—It was announced that the Canadian Shipbuilding Company would complete its extensive yards and shops here and build two large vessels this season.

Pelham.—Two very large nurseries are located in this township and shipments of stock from them have been very heavy this spring. A large number of hands were engaged in preparing the shipments.

Welland.—The building trades were recovering from the carpenters' strike, though the strike was still on. A small cement block factory has been established. The salaries of the town clerk and treasurer were increased. Twenty labourers were engaged by a contractor for waterworks extensions. Contracts were let for the erection of a large number of dwelling-houses and some business places. A by-law to give a bonus of $6,000 to a steel-plant to locate just outside the town limits was carried at the polls. The township of Crowland, in which the plant will locate, carried a by-law to fix the assessment at $10,000 for twenty years. The government will spend $20,000 in building a turning-basin on the canal and $50,000 on new wharves. Excellent progress was made with the buildings of the cordage factory. A machine tool factory may locate here.

Shiler's Point.—The quarries were very busy. Shipment of stone by water was commenced for the summer.

Port Colborne.—The re-opening of Welland canal brought renewed activity in this port.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Greater activity prevailed in the labour market during April than in March, and with the advent of warmer weather labour became more generally employed. The building trades were active, new buildings giving additional employment, and prospects are bright for another good season, though as yet the supply of labour equals the demand. The Tailor and Bate Brewing Company's premises will be enlarged, and a plant for the manufacture of ice installed, the cost of which will approximate $100,000. Civic improvement work was begun, and will be extensive this year, consisting largely of street paving and the building of permanent roads. The lock and bridge tenders resumed duty for the season with the opening of the canals, and navigation, on April 16. Wholesale and retail trade was active. The Stirling Bank will open a branch in this city on May 1, in temporary quarters until suitable buildings can be erected. The relations of capital and labour were, in the main, harmonious. Some friction occurred in the McKinnon Dash works, between the English and American workmen, employed in the malleable iron department. The difficulty was overcome in a few days, and the men returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy seeding, spraying and general spring work. There is every indication of a heavy crop of fruit, though many trees and vines have been destroyed by the San Jose scale.

Manufacturing.—Factories and mills were active, giving employment in some cases to additional hands, as the volume of trade is increasing, particularly at the Packard works, the Smith saw works, and the Jencks machine works.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All the allied building trades were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, and coopers were active.

Printing and allied.—These trades were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—These trades were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were active, and laundry workers quiet.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters, carters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled.—This class was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—With the opening of navigation labour has been more generally employed. The Maple Leaf Rubber Company's factory was closed for repairs while the water was out of the canal previous to the opening of navigation, but has resumed operations with all hands employed.

Merritton.—Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed. The village council is about to advertise the village as a manufacturing centre, with desirable facilities available.

Thorold.—The labour market was active, and wholesale and retail business flourishing. The quarries of the Battle estate resumed work for the season on April 2, with sufficient orders on hand to keep them busy for some time. A railway siding will be laid to the Hedley Hall mills, to facilitate shipping.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the opening of the spring season all classes of labour were very well employed. Extensions to established factories and the opening of new ones have furnished work to many classes of skilled and unskilled labour. The building and iron trades in particular were active. Commercial transactions, transportation, and bank clearings were very favourable during the month. The bricklayers' strike was declared off on the 19th, the men returning to work at the old rate of 45 cents per hour, although after their return an arrangement was reached for an increase to 47 1-2 cents per hour. During the month a slight difficulty arose at the Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company's works, but it was soon arranged without much difficulty. Owing to the scarcity of ice this season the dealers have advanced the price. The City Council has decided to license laundries, the fee being $5 per year, exempting women who do laundrying in their own homes, and employ female labour only.

There were fewer industrial accidents during the month than there has been in any other month for a year or more.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in the neighbour-

hood have been fairly busy and help was not so difficult to secure as heretofore.

Manufacturing. — The Sawyer-Massey Implement Manufacturing Company, Norton Manufacturing Company, and the Schultz Lantern Company are extending their plants. The Canadian Canners' Company, Limited, will shortly establish a third factory in the city, at a cost of $20,000. The Diamond Glass works will start by May 1, with 100 hands, turning out 1,500 bottles daily, pay $1,500 per week in wages. The Colonial Ink Company will be re-organized and remain in Hamilton. During the month the Fearman Pork Packing Company's plant was burned, the loss being about $13,000. About $300 damage was also, as the result of a fire, done to the Colonial Ink Company's plant. The John Duff & Sons Company, grocers, butchers and pork packers, is seeking incorporation; the company will be capitalized at $40,000. The Canadian Westinghouse Company has increased its capital from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. The London Tool and Machine Company, of Hamilton, has been chartered with a capital stock of $200,000. The Hamilton Anchor Company, has been chartered with a capital of $40,000; it will make anchors, drive bars and other iron and steel articles.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades have made a good start. The bricklayers' and masons' strike is over and all the men back to work. Most of the building trades are asking increases on the first of May. The tinsmiths are asking an increase from 25 to 30 cents an hour, and a nine-hour day. The painters are asking an increase from 32 1-2 to 35 cents an hour. The plumbers are also contemplating an increase, the strike at A. Rodger & Company was adjusted. The trouble at the Bank of Hamilton with the Stonecutters' Union, is still unsettled. The bricklayers employed on the same bank were working two shifts.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, pattern makers, machinists and structural iron workers have had a fair month, and trade generally is improving. Steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and blacksmiths were active. Horseshoers have been slack, and jewellers busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades have had a very good month. Furniture workers, varnishers, woodworkers, pattern makers, etc., have been very well employed during the month.

Printing and allied.—The printing trades generally were busy. Spring advertising gave plenty of work to ad men. Bookbinders, engravers and pressmen had a good month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, and garment workers had a good month. Boot and shoe workers reported trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Saddlers and leather workers generally were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, broom makers and delivery employees were busy, so were hotel and restaurant employees.

Transport.—Conductors, engineers and firemen, switchmen, etc., employed on steam roads were active. The street railway company's employees have decided to ask for an increase of wages at the expiration of the agreement with the company, in August next. Steamboatmen, ship labourers and longshoremen had a poor month. Teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled.—This class found employment good. Civic and other outside work has begun giving employment to a large number of men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Work in most of the factories was plentiful during the month. The new moulding shop at the Bertram Tool works is ready for occupation. A large number of men have been employed at the stone crusher on the mountain. An industrial committee was formed to induce new industries to locate in Dundas.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was more active in

April than in March and compared favourably with April, 1905. In the closing week of the month unskilled labour increased considerably in activity. Building operations also became more active with the improved weather conditions and carpenters were busy. The beginning of civic improvement work gave employment to a considerable number of men. The Brantford Gas Company was making progress in its efforts to introduce natural gas as a factor in the power situation. Three factories are now using gas. The Gas Company claims that the power it is supplying is as cheap as the promised electrical energy. The Western Counties Electric Light Company announced that it will be able to supply to customers by the autumn energy equal to 3,000 horse power. The Bell Telephone Company was overhauling its underground system and adding one mile of cable. The Brantford Screw Company may leave the city unless a suitable site can be secured at once for its rapidly expanding business. A switch to Holmdame, over which there has been much controversy between the city and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, would induce the company to remain here as there are suitable factory sites in that locality if railroad accommodation were afforded. Twelve labourers in the employ of the gas company asked for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. The request was refused and the men quit work quickly securing other places. The gas company filled the places of the men in a few days.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Factories continued very busy in nearly all branches, overtime being worked in several establishments.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and builders' labourers were more active than in March. Carpenters were busy. Painters and paper hangers had a fair month.

Metal.—Most of the branches were well employed.

Woodworking.—Pattern makers had a good month and carriage and wagon makers, etc., were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were well employed.

Clothing.—Tailors had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers were active.

Leather.—Conditions were favourable among saddlers and leather workers.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees, delivery employees, etc., had a good month.

Transport.—Railway trainmen were active.

Unskilled labour.—Conditions improved materially compared with March and at the close of the month labourers were in demand.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The opening of spring made a considerable change in some sections of the labour market, as compared with March. Indoor workers experienced a falling off in a couple of lines, but the bulk of outdoor workers and some lines of indoor workers were much benefited. About sixty new buildings, almost all dwellings, have been started, as well as work on the Homewood Sanitarium, the mechanical building at the Ontario Agricultural College, and the improvements to the gas works. This has provided an abundance of outdoor work. Brick has been plentiful so far this season, whereas a great scarcity existed at this time last year. The Crowe's iron works has been sold to a committee of the Board of Trade, and a new property of seven or eight acres purchased beside the Grand Trunk Railway, on which a modern piano plate factory will be erected, to employ about two hundred hands. A number of meetings of the authorities have been held to consider the extension of the present winter fair buildings, an addition was at first proposed, but a later proposition was for an entirely new set of buildings on the

old fair grounds site, which was sold to the government for an armory. This would necessitate the providing of a new armory site. A civic by-law was passed fixing corporation labourers' wages at 16 1-2 cents and 18 an hour with a nine-hour day, and twenty and twenty-five cents an hour for over-time, the city engineer to classify the men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring work was well under way. No complaint was made by farmers in this district as to scarcity of help.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's extension to Goderich has commenced and the girders have been nearly all laid on the bridge over the Grand River. Some preliminary work towards the erection of a new station has also been done. An application has been made for a charter to extend this road from Guelph Junction to Hamilton.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The season has opened with good prospects and with a large amount of work in sight. Apparently there are sufficient men on hand to meet requirements. The fine weather prevailing towards the latter part of the month made employment steady. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, and builders' labourers were busy. Painters and paperhangers, and stonecutters were very busy.

Metal.—The iron trades had an active month. Iron moulders were active in all shops except stove foundries. Machinists and helpers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades reported a falling off in employment compared with March. Piano and organ workers had a dull month, some working short time. Upholsterers and carriage workers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers had a busy month, some working over-time.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers, female, had a very busy month, with a good demand for help.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a very busy month. The Co-operative Association's output of bread increased about two hundred loaves per week with the commencement of mild weather. The cigarmakers had a very active month.

Textile.—Brussels weavers and textile workers had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, &c., had an active month, but a slight falling off is looked for with the closing of the classes at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Unskilled.—This class had a very busy month, with a demand for men for railroad construction work, sewer and general building. There have been many Italian labourers brought in.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advent of warm weather opportunities for employment were greatly increased, and all classes of labour were much better employed in April than during the previous month. Building operations have begun and an abundance of work is assured for the following six months. There is a scarcity of houses, and rents have advanced very rapidly. The town is growing rapidly, many new industries starting and existing ones increasing their capacity. The erection of three large furniture factories, and a button factory, is giving employment to a large number of men. The Castile Soap Co. is having machinery installed in a section of the Berlin Robe and Clothing Co.'s building which they will occupy temporarily; the plans for its new factory are complete. The Berlin Brick Co. is a new industry which will shortly proceed with the erection of plant and machinery. The capacity of the plant will be 20,000 bricks per day. The Krug Furniture Co. intends erecting a large addition to its factory. An extensive plant is in course of erection for the manufacture of carpenters' and builders' supplies. The Berlin Robe and Clothing Co. will also make an addition to its plant. Work has begun on the enlargement and remodelling

to the depot. Plans were completed for the new opera house; the block is to have 82 feet frontage, a depth of 157 feet, and be four stories high. The seating capacity of the house will be 1,500, and it will cost between $45,000 and $50,000. The Preston and Berlin Electric Railway Co. has begun work on extensions which will communicate with most of the important industries. Berlin's tax rate this year will be 19 3-4 mills. The ratepayers will shortly be asked to vote on three important by-laws, the first for the issue of $3,000 worth of debentures, to improve the fire protection service; the second for a grant of $13,000 to complete payments on the new sewerage system; the third for a further issue of $55,000 with which to increase the light plant and extend the water mains. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a very good month; banks also reported favourable conditions. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour. Cordial relations existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring opened favourably, and much seeding has been done. The wheat crop wintered well. Farmers are growing more sugar beets this year. The Ontario Sugar Co.'s contracts number 1,927, totalling an acreage of 4,250. Waterloo county has given 717 contracts of 1,769 1-4 acres, while some 17 other counties contribute to make the above total. On the 602 renewed Waterloo contracts there is an increase in the acreage over that of the same contracts last year amounting to 71 3-4 acres. The 642 renewed contracts of outside counties give an increased acreage of 198 3-4 over the same contracts last year. Some 683 new men begin beet growing this year.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in nearly all lines. The furniture factories were especially busy and there was a demand for additional labour. The Williams Greene & Rome shirt factory was rushed with orders, and was running over-time.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was considerable work done on the Preston and Berlin Electric Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were busy, and all classes of workers well employed. The indications were that the season will pass with plenty of work and no stoppage by labour troubles.

Metal.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, and wood carvers, had a very busy month.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported a very busy month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were very busy. Garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were all active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active.

Leather.—Trunk and bag workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active. Broom makers were working over-time, and there was a demand for additional labour. Clerks and delivery employees were busy. Laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers and street railway employees were busy. Draymen, teamsters and expressmen had a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were well employed during the latter part of the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—A by-law granting $30,000 for the completion and equipment of the Collegiate Institute was approved. A second by-law in affirmation of a switch policy, by which local manufacturers could take advantage to facilitate shipping and reduce the cost of teaming, was carried by a majority of 661 votes. The Galt Furniture Co., with a capital of between $15,000 and $20,000 is the most recent addition to the town's industries. The new company will manufacture fine parlor furniture and other specialties. It will commence operations with about 25 hands.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Parkinson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment has been exceedingly active during the month of April, industrial conditions in general being such as to give satisfaction to everyone interested. With possibly one exception where stocktaking was in progress, all local factories were operated to their full capacity. All classes of skilled labour were well employed and in certain lines, including painters and carriage makers, the supply was not equal to the demand. There was no lack of employment for outside labour, building operations having commenced earlier than usual, owing to the favourable weather.

Among manufacturers general satisfaction is expressed with the outlook for the season, as evidenced from orders received from representatives in the home and foreign market. Trade prospects in practically all lines of industry are regarded as most encouraging.

The Warren Church Organ Company was organized in April. This firm will manufacture pipe organs and will employ a large number of skilled workmen. Work has already been commenced on a new factory building.

Upwards of 800 immigrants reached Woodstock during April. They found ready employment among the farmers of the district, the demand for farm labour being far in excess of the supply. The local immigration agent stated that he has yet over 150 unfilled applications. This is due to the unusually large number of farmers' sons who have left this spring for the Canadian North-west.

Transportation was very active, the railway companies experiencing difficulty in supplying sufficient cars for forwarding orders for spring shipments.

Wholesale and retail trade was active. Merchants generally had a busy month following a somewhat inactive winter season.

No changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were reported, and satisfactory relations existed between employers and employees throughout the city.

The city council will erect a new public library building this season, a grant for the building having been made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The Ontario Epileptic Hospital was opened here on April 20th. At present there is accommodation for 80 patients.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding operations were in progress among the farmers. The weather conditions were generally favourable, and practically all the grain was sown before the end of the month. Fall wheat looks very promising. Cheese-making commenced in the factories in the Oxford district on April 1st. There will be an exceptionally heavy make this year, the milk supply being very large. Cheese is selling in this district at 11 3-4 and 12 cents per pound, the highest price reached in years.

Manufacturing. — Exceptional activity prevailed in wood working industries. Carriage and wagon factories ran overtime working on heavy orders for the North-west market. In the furniture trades conditions were most satisfactory, a number of orders representing many carloads each, having been received by the Canada Furniture Manufacturers. The Karn Pipe and Reed Organ Company had a busy month, while the piano trade also showed an improvement over March. All the other factories were running full time except the stove works where stock-taking was in progress. The Woodstock Wagon Company is erecting a large addition to its factory.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has filed the plans and profile of the route of the extension of its Port Burwell and Ingersoll line to Stratford. Construction work is to be commenced at once. The Woodstock city council is urging the Grand Trunk Railway Company to construct a new passenger depot here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Work was begun early in the month by reason of the open weather. Excavation work has given employment to a large number of labourers and the completion of it for a large number of buildings provided employment for masons and brick-

layers. Stonecutters' and builders' labourers were busily engaged. Carpenters and plasterers will be more active next month. Painters and gasfitters had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and bicycle workers were actively employed. Moulders, platers and stovemounters were not working full time. The stove works, however, will be in full operation after May 1st, working on next season's orders.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and finishers were very busy, with skilled mechanics in these lines a little scarce. Carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Piano makers were busier than in previous months, while organ makers were very actively employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen had steady employment.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment makers were busy turning out spring orders.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Confectioners were engaged full time despite the fact that this is generally a dull season. Butchers and meat dealers were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather.—There was regular employment for tanners and curriers.

Transport.—Railway trackmen were busily engaged on all lines repairing tracks after the winter season. Heavy shipments of manufactured goods gave steady employment to freight handlers, teamsters and draymen.

Unskilled labour.—Between the farmers and building contractors, ample work was provided for this class, the demand being in excess of the supply.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was active during April. The building trades have been fairly well employed, except for a few days, during which the weather did not permit of out-door work.

Over one hundred building permits have been issued so far this year, principally for the better class of residences.

All local industries were busy, but the most activity prevailed in the clothing factories.

The school board has raised the salaries of the teachers of the Collegiate Institute by $1,200, affecting five males and one female.

Civic improvement work will be on an extensive scale this summer, including sewers, concrete walks and street paving.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good.

No change in wages or hours of labour, and no new unrest in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy seeding. Market prices were:

Wheat	77cts. per bushel.
Barley	37c. to 42cts. per bushel.
Oats	34 cents per bushel.
Peas	65c. to 75cts. per bushel.
Bran	$20 per ton.
Eggs	15 cents per dozen.
Butter	20 " lb.
Potatoes	90 cents to $1.10 per bag.
Chickens	60 cents to 90 cents per pair

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers had a busy month, factories running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was no railroad construction under way outside of the usual repairing of tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers were fairly well employed. Carpenters, lathers, painters and paperhangers were very busy. Plumbers and gasfitters reported trade active. Builders' labourers were fully equal to the demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers had a fairly good month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades had an active month. Carriage makers were steadily employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers reported conditions normal.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers had a good month.

Leather.—Harnessmakers reported a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an active month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were active. Teamsters and draymen had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was more than equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Reports from various parts of the surrounding country were that the fall wheat had passed the winter in excellent condition. Indications are that wheat will be a good crop.

Clinton.—The assessor reports that the population of the town of Clinton is 2,403, an increase of 100 over last year.

Wingham.—A by-law is to be submitted for a trunk sewer at an estimated cost of $6,000.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The heavy influx of immigrants from Great Britain made conditions of employment during the month less active than in corresponding months of the past few years, but the commencement of civic improvements on the first of May will improve conditions. Owing to the congested condition of the central districts for manufacturing purposes, a number of new industries, which are to commence business here, have bought building sites east of the city, and near the inter-switching line. The establishments referred to are George White & Sons, boiler and engine works; the new brass works; the new file works; the Bates Canning and Preserving Company, and Office Furniture Manufacturing Company. Many new permanent works are to be commenced shortly, among which may be named three vitrified brick establishments, also about ten miles of cement sidewalks. Two new municipal telephone systems are being put in, one among residents of Byron and vicinity, called the Byron Co-operative Association, and another the East Middlesex Telephone Association.

A slight trouble occurred at the Grand Trunk Railway Company's freight sheds about the middle of the month, the freight handlers asking for an increase from 13 1-2 cents to 15 cents an hour; some left work, others received the increase.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has a force of men employed grading east of the city, and another gang cutting down a grade to the west. The agreement between the city and the company having reference to the building of a new station and elevation of tracks has not yet been ratified. The city's 10 per cent percentage from the Pere Marquette Railway Company, on all earnings over $80,000 on the Port Stanley Railway, which is owned by the city and leased to the Pere Marquette Railway Company, for the year 1905, was $8,589.21, a gain of $3,901.49 over the previous year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Although the winter just past was a very open one, yet the building trades have not opened up as well as for some years past, owing probably to two main causes, viz., the few large buildings under way, and the numbers of new arrivals in these lines from Great Britain, causing some in these trades to be idle, which has not been the case at the latter part of the month of April for some years past. All good carpenters were working and in demand. Plasterers and lathers were quiet, and painters and plumbers busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, except on stove work, were busy. Iron workers were rushed, and machinists reported trade fair. Linemen were busy laying cables. Metal polishers and stove mounters reported trade somewhat quiet. Boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were not very active though carriage and wagon makers were well employed, and

car builders were busy. Coopers reported trade fair.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen reported trade active, with an upward tendency in wages. The summer schedule of hours by which employees get Saturday afternoon off commenced on the first of April.

Clothing.—Tailors reported trade good, with a demand for good coat makers. Garment workers were extra busy. Boot and shoe workers reported trade improving steadily.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers reported a tendency to quietness owing to the cutting off of hotel licenses in Western Ontario on the first of May.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers reported business active, and laundry workers were rushed.

Transport.—Railway train crews reported large amounts of freight moving, but the trains were extra long, making no more work for them. Quite a number of beginners are being put on by the street railway company, so as to be prepared for the summer traffic. Teamsters were exceptionally busy, their help now receiving from $9 to $10 per week. The buying by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of a strip of land which runs across the city and adjoins its property, has made house movers exceptionally busy this spring.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during April, the favourable weather greatly increasing employment in the building trades. The month, however, was not favourable to railway shop employees. On April 1 the working staff of the Pere Marquette shops was reduced to the extent of eighty skilled and unskilled labourers. On April 1 also the employees of the Michigan Central shops were put on eight hours; they were previously working 9 hours.

The building trades have been fairly prosperous and the prospects for an average season are good. It is not expected that operations will equal last year, partly due to the uncertainty of the Pere Marquette Railway Company resuming its usual activity.

The various industrial establishments reported favourably in April. The Canadian Iron and Foundry Co. was working over-time at times during the month. It was reported that the Michigan Central would resume the nine-hour day in the near future, and that on May 1, the Pere Marquette Railway shopmen would have their hours of work increased to 55 hours per week. It was stated also that 40 men would be added to the force.

The Street Railway employees were granted an increase in pay, and the police were given an increase in salaries all around, totalling $100.00 per year each.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this section, who have maple sugar bushes, report the season as having been a very favourable one, the product being slightly above the average. Ploughing and seeding have been steadily in progress for the past few weeks.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers have been fairly active, the Canadian Iron and Foundry Co. working overtime during the month. Thomas Bros., broom manufacturers, report the month as steady. Norsworthy & Co. report the month active, and the Southern Innis Co. had a full staff at work.

Railway construction.—The Pere Marquette Railway has a force of 70 men at work on its tracks between London and Port Stanley, improving the road-bed, which will be put in first class condition for the summer traffic. The Michigan Central Railway has a number of work trains at different points on the division, working on the new double track.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Work was given an impetus with the advent of warm weather and towards the end of the month the various mechanics were well employed. The majority of carpenters has been well employed and plasterers were commencing to get busy. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were rushed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, machinists, metal workers and blacksmiths had a good month, with an excellent outlook for May.

Woodworkers and furnishing.—Furniture workers are commencing to get busy on spring orders. Upholsterers are working over-time.

Printing and allied.—Machine men were well employed, but job workers had a quiet month. There are very few pressmen employed in this city.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were rushed on spring orders.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers and laundry workers were quiet.

Unskilled labour.—There were few idle men.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was actively employed during April, a great deal of civic work being done in the way of paving, laying sidewalks, street cleaning, etc., giving employment to a large number of men. Building operations were brisk, many of the houses under erection being of a class suitable for workingmen. An automobile factory has been started in the Scott Company's premises. Relations between employers and employees were generally satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are expecting bumper crops this year, as wheat throughout the county is looking exceptionally well. The danger point is passed to all appearances, and if weather conditions are at all favourable the crop harvested this year will be very heavy and of excellent quality.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no construction work going on at present.

Mining.—A Leamington despatch to the Detroit "Tribune" recently stated that of the many oil companies that were organized to operate in this district there are only about three that are making successful efforts to pump oil. The Leamington Oil Company, which is the pioneer in the field, began operations three years ago. Shipments of oil from Leamington have been gradually dropping off for some time. In January there were forty-one cars taken out, averaging about one hundred and fifty barrels to the car. In February shipments fell to thirty-four cars, and in March the shipments were only twenty-eight cars, or about four thousand barrels. The output all goes to the Imperial Oil Company at Sarnia, and the price received is about $1.25 per barrel, the Government adding fifty-two cents per barrel bounty. Salt water in the holes has greatly increased the cost of pumping.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and plumbers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, machinists, steam engineers and electrical workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers were busy, but coopers were quiet.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, meat cutters and cigar makers were quiet.

Leather.—Harness makers found conditions quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All classes of railroad men were busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were active.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General conditions of employment during April were very active considering the

weather, and nearly all branches of trade were busy. Manufacturers generally were busy; a foundry has been started for the manufacture of grates, and is giving employment to fifteen hands. The Board of Works has let the contract for the paving of several of the streets, which will give employment to a large number of unskilled labourers and teams. The Water Board had a large gang of men employed lowering the water mains on the streets that are to be paved. Windsor enjoys very low water rates; the cost of service for a house assessed at $1,000, including one bath, one closet and lawn is $4.80; for one assessed at $1,500, the cost is $5.50: and for one assessed at $2,000, $6.25. The Norris Collar & Cuff Co. has added a laundry business which is giving increased employment. Wholesalers and retailers reported a big improvement in trade from last month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy with spring seeding, and looking after gardens. Produce is demanding good prices.

Manufacturing.—Manufactures in Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich were all working full time, and some are behind with orders.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Electric Railway Co., has a large gang of men working on the line from Chatham to Windsor, and expects to have cars running by the 1st of July. It has purchased its cars from the Ottawa Car Co.; they are 65 feet long and are equipped with 200 horse power electric motors, and will be capable of making from 60 to 65 miles per hour. The track is of 85 pound rails, which is heavy enough to carry freight, and make fast time, and it is the company's aim to make this one of the best roads in the province.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Conditions were not as active as at the same time last year, but were improving. Bricklayers were mostly all working, and carpenters and painters were busy, but paperhangers, decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were not very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers and linemen were all working. Metal polishers, platers, brass workers and blacksmiths reported trade good. Owing to the repair work on boats along the river front those connected with boat work were all busy. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all working.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were very busy, including planing mills and carriage and wagon workers.

Printing and allied.—All were working.

Clothing.—Tailors reported the best winter the city has ever seen; they were all working to 9 and 10 o'clock every night.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fairly well employed.

Leather.—This class was active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported a good month. Hotel and restaurant employees are still in demand and female help of all kinds was very scarce.

Transport.—Railway workers, steam and electric, were well employed. Owing to navigation being opened longshoremen and wharf labourers had plenty of work. Teamsters were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during April, supply and demand being about equal. There were no changes in rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

Business has not been very good here during the past month, but a change is expected shortly. Navigation opened about the middle of April; this means a great deal to the city in the way of cheaper freights, etc. The new post office was opened on the first of the month, and it has done much in the way of improving the

mail service. The building cost about $85,000, and contains customs and other Dominion Government offices, in addition to the post office. The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to bonus a plough factory, and one to raise money for permanent sidewalks on May 1. A contract has been let and work started on the erection of a new eight-roomed school house.

The Algoma Steel Company contemplates building additions to its plant this summer, the principal one being the construction of basic open hearth furnaces of two hundred tons capacity. These furnaces will enable the company to use more of its own ore, and also considerable scrap that it is not in a position to use with the Bessemer plant. The contract for the erection of the buildings has been let to the Hamilton Bridge Company. The steel rail mill has been doing very good work; it was built for a five hundred ton output, and has been turning out an average of about six hundred and twenty tons of rails daily. The Steel Company has orders enough to keep going for a long time. During the past few months the company received orders from the following:—

	Tons.
Great Northern Railway Company	20,000
Canadian Northern Railway Company	35,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	61,000
Michigan Central Railway Company	20,000
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company	51,000

As the steel plant is the principal industry of the place, these orders indicate a prosperous season. The pulp mill, saw mill and veneer mill were steadily employed, but the supply of labour equals the demand. A number of people are leaving for the Northwest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was little activity as yet.

Fishing.—Conditions were normal.

Lumbering.—Employment was quiet.

Manufacturing.—The steel plant was busy. Other factories were fairly well employed.

Other industries.—The opening of navigation gave employment to a few labourers loading and handling cargoes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Quietness prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Employment was active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were all actively employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Employees were active.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As is usual at this season of the year, a number of workingmen are waiting to get some particular kind of employment, and their numbers are being added to daily by the heavy immigration. This congestion, however, will disappear very rapidly as soon as the railway construction camps are organized for the summer. This will be effected at an earlier date than usual on account of the very large contracts that have been signed. Most of the men that are waiting for work want to get on construction work. As yet the gangs for section work and improvements are not yet filled up. Another source of employment upon which many rely is the civic work for which in the course of a week or so, an additional thousand men will be required. The street paving gangs have not started to work, but will do so early in May. The commencement of these summer operations will soon absorb the apparently large number of men now idle in the city of Winnipeg.

Industrial activity is very pronounced, and there are many indications of the starting up of new industries.

Exceptional commercial activity was evidenced by the large volume of clearings

which for the week ending March 26th showed a gain of 97 per cent over the corresponding period of 1905.

Since the settlement of the street railway strike there has been a marked improvement in retail trade. Wholesalers reported good business, and with the exception of wholesale grocers state that collections are very satisfactory.

There has been no change in rates of wages. In the building trades the unions appear to have agreed to the scales generally in force last year. Generally speaking the labour market has been quiet with the exception of a few hours' strike of newsboys who objected to pay an increased price for their papers. Hitherto they have been getting them at two for a cent. One of the daily evening papers raised the price to a cent per copy with the result that the newsboys struck, but after a few hours accepted the new conditions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season has been in every respect a favourable one for seeding, and as a result it is estimated that the acreage under crop will be very much larger than in 1905. So far as returns have been received from the railway companies the increase in acreage will not be very pronounced in Manitoba, but will be marked in Saskatchewan.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades during the summer of the present year will probably be equally as busy as they were in 1905. Already the building permits are proportionately much larger than they were last year at the corresponding period, as shown by the following figures:—

April 21.	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
1900.	62	85	$ 159,100
1901.	109	128	429,225
1902.	175	214	319,750
1903.	261	329	1,291,350
1904.	293	447	1,541,500
1905.	502	685	1,667,200
1906.	682	848	2,310,450

Many large new buildings are already in course of erection, and many more are planned.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—All were busy and the prospects are very encouraging.

Woodworking and furnishing.—The general condition was one of activity. Several new factories have been opened this spring and some of the older ones have had to extend their plant to meet the demand.

Printing and allied.—The greatest activity prevails and plants were all at work to full capacity.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported work plentiful and the employers stated that conditions were very satisfactory. The overall factories and garment workers were all fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers reported business steadily keeping pace with demands. The older bakeries are all increasing their volume of business, and many new ones are starting up in different parts of the city. Prices remain uniform and as additional labour is required it is easily obtained.

Leather.—Saddlers and harness makers were well employed. One of the leading manufacturers was asked if sufficient help was procurable and he answered that there were enough saddle makers on the ground, but that there was employment for many more general harness makers.

Miscellaneous.—The market is fully stocked and the only class in demand are domestic servants.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The city of Winnipeg has appointed a committee, with power to engage an electrical expert, to report upon the various power sites on the *Winnipeg River* which the city is now in possession of. The city desires to procure a municipal power plant and the duty of this committee is to report upon the development cost of the sites named.

Neepawa.—While boring for water, oil indications were discovered. The boring was continued and prospects are improving.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Since the opening of spring, the labour

market has taken a new life, and at the close of April, there was every prospect for a steady demand for skilled and unskilled labour. The opening of the building season and the extension of other industries will provide employment for many. It is thought that there may be a scarcity of men later, owing to the very large plans for railroad construction the different railway companies have in contemplation.

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay railroad companies have already begun work, and their enterprises are only proportionate to the needs of the fast developing country west of Winnipeg, which is 800 miles long, and about 300 miles wide, making a total of 250,000 square miles.

The City Council has decided to establish a fire alarm system throughout the city. A by-law was passed granting the sum of $80,000 to the board of education, for the purpose of additional school accommodation. Another by-law exempting the Great Western Power and Machine Co., Limited, from taxation for twenty years on specified conditions was passed. The company will undertake to employ 150 hands in the manufacture of gas, electricity and mill machinery, and cheap power for manufacturers. The City Council has also appointed a chief to the new department of publicity, at a salary of $1,800 a year, his services having commenced April 15. Plans and specifications in the city architect's office indicate a busy season in the building trades. Transportation on the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific is very busy at the present time. Wholesale and retail merchants report business good in all lines. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is every likelihood of an unprecedented demand for agricultural workers this year, there being a good demand already for this class of labour. The first report of the season from Canadian Pacific agents are of heavy acreage increases at points along the Sault and Prince Albert lines. Seeding operations were general throughout the Western provinces, and the work is far advanced on the Main Line West. Conditions throughout the country are somewhat uniform, and no large portion can be said to be much in advance of any other.

Manufacturing.—Lumber mills and sash and door factories reported the outlook for the season's work very satisfactory. Machine shops and flour mills also reported business very active.

Railroad construction.—A large appropriation has been set aside this year for the improvement of the Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed on the Alberta line, and the extension of spurs and side tracks. Between Calgary and Laggan, $10,000 will be spent this summer in taking out the sagging. On the Edmonton branch $35,000 will be spent in ballasting, and over $60,000 is set aside for developing and wide bank work. On the Macleod branch (of which $25,000 will be spent in ballast) $75,000 represents the total estimate; appropriations have been made also for fencing the entire line. The Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway crossing of the Souris River, between Minto and Carroll, will cost $1,500,000. The trestle work and embankment is six miles long, and nearly 100 feet high.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building. — With bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers business was active at the end of April. Painters, decorators and paperhangers trades were somewhat quiet until buildings are more advanced, but plumbers were busy and steamfitters, marble cutters and builders' labourers were active. Stonecutters were somewhat quiet.

Metal and engineering. — Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers, sheet metal workers and jewellers reported trade active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers,

confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and cigarmakers and ice handlers were active.

Leather.—These trades were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—With barbers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers trade was busy. Furriers were somewhat slack.

Transport.—All branches were busy. Draymen and carters were busy, also teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—There are very few idle men in the city. A large number of agricultural hands have found employment with farmers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Neepawa.—Good indications of oil have been struck on the Hotel Hamilton premises at a depth of 190 feet.

North Portal.—During two days 432 cars of settlers' effects crossed the boundary here. The pressure on the railway is heavy, but the business is being expeditiously handled.

Boissevain.—Never in the history of the district have horses been so high in value; although several cars have been brought in there is still a limited supply and working horses sell at $200.00 and upwards.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Brocklebank, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market considerably improved compared with March, especially in the building trades, which were fully employed, except a few bricklayers, plumbers and sheet metal workers. There was a steady influx of settlers, who, for the most part, found employment. Labour generally was better employed than at this time last year.

There has been no new industries started this month, but there was exceptional activity among carpenters, stone cutters and masons, and there has been great activity in transportation on account of the opening of spring, and the heavy immigration of settlers into Alberta.

Both wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very brisk.

There have been no changes in rates of wages, and everything was quiet in the labour market, except at Lethbridge, where the coal miners were on strike.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—On account of the opening up of the lands to the east of the city for settlers by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, there is being brought under cultivation a great deal more land than in former years. As the spring has been exceptionally fine there will be a great deal more grain sown this year than in former years.

Lumbering.—The lumber men in the locality are preparing to float their logs down from the mountains, and report the cut less than in former years owing to the lack of snow.

Manufacturing.—Establishments were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Masons, lathers and builders' labourers were very busy. Carpenters and stonecutters were busy. Painters and decorators were active. Bricklayers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were quiet.

Metal.—Moulders, machinists, engineers and boilermakers were busy. Blacksmiths had a good month. Sheet metal workers and electrical workers and linemen were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, meat cutters and cigarmakers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were active.

Leather.—Leather workers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers were busy. Barbers, livery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were fairly well employed. Laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—Trainmen were busy, and trackmen, teamsters and expressmen very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Conditions were quiet.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during April was active, and the demand for unskilled labour, such as sawmill men and practical woodsmen, exceeded the supply.

During the first week of the month the wages of shovellers, commonly called muckers, employed in the Rossland mines were voluntarily increased by the management from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. The rate previously prevailing for similar work was 50 cents per day lower than that paid in other mining camps of the Kootenay district. The increase in wages was an effort on the part of the management to obtain and retain efficient employees for this class of work. The increase will affect about 255 workmen.

The receipts at the Nelson Customs office for the quarter ended March 31, 1906, showed an increase of nearly 40 per cent, denoting the increasing activity in business generally in this district.

There was no unrest in the labour market, employers and employees all working in harmony.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Quartz mining.—At the Eureka mines, situated near the "Granite Poorman Group," the disappearance of snow has made the road from the mine to the upper terminal of the tram line impassable, and shipments cannot be resumed for a short time at least, though in the meantime development work is actively under way. Drifts are being run North and South on the 150 foot level. A small sawmill to cut all timber required for tunnelling and mine building will be erected. Six hundred and ninety-nine tons of ore, averaging $30 per ton, have been marketed at the Trail smelter up to date during 1906. Drifting in the Le Roi is still in progress on the eight hundred foot level west of the big "Josie dyke," and the ore is said to maintain good values throughout. The "Velvet-Portland" which was shut down for a year is being re-opened. The owner and operator of the Queen mine has purchased the "Yellowstone" group of claims and the stamp mill thereon. A Nelson firm is operating under lease and bond, a property known as the "Mother-lode" group, consisting of seven claims running in a straight line along a fissure vein of free-milling gold ore, situated about two miles up Sheep Creek, from the Yellowstone mine. Under the agreement, fifty-four tons of ore have been shipped to the Trail smelter, the average value being about $120 per ton, from which the lessors have received over $3,000. It is proposed to equip this property with a ten stamp mill and a tramway with as little delay as possible. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has declared an initial dividend of 2 1-2 per cent for the quarter ending March 31, 1906, payable May 31st, which is at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The lead contents of the ore treated at the Hall mines smelter for March, 1906, were six hundred and sixty-eight tons. The lead contents of the ore treated at the Trail smelter for March, 1906, amounted to eleven hundred and forty-two tons. It was stated that the "Sullivan" mine at Marysville, East Kootenay, made a profit of $17,000 in March, 1906.

Coal mining.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's collieries at Coal Creek and Michel, were running full force; there being neither a surplus or shortage of labour. The new steel tipple at Coal Creek is now in first-class working order.

Lumbering.—The majority of the lumber mills started cutting this month, the Elk River Lumber Company, at Fernie, and the Nelson mill, being among the exceptions. There was a slight shortage of mill hands, and a considerable shortage of practical woodsmen. The large new mill belonging to the Elk River Company, at Fernie, will be completed and running about May 15, 1906. This mill will have a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet in ten hours' run, being supplied with the most modern machinery. The Yale Columbia Company's mill, at Nelson, is to start cutting about May 15; the company has been unable to fill all orders received from the prairie provinces.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during April was busy, many new works starting up, and giving employment to an increased number of men. The city council has decided to build by day labour the sewer for which tenders were called for some time ago; operations have already commenced, but were somewhat retarded by a shortage of labour, although the city has advertised for thirty men, the wages to be 25 cents per hour and 9 hours to constitute a working day. The city is also building by day labour a new reservoir, which when completed will double the capacity of the city's water supply. A large number of new buildings are under way, and all classes of labour are actively employed. A new wood-turning factory has been opened by an experienced mechanic. Among the new buildings to be erected or in course of erection in the city is a new three-storey brick and stone block to cost about $12,000. The B. C. Distillery Co. is also making a large addition to its plant, which will cost about $60,000, and will include shipping and bottling works, and cooperage and stock buildings. About 350,000 brick and 300,000 feet of lumber will be required for these buildings. The Dominion Government dredge "King Edward" is engaged at present in improving the channel in the vicinity of the Royal City mills and the material which is being removed from the river is carried in pipes to the low land fronting on the river. Representatives of outside capital have bought fifty acres of land fronting on the Fraser River and about one mile from the city and propose erecting at an early date a fully equipped sawmill on the property. The B. C. Electric Railway Co. has found a feasible route for a tram line from the city to Port Moody, and this and also the question of double tracking the present line to Vancouver will be settled by the managing director upon the occasion of his annual visit next month. The Board of Trade of this city has taken up the matter of free delivery of mails. The census just taken in this city shows an increase in the population over the previous year of 451. The city council has received notification of the intention of the Vancouver and Northwestern Railway Co. to apply at the next session of parliament for permission to build a line of railway through the Pitt Lake and Lillooet River country. The telephone strike which began on February 22nd, 1906, is still unsettled. Two steamboat strikes occurred, caused in each case by the men refusing to do what they considered extra work unless they received extra compensation. The men were discharged and new men appointed in their stead. The local bricklayers have given notice that on and after May 1st they will expect not less than $5.00 per day of eight hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The greatest activity in the history of the province prevails. A large number of new settlers are coming in, and land is being rapidly taken up. In Chilliwack conditions are perhaps most active at the present time. The creameries in the municipality have an output of 500,000 pounds of butter per year, which is all disposed of in this province. Plenty of good water is now available to farmers and residents, as the Canada Pipe Co. has completed its pipe line from Elk Creek to the village, a distance of 3 1-2 miles. Matsqui Prairie is another district which is fast coming to the front; there are over 10,000 acres of first class land on this prairie, and it is being rapidly taken up. There is also a clay working plant on this land where pipes, etc., are being made, giving employment to about 150 men. A well known cattle firm has purchased about three thousand acres of land in the municipality of Delta and purposes making an up-to-date cattle ranch of the property. The fat stock and stallion show which was held in this city during the latter part of March was a decided success. It has been decided to hold an annual show. The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society took place on the 21st of March; it was decided to hold the annual show from the 2nd to the 6th of October (inclusive).

Fishing.—The British Columbia packers have decided to operate only five canneries on the Fraser River during the coming season, as only a small run is expected this year. The spring salmon run improved daily, and the cold storage plants were obtaining plentiful supplies from their boats. The British Columbia packers have decided to run a boat independently this year, and the venture has already proved a success.

Mining.—A number of men are at work on a ledge of molybdenum at Pitt Lake which was discovered a couple of years ago. Samples of concentrates taken from this property give $650.00 to the ton, and picked samples have shown as high as $1,600.00 per ton. The present price of this rare metal is $2.00 per pound, and the world's output is largely controlled by one firm in Liverpool, England.

Lumbering.—The mills were working full time, with sufficient orders ahead to keep them busy during the season. The Burnette mill of this city is working time and a quarter every day in order to keep pace with the demand. The Chilian Barque Vellore arrived in the city on the 20th inst., and loaded lumber at the Fraser River mills for South America.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and stonecutters were active. Builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, steam engineers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, shipwrights and caulkers and horseshoers were active. Machinists and engineers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon workers were active. Car builders were busy, and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, bookbinders and photo engravers were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers, and meat cutters were active. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were active.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Steamboatmen, firemen and street railway employees were active.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Building permits issued in March represented a total of $310,080. Eighty-three permits were issued for buildings varying in value from $100 to $54,000. Two permits for large business blocks were issued, to cost $40,000 each.

The work of getting the Yukon River fleet of steamers from White Horse to St. Michael started early in April.

The fire chief's salary was increased from $1,500 to $1,800 a year.

Bank clearings for March amounted to $9,382,675. In March, 1905, they were $6,207,292. In March, 1904, $5,385,553.

Receipts for March at the land registry office were $6,881.70. In February they were $4,644.65, and in March, 1905, $3,004.90.

The strike of the British Columbia Telephone Company's employees, it was reported, remains unchanged; the company advertised in the daily newspapers for telephone operators. The strikers are receiving out of work pay regularly.

Merchants generally do not anticipate any great commercial disturbance as a result of the disaster at San Francisco, but it was thought that it may have some temporary effect on fruits and vegetables. Hams and bacon rose one cent a pound; since the rise in price of dressed hogs at Toronto; dealers depend largely on the American market for their supply. The feed business was reported quiet, but flour was firm. The hardware trade was very active,

especially in building materials, and large shipments to interior points were made.

The carpenters gave notice that on April 1st they would demand an advance from $3.20 to $3.60 for eight hours. They compromised with the master builders at $3.50 and recognition of the union.

Real estate business for the month totalled high. Dealers say that the demand for property in all parts of the city increased compared with March. Many enquiries were made for farm lands.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—On the first of April the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association adopted a local lumber price list for Vancouver, New Westminster and intermediate points, and Fraser River and coast points. The delivery charges are $1 per thousand, or per load of lesser lots, in Vancouver. For outside points extra charges are made.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were very busy. Wages were voluntarily increased from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of eight hours. Carpenters and joiners were all at work, with a steady demand for more men. Lathers and plasterers were fairly busy, with no particular demand for additional men. The painting, paperhanging and decorating business was exceptionally good, all hands being at work, though there was no demand for men. Gas and steam fitters were all at work, with good prospects. Stone cutters towards the end of the month got very busy. Builders' labourers were well employed, though a number were reported to be idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers were well employed, with good prospects. Electrical workers and blacksmiths were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, carvers, varnishers and polishers were very busy. Upholsterers were inactive towards the end of the month. Carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers were active. Coopers reported trade good and shingle weavers fair.

Printing and allied.—Printers, news hands, were all employed, but job men were quiet. Pressmen and bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported trade good; garment workers were particularly employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported all well employed. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar makers were well employed, with good prospects.

Leather.—Workers on horse goods were kept busy, but trunk and bag makers were dull. Trunks and bags are practically all imported.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers were fairly active. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were active during the early part of the month, and quiet during the other part. Laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad train crews worked a good deal of overtime. Freight handlers found employment fair. The same condition prevailed with longshoremen. Street railway employees were active. Cab drivers and hackmen were quiet, but carters and draymen were very active. Teamsters were in good demand and expressmen were fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—The poles are up for a five mile tramway, and a telephone service. A proposition is also on foot to establish a pottery, as clay suitable for tile, flower pots, jars, etc., has been located near this place. A large amount of clearing of land is in progress for small holdings.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during April was very satisfactory; at the end of the month all classes were fully employed, being an improvement over the

conditions prevailing last month and much better than during the corresponding period of last year. Supply and demand were well balanced.

The wholesale houses reported an exceptionally busy month; retail trade was good.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has sent out surveying parties to complete the work commenced last year, of classifying the lands of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway.

Four million feet of logs were seized by Provincial Government timber inspectors to prevent their exportation to the United States in violation of the law.

Seven bricklayers working on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel were granted an increase in wages of 50 cents per day—from $4.50 to $5. The street railway employees had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day. The trouble between the Shipwrights' Union and the British Columbia Marine Railway Company, reported last month, has been settled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—On the West Coast of Vancouver Island preparations for the fishing season were active. Many new traps were being constructed, and those used last year put in an efficient state of repair. The whole equipment for a new cannery for the Dawson Buttimer Company was taken North during the month. The company has abandoned its Fraser River cannery, and will establish its cannery at River Inlet.

Lumbering.—Local mills ran full time and reported business good. The big mill now in course of erection at Mosquito Harbour is expected to be in operation in June next. One hundred and fifty men were employed in its erection, installing machinery and getting out timber. When the mill is running between four hundred and five hundred white men will be employed.

Mining.—On the Coast of Vancouver Island mining was active, and the coming season will see a number of new properties opened up. The Quatsino district was particularly active, some good strikes on the Teta river being reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades were active throughout the month, and all classes of mechanics, with the exception of lathers and plasterers, were busily employed. Bricklayers were in demand. Masons, carpenters and joiners were busy. Lathers and plasterers had fair employment. Painters and paperhangers were active, and plumbers fairly well employed. Stonecutters were busy, and builders' labourers were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—In the shipyards general activity continued and employment was good in both the metal and woodworking branches. At the British Columbia Marine Ways, three hundred and fifty men were employed. Trade in the machine and repair shops was active, but the supply of labour was equal to the demand. Iron moulders were busy. Machinists, engineers and steam engineers were active. Electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, bookbinders and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers reported trade active.

Leather.—Harness makers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported activity, and clerks and delivery employees were fairly busy. Laundry workers were active.

Transport.—The opening of navigation on the Northern rivers brought activity among steamboatmen and steamboat firemen. During the month the usual number left to prepare for the season's work. Ship labourers and longshoremen reported fair employment, and street railway men were active. By arrangement with the street railway company the hours of the employees will be reduced from ten to nine per day on the 1st of May. As the rates of

wages are based on the hour system the change will mean a corresponding reduction in wages. Cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen reported active conditions prevailing.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during April was fairly active, there having been a marked improvement over the previous month. While there has been a fair demand for men there has been no scarcity, with the exception of unskilled labour to load coal in the local mines. Business was reported as fair for the time of year. There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour during April.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Conditions were quiet among fishermen in this district, except at the whale fishing station on the West Coast of the Island which reported a successful season; it is expected that there will be an enlargement of operations and plant in the near future.

Lumbering.—The local sawmill was running full time, as were the other mills of the district, with good prospects of a prosperous summer. The action of the Chemainus Mill Company in gradually replacing Chinese and Japanese with white labour was closely observed, as it will mean, if successful, a large increase in the white population. At the different logging camps work was in full operation and skilled workmen could get ready employment, although there is no actual shortage as yet.

Mining.—Among quartz miners there was a steadily growing increase in employment, owing to the opening up of properties, being a healthy reaction from the late stagnation. In the coal mines work was steady in the city, with fair promise of continuing so during the summer, but the effect of the destruction of San Francisco, which was the main market for the coal mined here, will not be known for a few weeks. There is, however, the northern trade in the summer and other local trade which, it was expected, would help a little until the full result of the accident is known. There was a little idle time at the Extension mines during the month.

Other industries.—A party of surveyors for the Canadian Pacific Railway started during the month on a six months' survey of the Island. The Hamilton Powder Company, which has a large powder mill in this district, was preparing to enlarge its works to meet the increasing demand for powder and explosives, several large contracts being on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were quiet. Carpenters reported conditions as active, there being several new buildings going up, but no rush. Plumbers were active, and builders' labourers quiet.

Mining, engineering and shipbuilding.—Machinists and engineers were active, but blacksmiths were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage makers were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers were quiet.

Unskilled labour was busy. There was a demand for labour to load coal in the mines in this city, the company paying $2.60 per day or 35 cents per ton, and stating that they can employ more men than they can obtain.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The smelter at *Ladysmith* was working steadily with good prospects for the summer. The new sawmill in the district was getting active with a lot of orders ahead for the summer.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE session of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba which assembled at Winnipeg, Man., on January 11, 1906, was prorogued on March 16, the Royal Assent being given to 10 acts, a number of which were of particular interest from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Municipal Telephone Systems.

During the third week of the session, a select committee of the legislature, composed of members from both sides of the House, was appointed to conduct an investigation into the organization and operation of telephone systems throughout the province and report thereon to the government. The committee after holding a number of meetings both in Canada and the United States presented its report on February 27, recommending the ownership and operation of the telephone systems of the province as a governmental and municipal undertaking, the government to construct long distance lines, to be operated either by the government or under a commission, and the local telephone systems to be owned and operated by the municipalities. It was further stated that the present rates charged for telephone service were exorbitant and that a considerable reduction could easily be made. It was added, however, that the construction of long distance lines by the government should not be undertaken until a number of the municipalities had agreed to erect and maintain a sufficient number of exchanges to justify the expense. The right of the Legislative Assembly and of the municipal authorities to expropriate any system of telephones, irrespective of the authority under which the company owning and operating the system had been incorporated, was asserted.

Following the presentation of the committee's report an act "respecting the organization of municipal telephone systems" was introduced by the Hon. the Attorney General and after a full discussion was finally passed on the day of prorogation. Under its provisions every municipality was given power to expropriate under a by-law the whole or any portion of a telephone system situated within its boundaries, including all land, plant, supplies, buildings, appliances, etc., used in connection therewith. The price at which the expropriation is to take place may be fixed by agreement between the parties and with due regard to the terms of the Municipal Act governing cases of the kind. It must not exceed the actual value of the property, allowing for wear and tear, but not allowing anything for franchise or prospective profits, with the addition of 10 per cent to the sum thus arrived at. A municipality, however, is given the right to withdraw from the purchase upon giving notice in writing within three months after the determining of the price to be paid and after paying any costs that may have been incurred by its action. In such cases the municipality will not have the right to avail itself of the act until after the expiration of one year from the date of its withdrawal. If no withdrawal is made, however, the purchase is to be regarded as a contract binding upon both parties, the municipality being given power to issue debentures to meet the cost of the purchase, which debentures may be guaranteed by the government of Manitoba in the form of an endorsement thereon.

It is provided also by the act that in every municipality of the province which does not already own or operate a telephone system a vote must be taken on or before the date of the next municipal elections upon the question whether the council of the municipality shall or shall not exercise the powers conferred on it by the act. The form of the prescribed ballot is as follows: "Shall this municipality own and operate its own telephone system," with two columns in which a vote in the affirmative or negative may be indicated. If the voting results in the affirmative, by the majority and percentage required by the municipal act, the municipality may proceed to acquire or expropriate any telephone system existing or being operated within the municipality, or may construct a new telephone system, or extend or repair the existing system without any further submission of a by-law for the assent of the electors.

The plans for the construction of a municipal telephone system must be approved by

the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In the event of a municipal council failing to provide adequate telephone accommodation the residents of the municipality may organize a company under the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act and build and operate such lines of telephones as they may desire, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Municipal councils may also provide for the connection of local long distance lines with local exchanges: in case the councils of adjoining municipalities are unable to agree upon the terms upon which connections are to be established the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has power to prescribe the terms and to make all necessary rules and regulations governing the connections. Municipal lines of telephones must be constructed under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Provincial Minister of Public Works.

Threshers' Liens.

Under the "Threshers' Lien Act" of the Revised Statutes* a person who has threshing done for him is liable, to the extent of the amount earned by the thresher, for the wages due to employees working in connection with the threshing, providing a notice relating to any unpaid wages is given within 72 hours after the removal of the threshing machine from his premises. This time limit was enlarged by an act passed during the session to 10 days, and a clause added to the effect that any claim for wages referred to in the act and any claim for repairs to a threshing machine, engine or other appliances used in connection therewith, is to take priority over every other claim of any kind or description, on the earnings of the machine, and particularly over any assignment of the earnings where assignment has been made before or after the passing of the act.

Miscellaneous.

The section of the *Lord's Day Act* forbidding the running of street cars on Sunday under a penalty of $100 and costs was repealed.

The *Noxious Weeds Act* of the Revised Statutes was repealed and a measure passed in its stead in the way of further preventing the spread of weeds.

An amendment was made to the *Public Schools Act* whereby the list of freeholders and householders entitled to vote for the election of school trustees was limited to British subjects by birth or by naturalization.

Under the *Manitoba Dairy Act* prosecutions for selling milk and cream below the standard must be instituted by the Superintendent of the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. An amendment to this section was passed allowing the prosecution to be instituted by any other person.

The *bounty* to be paid by municipalities for *killing wolves* was increased from one to two dollars per head, and the amount to be refunded by the Provincial Treasurer to the municipality from fifty cents to one dollar. In the case of timber wolves the bounty payable by the municipality was fixed at $5.00, one half to be refunded by the Provincial Treasurer.

The section of the *"Master and Servants Act"* providing that there should be no appeal from the judgment of a police magistrate under the act, where the amount is $25.00 or under, was amended by the addition of a clause forbidding the court or judge in similar cases to entertain any applications for a writ of *certiorari* or other proceedings to quash or set aside any judgment or order.

The *Manitoba Railway Act* was amended in a number of particulars. The filing of plans and profiles of proposed railway lines is required to be in greater detail and the provisions relating to the acquirement of a roadway by agreement or compulsion were extended. The section of the act relating to highways and bridges was amended by the addition of a sub-section requiring application to be made to the railway commissioner before the construction of any bridge, trestle or other structure of a greater span than 18 feet.

An addition was made to the *Corporations' Taxation Act*, whereby companies receiving money on deposit at interest in Manitoba must, in addition to other taxation under the act, pay an additional tax of $200 on deposits up to $100,000 and one-tenth of one per cent on each additional

*R.S. Manitoba, 1903, chapter 167.

$100,000 of deposits or part thereof up to $1,000,000. The taxation of trust and loan companies was also increased. Telegraph companies which formerly paid a tax of $1.00 for every mile of line operated, are in future to pay a tax to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but not to exceed 2 per cent of the gross earnings. Express companies, having over 50 and less than 100 offices are required to pay $500 per year, and having over 100 branch offices $1,000 per year, whereas previously offices having 50 branches or over paid $350, and offices having less than 50 branches $250. Under the new regulations the minimum tax payable by an express company is $250. Telephone companies are to be taxed in the same manner as telegraph companies. The section of the act relating to the detailed statements to be furnished to the Provincial Treasurer by corporations was altered in the way of requiring further particulars with regard to the operation of the companies.

Among the bills which were introduced during the season, but which were not finally assented to, were: An act "respecting the qualifications of persons in charge of steam engines and boilers," and an act "to amend the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' lien Act."

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE COMBINATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.*

ON June 6, 1903, a Royal Commission was appointed in Great Britain for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of trade disputes and trade combinations, and as to the law affecting them, and to report on the law applicable to the same and the effect of any modifications thereof.

The report of the Commission which has been recently issued, is of great importance, owing to the completeness with which the subject of the laws relating to trade union is treated, and owing to the authoritative interpretations of these laws which it contains. Appendices to the majority report of the Commission contain copies of the laws affecting the actions of trade unions and also reports of the principal legal cases bearing upon the interpretation to which references were made by the Commissioners in their report. The Royal Commission was composed of Lord Dunedin, Chairman, Sir W. T. Lewis, Sir G. Lushington, The Right Hon. Arthur Cohen and Mr. Sidney Webb. A Majority Report was signed by Lord Dunedin, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Sidney Webb, and there were also two Minority Reports signed respectively by Sir G. Lushington and Sir W. T. Lewis. In response to 227 letters sent to 227 employers, 72 trade unions and 18 other persons, 50 representatives of employers and 15 other witnesses volunteered to give evidence before the Commission, but with some trifling exceptions, there was no response from those representing trade unions.

The recommendations made by the majority of the Commissioners relate to the legal status of trade unions, the liability of trade union funds to be taken in execution for the wrongful acts of agents, incorporation of trade unions, the law of picketting and conspiracy affecting trade unions.

The Legal Status of Trade Unions.

In 1871 an act was passed to amend the law relating to trade unions, which, for the first time, recognized them as being lawful organizations and provided for their registration.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Trade Union Act, 1871."

2. The purposes of any Trade Union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such Trade Union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise.

3. The purposes of any Trade Union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

4. Nothing in this Act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements, namely,

(1). Any agreement between members of a Trade Unions as such, concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of such Trade Unions shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed:

(2). Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a Trade Union:

(3). Any agreement for the application of the funds of a Trade Union,—

(*a.*) To provide benefits to members; or,

*Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Dispute and Trade Combinations, London, Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, E.C., 1906. Price 1s. 1d.

WAGES AND HOURS IN RAILWAY

STATISTICAL TABLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS

LOCALITY.	Year.	Stonecutters.			Stone Masons.			Quarrymen.			Rock Drillers.		
		Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Birch Cove	1905	....	.....	....	30	3.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10
St. Louisburg & St. Peter	1904	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10	16	1.60	10
North Sydney & Sydney Mine	1905	....	.....	....	33⅓	3.00	9	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Orangedale and Mabou	1905	30	3.00	10	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10	16	1.60	10
River Herbert & Minudie	1904	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	13½	1.35	10	14	1.40	10
Stellarton & New Glasgow	1904	....	.....	....	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	....
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Adamsville & Brown's Point	1904	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	14	1.40	10	14	1.40	10
Campbellton & Grand Falls	1904	30	3.00	10	22½	2.25	10	14	1.40	10	12½	1.25	10
York and Carleton	1905	40	4.00	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island	1904	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	13½	1.35	10	13½	1.35	10
QUEBEC.													
Eastman & Potton	1905	33⅓	3.00	9	30	3.00	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10
Kingsbury & W. Mills	1905	37½	3.00	8	30	3.00	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10
Lac Bouchette	1904	25	2.50	10	22½	2.25	10	14	1.40	10	14	1.40	10
La Tuque & St. Maurice	1904	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10	14	1.40	10
Lawrenceville & Bonaila	1905	37½	3.00	8	30	3.00	10	15	1 50	10	20	2.00	10
Paspebiac & Gaspé	1905	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10	13½	1.35	10	13½	1.35	10
Roberval	1904	25	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	12½	1.25	10	14	1.40	10
St. Phillippe, Argt	1905	40	4.00	10	30	3.10	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10
ONTARIO.													
Bancroft to Whitney	1905	30	3 00	10	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	
Baysville to Bracebridge	1904	32½	3.25	10	32½	3.25	10	17½	1.75	10	....	.....	..
Bay of Quinte Railway Extension	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3.00	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	
Brickton to Bobcaygeon	1904	40	4.00	10	35	3.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	..
Toronto to Sudbury	1904	30	3.00	10	30	3 00	10	13½	1.35	10	15	1.50	

*These tables have been prepared by the Fair Wage Officers of the Department of Labour, from statistics contractors to competent workmen in their employ, and which were, at the time of the visit of the officer to the as were visited during 1904 but not visited again during the year 1905. In some instances these rates were changed cases, however, changes may have taken place since the visit of the Fair Wages Officer.

CONSTRUCTION WORK, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, FAIR WAGES BRANCH, No. 2.

OF LABOUR CURRENT DURING THE YEARS 1904 AND 1905.°

Steam Drillers.			Blasters.			Tracklayers.			Ordinary Labourers.			Carpenters.			Choppers.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	25	2.50	10	....	.....	....
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	16	1.60	10	14	1.40	10
....	.....	....	18⅓	1.65	9	....	.....	....	16⅔	1.50	9	22½	2.00	9	....	.....	....
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
16	1.60	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	13	1.30	10	....	.....	....	....	.....	...
17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10	12½	1.25	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	....	.....	....
17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10
1 7½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	13	1.30	10
15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	12½	1.25	10	15	1.50	10	14	1.40	10
20	2 00	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
15½	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	13½	1.35	10	10	1.00	10	15	1.50	10	12½	1.25	10
15½	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	13½	1.35	10	12½	1.25	10	17½	1.75	10	14	1.40	10
20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	14	1.40	10
22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10
....	.....	....	....	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10
20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	15	.....	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10
20	2.00	10	13½	1.35	10	13½	1.35	10	13½	1.35	10	17½	1.75	10	13½	1.35	10

collected by personal investigation in the several localities. The rates given are those which were being paid by locality, regarded as the generally accepted current rates. The rates current in 1904 are given in such localities only during the year 1905. The rates given for 1905, were in most cases the rates current throughout the year; in some

*Per 1,000.

WAGES AND HOURS IN RAILWAY CON

Locality.	Year.	Machinists.			Blacksmiths.			Steam Shovel Engineers.			Steam Shovel Craneman.		
		Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.		
		Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
Nova Scotia.													
Birch Cove	1905	....	.....	....	25	2.50	10	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
Louisburg & St. Peter	1904	22½	2.50	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2 50	10
North Sydney&Sydney Mines	1905	....	.....	....	22½	2.00	9	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
Orangedale and Mabou	1905	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10
River Herbert & Minudie	1904	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	....	*60.00	....	....	*60.00	....
Stellarton & New Glasgow	1904	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	....	*60.00	....	....	*65.00	....
New Brunswick.													
Adamsville & Brown's Point	1904	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	20	2.00	10	22½	2.25	10
Campbellton & Grand Falls	1904	20	2.00	10	16	1.60	10	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10
York and Carleton	1905	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10	22½	2.25	10	20	2.00	10
Prince Edward Island.													
Prince Edward Island	1904	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
Quebec.													
Eastman and Patton	1905	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	30	3.00	10
Kingsbury & W. Mills	1905	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	30	3.00	10
Lac Bouchette	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
La Tuque & St. Maurice	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
Lawrenceville & Bonella	1905	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	25	2.50	10	30	3.00	10
Paspebiac and Gaspé	1905	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	*60.00	....	....	*75.00	....
Roberval	1904	20	2.00	10	17½	1.75	10	25	2.50	10	25	2.50	10
St. Phillippe, Argt	1905	....	.. .. ..	....	20	2.00	10	24	2.40	10	24	2.40	10
Ontario.													
Bancroft to Whitney	1905	22½	2.25	10	17½	1.75	10	....	2.50	10	....	1.75	10
Baysville to Bracebridge	1904	....	.. .. ..	10	20	2.00	10	....	.. .. ..	....	....	.....	....
Bay of Quinte Railway Extension	1904	20	2.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	†125.00	10	....	†75.00	10
Brickton to Bobcaygeon	1904	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	†125.00	10	....	†75.00	10
Toronto to Sudbury	1904	30	3.00	10	20	2.00	10	....	†100.00	10	....	*75.00	....

* Per Month. † Per Month with board.

STRUCTION WORK, CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Steam Shovel Fireman.			Steam Derrick Engineer.			Steam Derrick Fireman.			Contractor'sLocomotive Engineer.			Contractor's Locomotive Fireman.			Brakemen.		
Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages.			Wages			Wages.		
Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Perday	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day	Per hour	Per day	hrs. per day
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	22½	2.25	10	15	1.50	10	17	1.70	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	22½	2.25	10	15	1.50	10	17	1.70	10
14	1.40	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	2.50	10	14	1.40	10	15	1.50	10
15	1.50	....	22½	2.25	10	15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	17	1.70	10
14	1.40	10	20	2.00	10	14	1.40	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13½	1.35	10	20	2.00	10	13½	1.35	10	30	3.00	10	16	1.60	10	15	1.50	10
14	1.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*50.00	....	....	*30.00	....	....	*36.00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	30	3.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10
15	15.0	....	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	....	....	....	30	3.00	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10
12½	1.25	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*60.00	....	12½	1.25	10	12½	1.25	10
15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	2.40	10	15	1.50	10	16	1.60	10
....	1.75	10	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10	25	2.50	10	17½	1.75	10	17½	1.75	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	1.50	10	....	2.00	10	....	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10
15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10
15	1.50	10	20	2.00	10	15	1.50	10	25	2.50	10	15	1.50	10	15	1.50	10

(*b.*) To furnish contributions to any employer or workman not a member of such Trade Union, in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolutions of such Trade Union; or,

(*c.*) To discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of a court of justice; or,

(4.) Any agreement made between one Trade Union and another; or,

(5.) Any bond to secure the performance of any of the above mentioned agreements.

But nothing in this section shall be deemed to constitute any of the above mentioned agreements unlawful.

5. The following Acts, that is to say,

(1.) The Friendly Societies Acts, 1855 and 1858, and the Acts amending the same,

(2.) The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1687, and any Act amending the same; and

(3.) The Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, shall not apply to any Trade Union, and the registration of any Trade Union under any of the said Acts shall be void, and the deposit of the rules of any Trade Union made under the Friendly Societies Acts, 1855 and 1858, and the Acts amending the same, before the passing of this Act, shall cease to be of any effect.

6. Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may by subscribing their names to the rules of the union, and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registry, register such Trade Unions under this Act, provided that if any one of the purposes of such Trade Union be unlawful such registration shall be void.

7. It shall be lawful for any Trade Union registered under this Act to purchase or take any lease in the name of the trustees for the time being of such union any land not exceeding an acre, and to sell, exchange, mortgage, or let the same, and no purchaser, assignee, mortgagee, or tenant shall be bound to inquire whether the trustees have authority for any sale, exchange, mortgage or letting, and the receipt of the trustees shall be a discharge for the money arising therefrom; and for the purpose of this section every branch of a Trade Union shall be considered a distinct union.

The most important decision of recent years, affecting trade unions, was that delivered in the case of the Taff Vale Railway Company, vs. the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which came before the House of Lords in 1901.

"The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, being a Trade Union registered under the Trade Union Act 1871, and its officers were sued by the Taff Vale Railway Company in tort for having conspired to induce the workmen of their company to break their contracts, and also for having conspired to interfere with the traffic of the company by picketing and other unlawful means. Mr. Justice Farewell having granted an interim injunction against all the defendants, the defendant Trade Union appealed on the legal question whether a registered Trade Union was liable to be sued in tort. The Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the Judge, but ultimately the House of Lords restored it, holding that a registered Trade Union could be sued in tort by the name in which it was registered under the Act. The grounds for the judgment were that a registered Trade Union having been invested with the statutory powers of the Act of 1871, it must be legally inferred that it was the intention of Parliament that such Trade Union should be liable to be sued in its registered name. A strong opinion was also expressed by Lord Macnaughton and Lord Lindley that, apart from the Trade Union Act, any Trade Union registered or not registered could under the general rules of legal procedure be sued in tort by means of a representative suit, *i.e.*, a suit in which a few members have been selected by the plaintiff to represent all the defendants. The case then went for trial, and a verdict was found for the plaintiffs. The damages were assessed (or fixed by agreement) at £23,000, which sum has since been paid out of the Union funds."

The Commissioners in the Majority Report expressed the opinion that the law laid down by the House of Lords involved no new principle and was not inconsistent with the law of 1871, although the trade unions protested against it as a decision of judges, which made a practically new law against trade unions, and nullified the settlement of their status made by the Legislature in 1871. The cause of the popular opinion that trade unions, as such, were subject to the criminal law alone was that the presence of trade unions as such, in the common law courts, either as plaintiffs or defendants in a case of tort or of contract, was unknown and to all appearance it was as if they were outside the civil law altogether. Trade unions in consequence had continued to be unamenable to actions of tort, not on account of any special exemption by law, but in consequence of difficulties in common law procedure, the courts of common law having adopted a rigid rule that judgment could not be recovered against persons not named as defendants in the actions. This difficulty in the case of societies of large numbers of individuals, was overcome by incorporation of the bodies by the Legislature or the granting by the Legislature to particular bodies of special powers to sue or be sued. In the case of the court of chancery, a form of procedure was adopted by which when the number of persons was large, a few were allowed to be taken to represent all, and a decision with regard to these was considered binding on all. The common law courts, however, which dealt with tort, continued to adhere to the ancient rule, until the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff-Vale case pointed out that the funds of organizations could be made liable in these courts by means of a representative action. Up to the present time, non-registered unions have not been made the subject of a legal action, but the opinion was expressed that they could be made liable for the acts of agents, if the latter could be properly considered the agents of all the members, and acting within the scope of their agency, and if the funds were the property which would have been taken into execution or attached in an action in which all the members have been made defendants.

As to the effect of the Taff-Vale judgment, evidence was only proffered on the employers' side. This evidence was prac-

tically unanimous and asserted clearly that the effect of the judgment has been to make trade unions much more careful than before in seeking not to infringe the law, with the result that strikes have been less frequent, that there has been less violence and intimidation, and that the disputes themselves have been easier to settle than was the case before the law was authoritatively laid down.

The recommendations of the Majority Report with reference to the legal status of trade unions were that an Act should be passed for the following objects:—

(1) To declare Trade Unions legal associations.

(2) To declare strikes from whatever motive or for whatever purpose (including sympathetic or secondary strikes), apart from crime or breach of contract legal, and to make the Act of 1875 to extend to sympathetic or secondary strikes.

(3) To declare that to persuade to strike. *i.e.*, to desist from working, *apart from procuring breach of contract*, is not illegal.

(4) To declare that an individual shall not be liable for doing any act not in itself an actionable tort only on the ground that it is an interference with another person's trade business, or employment.

Sir Godfrey Lushington opposed the recommendation that trade unions should be declared by statute to be legal associations on the ground that a trade union, like a company, is presumably legal until it pursues purposes which as a whole are unlawful; then it ceases to be so. In his opinion nothing more in this direction can be done by the Legislature than has been done by Section 3 of the Act of 1871, which enacts that the purposes of any Trade Union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

Sir W. T. Lewis opposed this recommendation for similar reasons, and pointed out that a "Trade Union" by the Acts of 1871 and 1875 includes a combination of employers equally with a combination of employed, and that there has been expressed no demand on the part of employers for any Act to declare these combinations legal associations.

Recommendation (2) of the Majority Report to legalize strikes, was opposed by Sir W. T. Lewis on the ground that workmen already have the right to strike, according to decisions of the court, and the tendency of an Act legalizing them would be to facilitate strikes, which would be a grave responsibility for Parliament to assume. He especially dissented from the recommendation to legalize sympathetic, or secondary strikes, and in support of his position he quoted evidence given by Mr. Asquith as follows:—

"The tendency of recent cases is to show that a combination to prevent others from working, or to induce them to strike is *prima facie* illegal and requires justification. Failing such justification a Trade Union whose officials take action of the character I have mentioned, would be liable to be restrained by injunction and mulcted in damages."

He further contended that the judgment in *Lyons v. Wilkins* declared secondary strikes to be illegal, and that the evidence of the witnesses given before the Commission was unanimously in favour of maintaining this decision.

Recommendation (3) of the Majority Report to legalize persuasion to strike was opposed by Sir W. T. Lewis for the following reason:—

"Workmen at present enjoy the right to strike; workmen at present, also, are under no liability civil or criminal for merely peaceably persuading workmen to strike. but they are prevented from causing a 'nuisance' to others by means of their efforts to peaceably persuade, and they are also prevented from combining to foster a strike amongst workmen who do not wish to strike. and eventually inducing them to strike by preventing them by 'persuasion' from going on working as they desire. . . . . Recommendation (3) of the Majority Report would authorize the committal of a nuisance."

Recommendation (4) of the Majority Report for a declaration that an individual shall not be liable for doing any act only on the ground that it is an interference with another person's trade or business. was opposed by Sir William Lewis, who said:

"Persuading workmen to strike who without persuasion would not have struck, threatening an employer to call out his Unionist workmen unless the non-unionist workmen are discharged, threatening the employer's customer to call out the Unionist workmen of the customer unless the employer discharges his non-Unionist workmen, such acts are not an exercise of the right to strike, but are acts of interference directed against his employer or his customer, and therefore are *prima facie* unlawful, and in the absence of justification absolutely unlawful. . . . . Neither on the evidence given before us nor on any general ground of policy does there appear to me to be any justification for legislation to legalize interference with another's trade, business, or employment, which the law at present, as laid down by Lord Lindley and Lord Brampton in *Quinn v. Leatham,* clearly prohibits."

Liability of Provident Funds of Trade Unions.

There was a wide variance of opinion among the Commissioners as to the advisability of safeguarding the provident funds of trade unions. In the Majority Report, a view is expressed that "although unions may exist for the purposes, *inter alia,* of a benefit society, the funds of the union for whatever purpose are in law a massed fund and as such liable to be taken into execution in accordance with the principles above laid down. It is often represented that this is a great hardship on those who have contributed to the benefit funds, and that this hardship is not lessened by the prevalent though erroneous belief that trade union funds were immune from outside attach. To separate the funds under the law as it at present stands would require a very elaborate scheme of trust. We think such separation should be made easier by statutory enactment. The chairman and Mr. Cohen consider that, in accordance with the views already expressed, such separation would have to be accompanied by the condition that the funds so separated should not be available for what may be termed militant as distinguished from purely benevolent purposes. In other words, they would have to be confined to sick, accident, and superannuation funds, and not extend to out of work funds. Mr. Webb thinks that the definition of the Trade Union (Provident Funds) Act, 1903, should be followed with the object of placing out of work funds in the same position."

The separation of Provident Funds of trade unions is proposed in Recommendation No. (5) of the Majority Report, which reads as follows:—

"That an Act should be passed to provide for the facultative separation of the proper benefit funds of Trade Unions, such separation, if effected to carry immunity from these funds being taken in execution."

Sir Godfrey Lushington dissenting from this proposal for the exemption from liability of provident funds of trade unions said:

"No reason is given for this but the encouragement of thrift. Thrift is a good object; but thrift comes after the payment of just debts, and certainly not least, debts incurred in consequence of wrong-doing to others. . . . I may add that the practical difficulties in separating provident funds from other funds, or rather in securing that such separation has been made and observed, are very great indeed."

Sir William Lewis concurred in these objections and added:

"I am aware that a large number of witnesses who came before us had no objection to this step, but the Trade Unions of workmen have always been opposed to the separation suggested. I do not think the facilities, if granted, would be availed of, and even if carried out I do not think these funds should be immune.

"It is not easy to see why, as a matter of justice, the claims of members to provision made by themselves and for themselves against old age, sickness, etc., should be deemed superior to the claim of outsiders to reparation for the wrongs which those members, as represented by their unions, have committed against them."

Responsibility of Trade Unions for Acts of their Agents.

The law regarding agency as affects trade unions has been set forth above with regard to the Taff-Vale decision. Recommendation No. (6) of the Majority Report

deals particularly with this subject and reads as follows:—

"(6) That an Act should be passed to provide means whereby the central authority of a union may protect themselves against the unauthorized and immediately disavowed acts of branch agents."

This recommendation was opposed by Sir Godfrey Lushington, who said:—"No doubt the law of Principal or Agent is from the nature of the subject necessarily complicated, and difficulties must be expected in applying it to Trade Unions, just as difficulties have been experienced in applying it to other societies and individuals, but it is not suggested that the general law is really inappropriate to trade unions or that its application has been found to produce injustice. . . . . The almost inevitable result of any such legislative attempt as is proposed would be to assign to trade unions some sort of peculiar rule of liability for the acts of their agents. This is to be deprecated. A more stringent liability than is imposed on others as principals would be a hardship to trade unions. while a laxer rule would be unjust to those who might suffer from the tortuous acts of trade unions and would impair the salutary effect of the Taff-Vale judgment."

Sir W. T. Lewis concurred in the arguments advanced by Sir Godfrey Lushington.

Incorporation of Trade Unions.

Recommendation No. (7) of the Majority Report was as follows:—

"(7) That an act should be passed to provide that faculative powers should be given to trade unions, either (a) to become incorporate subject to proper conditions, or (b) to exclude the operation of section 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, or some one or more of its sub-sections, so as to allow trade unions to enter into enforceable agreements with other persons and with their own members."

Sir Godfrey Lushington, with whose arguments Sir William Lewis associated himself, dissented from this recommendation. and said, "From a general point of view I am not aware of any objection to the grant to trade unions of incorporation, 'subject to proper conditions.' . . . The somewhat indefinite proposal of the report is made only for the particular purpose, viz.. to enable enforceable contracts being entered into by a trade union of workmen and a trade union of employers for the regulation of terms of employment. Trade unions have not asked for power to enter into such agreements and to all appearance are not likely to do so. I do not then think the prospect of such agreements is sufficient to justify any change. . . . The power to sue for benefits is one to which probably no one would object except the trade unions themselves, but I think Parliament would decline to allow the law to be used to prevent workmen from working or to compel workmen to maintain a trade union."

Sir W. T. Lewis stated further that proposals for voluntary incorporation were made by the majority of the Commissioners both of the Royal Commission on Trade Disputes, of 1867, and The Royal Commission on Labour, 1894, but in both instances there were minority reports signed by the representatives of trade unions, dissenting from these proposals. The suggested repeal of section 4 of the Trade Union Act of 1871, or of sub-sections 1, 2 and 5 of this section, was opposed by him on the ground that it would enable trade unions to bring actions and obtain injunctions against individual members while leaving the individual members still unable through the operations of sub-section 3 (a) of section 4 to bring an action against the trade union of which they were members for refusing to apply for their benefit, the benefit funds to which they had contributed. Sir W. T. Lewis recommended the repeal of sub-section 3 (a) and sub-section 4 of this section.

The Law of Picketing.

In 1871, an act was passed to amend the laws relating to violence, threats and molestation.* The first clause of this Act defining the penalty for threats, molestation and obstruction, is as follows:—

Every person who shall do any one or more of the following acts, that is to say:

(1) Use violence to any person or any property.

*34 and 35 Victoria, chap. 32.

(2) Threaten or intimidate any person in such manner as would justify a justice of the peace, on complaint made to him, to bind over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace.

(3) Molest or obstruct any person in manner defined by this section.

With a view to coerce such person:

(1) Being a master to dismiss or to cease to employ any workmen, or being a workman to quit any employment or return work before it is finished.

(2) Being a master not to offer or being a workman not to accept any employment or work;

(3) Being a master or workman to belong or not to belong to any temporary or permanent association or combination;

(4) Being a master or workman to pay any fine or penalty imposed by any temporary or permanent association or combination;

(5) Being a master to alter the mode of carrying on his business, or the number or description of any persons employed by him, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months.

A person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to molest or obstruct another person in any of the following cases: that is to say:

(1) If he persistently follow such person from place to place;

(2) If he hide any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such person, or deprive him of, or hinder him in the use thereof;

(3) If he watch or beset the house or other place where such person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, or if with two or more persons he follow such person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road.

Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from being liable under any other act, or otherwise, to any other or higher punishment than is provided for any offence in this section, so that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

Provided that no person shall be liable to any punishment for doing or conspiring to do any act on the ground that such act restrains or tends to restrain the free course of trade, unless such act is one of the acts hereinbefore specified in this section, and is done with the object of coercing as hereinbefore mentioned.

In 1875, an act was passed to amend the law relating to conspiracy, which contains the following clauses especially affecting trade unions:

Section 3. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workman shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime.

Section 7. Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority:—

1. Uses violence to or intimidates such other persons or his wife or children, or injures his property; or,

2. Persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or,

3. Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or,

4. Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or,

5. Follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road, shall, on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment as hereinafter mentioned, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Recommendation No. (8) of the Majority Report proposed that sub-section 4 of section 7 of the above Act of 1875 be repealed and the following words substituted:—

"Acts in such a manner as to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of any

person that violence would be used to him or his family, or damage be done to his property."

Sir Godfrey Lushington was opposed to striking out from the list of offences made punishable in section 7 of the Act of 1875. the watching and besetting of premises, as suggested in this recommendation. He said: "I am of opinion that picketing is an abuse for which a remedy is urgently required, and that the personal freedom of workmen needs not less protection than hitherto, but more. I therefore, recommend that the existing prohibition of watching and besetting be retained, and that the proviso permitting it for the sole purpose of giving and receiving information be repealed." He recommended that this section be amended so as to make it clear that the person against whom the forbidden acts of molestation are committed. need not be the same person who is intended to be compelled.

Sir W. T. Lewis opposed this recommendation on the ground that watching and besetting is at present a criminal offence. If this recommendation were acted upon, it would no longer be so. He said further: "If the result of the substituted sub-section is in law to weaken the law against intimidation which at present exists for employers and employed, I am against it; if on the other hand, I am wrong as to the legal effect and the result in law is merely by another method to achieve an equal protection to that now afforded, I must still prefer the present declaration of the law which has been accepted by both sides, whereas the new enactment would lead to new litigation and consequent great expense."

The law of Conspiracy Affecting Trade Unions.

The clauses of the Act of 1875 quoted above, give the law of conspiracy which is at present in force in so far as it affects trade unions. The Majority Report in recommendation 9, proposed that an act should be passed to enact to the effect that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, shall not be the ground for a civil action unless the agreement or combination is indictable as a conspiracy notwithstanding the terms of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. This recommendation was concurred in by Sir Godfrey Lushington, but was opposed by Sir W. T. Lewis who gave the following reasons for his position: "It is true that the desire of the trade unions of workmen. the conspiracy, etc., Act of 1875, exempted combinations in trade disputes from the consequences attaching to criminal conspiracy. The trade unions of employers so far from desiring any extension of this privilege to cover civil conspiracy, have come before us, and unanimously and categorically, expressed themselves against any such exemption from the general rule being granted in the case of trade disputes. The trade unions of workmen have, as we know from outside sources, desired this extension, but they have given no evidence before us to that effect and have allowed the evidence given on the other side to go unchallenged."

In addition to the recommendations given in the Majority Report, compulsory arbitration of trade disputes after the pattern of laws of New Zealand and Australia was advocated by Mr. Sidney Webb. Sir W. T. Lewis opposed this, stating that from information he had received from the employers, their feeling was better described as one of general dissatisfaction rather than satisfaction with this system. An additional recommendation was made by Sir W. T. Lewis to the effect "that in view of the overwhelming evidence we have received as to the cruelty and oppression to which non-unionists are subjected at present, the practicability of devising legislation to prohibit strikes against non-unionists, should be considered in order to prevent, if possible, the existing gross infringements of the liberty of the subject."

During the present session legislation has been introduced in the British Parliament providing for the legislation of peaceful picketing in furtherance of trade disputes, the amendment of the law of conspiracy where it injuriously affects trade unions in cases of industrial disputes, and for the better protection of trade union funds.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

IMMIGRANT arrivals during April were very heavy, and although official statistics were not available at the close of the month the total was estimated to be in excess of any previous year. At Montreal, Que., during the opening week of the month over 8,630 immigrants arrived, compared with 2,910 in the same week last year. It was stated that 90 per cent of the arrivals were from the British isles and were exceptionally prosperous, as evidenced by the amount of baggage which they brought with them.

In Ontario large numbers of immigrants were distributed in the agricultural districts during April, taking the place of agriculturists who have moved into Western Canada. From $28 to $30 per month with board and washing was paid. In the Eastern Townships, Que., an immigration agent to assist in the distribution of immigrant farm labour was appointed to meet steamers at Quebec and secure help for those requiring it in the district. The influx of settlers from the United States into Western Canada was reported heavier than at any previous period, and the repatriation of Canadians, who had moved into the Eastern United States was stated to be on an active scale.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during March, 1906, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MARCH 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total
Immigrants	9,839	2,164	2,238	14,241
Returned Canadians	1,077	139	66	1,282
Tourists	165	9	3	177
Totals	11,081	2,312	2,307	15,700

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the first nine months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS FROM JULY 1, 1905 TO MARCH 31, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
October	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
November	1,692	1,061	793	3,546
December	1,495	665	552	2,712
January	1,206	459	436	2,101
February	2,035	644	500	3,179
March	9,839	2,164	2,238	14,241
Totals	30,254	12,618	11,906	54,778

During the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1904-05 a total of 50,880 arrivals was reported, making an increase of 3,898 during the present fiscal year.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., during March, 1905-06, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MARCH, 1905-06.

	British.		Continental.		Total.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
Halifax	3,423	6,982	932	761	4,355	7,743
St. John	1,849	3,380	1,046	1,358	2,895	4,738
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	312	692	380	896	692	1,588
Vancouver	.....	14	.....	90	.....	104
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	68
Totals	5,584	11,068	2,358	3,173	7,942	14,241

Immigration through ocean ports July 1905, to March, 1906, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION TO OCEAN PORTS JULY 1905, TO MARCH 1906 INCLUSIVE.

Nationality.	Number.
English and Welsh	29,713
Scotch	5,616
Irish	2,247
Total British	37,576
Continental, etc.	17,202
Total	54,778

Immigration from the United States was as follows:—

Immigration from the United States, July 1905 to March, 1906.

Through Montreal	812
Through Winnipeg and outports	25,433
Customs entries	4,726
	30,971
Corresponding months of fiscal year 1904-05	25,240
Increase in fiscal year 1905-06	5,731

Immigration to Canada for the nine months, July, 1905, to March, 1906, compared with corresponding period of fiscal year, 1904-05, was as follows:—

Immigration to Canada July to March, 1905-06 1904-05.

	1905-06.	1904-05.
Through ocean ports	54,778	50,680
From the United States	30,971	25,240
Total	85,749	75,920
Increase for 1905-06	9,829	

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended March 31, 1906, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Emigration From Great Britain During March 1906.

Nationality.	1906.	1905.
English	11,478	7,971
Scotch	3,385	1,726
Irish	415	371
Total of British origin	15,278	10,068
Foreign	1,915	2,263
Nationality not distinguished	9	.....
Total	17,202	12,331

The number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America for the three months of the present year ending March 31, as compared with a corresponding period of 1905, was as follows:—

Emigration From Great Britain During The Three Months Ending March 31, 1906 and 1905.

Nationality.	1906.	1905.
English	16,444	12,541
Scotch	3,989	1,973
Irish	644	560
Total of British origin	21,077	15,074
Foreign	3,600	3,829
Nationality not distinguished	14	6
Total	24,851	18,909

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of March, 1906, as compared with March, 1905, and also the sales from the beginning of the calendar year to March 31, 1906, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1905:—

Land Sales of Canada North-West Land Company During March 1906 and March 1905.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
March 1906	5,422·89	$ 43,632.87
March 1905	5,758·09	41,721.68
Decrease, March 1906	335·20	inc. 1,911.19
From Jan. 1 to March 31, 1906	22,553·12	$169,330.89
" " " " 1905	17,240·12	112,791.34
Increase	5,313·00	$ 56,539.55

From the above it will be seen that the acreage sold in March, 1906, was slightly lower than in March, 1905, but on the other hand the average price obtained was considerably higher. The company has fixed the maximum price at which any of its lands can be sold at $10.00 an acre.

Notes.

According to a recent official return the number of emigrants from *Ireland* to Canada during 1905 was 2,360.

The movement from the United States into the *Lake St. John, Que.* district was reported heavy during April.

A large number of immigrants brought out from Great Britain under the auspices of the *Salvation Army* were distributed in Ontario and Quebec during April.

The *Ottawa Valley Immigration Society* reported that 300 persons registered during the month of March, of which 220 were from Ontario and 50 from Quebec. Of this number, 57 were forwarded as settlers to new Ontario.

The immigration season at *St. John, N.B.*, closed on April 22, with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's liner Lake Michigan with 2,105 immigrants on board.

The last of the *Settlers' Excursions* from Ontario to Western Canada during the spring season, left Toronto during April. It is estimated that about 6,000 settlers

have gone west during the past two months, whereas last year about 5,000 went during the same period.

Favourable reports were received from *Lloydminster, Alta.*, the all-British colony, this colony having increased in numbers rapidly during the past few months. Twenty new places of business were opened in the town last year, and 106 entries for homesteads made in the opening week of April.

A report of the general meeting of the *Doukhobors* community, held at Nadeshda village on February 15, was published during April. The number of delegates attending from 44 villages was 132. It was stated that in three years of community life, purchases amounted to $600,000. It was decided to build a flour and oatmeal mill at Verigen and a storehouse for flour at Yorkton. It was also decided to buy about 100 teams of horses, with a supply of oats and tools.

Some fifty delegates representing about 2,500 families recently formed an association of colonists residing to the north of Montreal, Que. A meeting for the purposes of drafting a constitution was held at Nominingue, Que. The new society will be named *The Co-operative Society of the Colonists of Northern Quebec.* After the articles of the constitution and the regulations had been adopted, resolutions concerning bush fires, etc., were submitted to the meeting and adopted. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is to be forwarded to the Hon. the Premier and the Hon. the Minister of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec. After the election of an executive committee the meeting adjourned until the month of May, 1907.

Owing to the heavy influx of settlers into Western Canada during the past few years, it was found that a number of modifications in the *homestead regulations* were required in order to prevent fraud, the incentive to which was greatly increased as the value of the land appreciated. New regulations were accordingly issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada, during April, with the object more particularly of preventing the blanketing of homesteads and other fraudulent practices. Hereafter homestead entries must be made in person and no proxies will be allowed. For the cancellation of a homestead entry application will be received from one person only, and he must be a genuine homesteader. In order to rectify any irregularities that may have occurred in the past homestead agents in certain districts have been instructed to prepare lists of all lands which have been under entry for more than a year and in respect of which there has been no extension of time granted. A thorough inspection of the lands in certain agencies will be made, with the object of cancelling the entries of any homesteaders who have not performed the requisite duties on their homesteads in a proper manner.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA—FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

IN the accompanying table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour as occurring during the first quarter of the calendar year 1906, including the months of January, February and March.

The changes reported during the period, affecting in each case a number of workpeople, were 36 in number. Of these, 15 were of the nature of an increase in wages, the change being, in one instance, accompanied by a decrease in hours; 3 were decreases in wages, and 18 were reductions in hours.

The General Result.

In the accompanying small table an analysis is presented showing the aggregate results of the several changes, in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department, according to industries and groups of trades. It will be seen that the final result of the changes was of the nature both of an increase in wages and a decrease in hours of labour. Among the increases the most important, from the standpoint of numbers affected and aggregate increase in weekly earnings, was among maintenance-of-way employees throughout

the Canadian Pacific Railway system. Increases in the printing trades ranked next in importance. The adoption of an eight hour day in the printing trades in a number of important centres on January 1 constituted the highest aggregate among decrease in hours in any one group of employees.

In addition to the changes with regard to which detailed information was obtained by the Department, it was reported that wages in manufacturing establishments in Ontario, accompanying the unprecedented activity of the industry, were on a higher level than in many years past, a large number of increases to individual employees having been granted during the past few months. The price paid to teamsters and horses in the lumbering camps throughout New Brunswick, during the hauling season, was also considerably in advance of last year; upwards of $60 per month with board was commonly paid, whereas in previous years the rate has rarely exceeded $50. The Department was unable to obtain an estimate of the number of employees affected by these conditions. Among unskilled labourers throughout the Dominion wages declined during the season of inactivity.

Changes by Trades and Industries.

The following is a detailed statement of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the first quarter of the calendar year, 1906, according to the several industries and trades affected.

Mining.—At Marysville, B.C., 60 smelter employees had their hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day on February 1 by mutual agreement.

Building trades.—At Calgary, Alta., 32 plumbers had their wages increased from 40 to 45 cents per hour, working 9 hours per day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Ten boilermakers in the employ of the Père Marquette Railway Company at St. Thomas, Ont., had their wages increased 1 cent per hour from February 1. At Victoria, B.C., 49 shipwrights and caulkers employed by the British Columbia Marine Railway Company had their wages reduced from $4.00 to $3.50 per 9-hour day. This change was agreed to in August, 1905, but owing to dullness of employment since that date it did not become practically operative prior to the beginning of January last.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the neighbourhood of 100 car builders and carpenters employed in the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Rosemount, Montreal, had their wages increased 1 cent per hour from January 1. The wages of the employees affected varied considerably, ranging from 18 to 22 cents per hour under the new arrangement.

Clothing.—Garment workers in the employ of the Grafton Manufacturing Company at Dundas, Ont., numbering 50 male and 100 female workers, had their hours reduced from 52 to 49 per week. The change was granted at the request of the United Garment Workers' Union of America, and was dated from January 1, 1906.

Civic employees.—Some 35 civic employees had their wages increased during the first quarter of 1906, including policemen at Windsor, Ont., civic firemen (10) at Brantford, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C., and miscellaneous employees at Stratford, Ont., Chatham, Ont., and Windsor, Ont. At Niagara Falls, Ont., 4 officers had their salaries reduced. A detailed statement relating to the nature of the several changes will be found in the accompanying table.

Railway employees.—The most important change in wages during the first quarter of 1906 was among maintenance-of-way employees throughout the Canadian Pacific Railway system. Foremen received an average increase of 10 cents per day and trackmen an increase of 5 cents per day. The number of employees affected by the change was upwards of 5,000, and it was estimated that the yearly earnings of this class would be increased by approximately $125,000. In the following table, compiled from the schedule which went into effect on January 1, 1906, and the previous schedule signed in 1903, the exact amount of the change is set forth for the several classes throughout the different divisions of the system:—

TABLE SHOWING WAGES OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES OF THE CANADIAN
UARY 1, 1906, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS SCHEDULE

Class.	Atlantic Division.		Eastern Division.		Ontario Division.	
	1906.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	1903.
	per day. $ c.	per day. $ c.	per day. $ c.	per day. $ c.	per day. $ c.	per day. $ c.
Trackmen—						
Section foreman	1.95 to 2.35	1.85 to 2.25	1.95 to 2.35	1.85 to 2.25	1.95 to 2.35	1.85 to 2.25
Asst. section foreman in yards	1.95	1.85	1.95	1.85	1.95	1.85
Sectionmen	1.40 to 1.50	1.35 to 1.45	1.40 to 1.50	1.35 to 1.45	1.40 to 1.50	1.35 to 1.45
Foreman extra gang	2.10 to 3.10	2.00 to 3.00	2.10 to 3.30	2.00 to 3.00	2.10 to 3.10	2.00 to 3.00
Asst. foreman extra gangs	1.95	1.85	1.95	1.85	1.95	1.85
Section foreman in charge of snow plows while in operation	2.85	2.75	2.85	2.75	2.85	2.75
Bridge and Building Men—						
Foreman	2.60 to 2.75	2.50	2.60 to 2.75	2.50	2.60 to 2.75	2.50
Bridge and building men	1.80 to 2.25	1.75 to 2.20	1.80 to 2.25	1.75 to 2.20	1.80 to 2.25	1.75 to 2.20
Carpenters	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.20
Foremen painters	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.40
Painters	1.80 to 2.05	1.75 to 2.00	1.80 to 2.05	1.75 to 2.00	1.80 to 2.05	1.75 to 2.00
Drawbridgemen			1.40	1.35		
Blacksmiths					2.30	2.25
Rivetters						
Foreman mason gangs						
Stonecutters						
Masons						
Bridge watchmen						
Pumpmen—	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	
Pump repairers	63.00	60.00	68.00 to73.00	65.00 to70.00		
Pumpmen, single pump	41.50	40.00	41.50	40.00	41.50	
" two pumps	51.50		51.50		51.50	
" three pumps						
Track watchmen						
Switchtenders						
Labourers, extra gangs permanent						
Signalmen at crossings						
" " interlocking crossings						

On January 1 a number of yard foremen, yardmen, transfer conductors and transfer brakemen in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company received an increase of 1 cent per hour in wages. Yard foremen at Niagara Falls and Bridgeburg, Ont. (16), had their wages increased from a rate of 24 cents per hour for day work and 25 cents per hour for night work to 25 cents per hour for day work and 26 cents per hour for night work. Yardmen (8) and transfer brakemen (12) at Niagara Falls, Ont., had their wages increased from 21 to 22 cents per hour. Transfer conductors (6) at Niagara Falls, Ont., received the same increase as yard foremen, and yardmen at Bridgeburg had their wages raised from a rate of 19 cents per hour for day work and 20 cents per hour for night work to a rate of 20 cents for day work and 21 cents for night work.

Printing and allied trades.—On January 1 a reduction in hours went into effect among printers and pressmen at a number of important points in Canada in connection, for the most part, with requests for the adoption of an eight-hour day presented by branches of the International Typographical Union. At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que.,* Peterborough, Ont., Brantford, Ont.,** Fort William, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., and Dawson, Y.T., an eight-hour day was adopted in place of a nine-hour day previously in force, and at Kingston, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., Guelph, Ont., Stratford, Ont., St. Thomas,

*The negotiations relating to the decrease in hours at this point were concluded during the last quarter of 1905.

**Job printers at this point obtained the 8½ hour day on January 9, but continued to work 9 hours per day, being paid overtime for the extra half hour. Apprentices were not affected by the change. News compositors have had the eight hour day for several years.

PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TAKING EFFECT JAN- TAKING EFFECT JUNE 1, 1903.

Lake Superior Division East of Cartier.		Lake Superior Division West of Cartier.		Central Division.		Western Division.		Pacific Division.	
1906	1903	1906	1903	1906	1903	1906	1903	1906	1903
per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.	per day. $ cts.
2.00 to 2.35	1.90 to 2.25	2.10 to 2.35	2.00 to 2.25	2.35 to 2.70	2.25 to 2.60	2.35 to 2.70	2.25 to 2.40	2.35 to 2.70	2.25 to 2.60
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.35 to 2.45	2.25 to 2.45
1.45	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.50 to 1.55	1.45 to 1.50	1.50 to 1.55	1.45 to 1.50	1.50 to 1.55	1.45 to 1.50
2.25 to 3.25	2.15 to 3.15	2.25 to 3.25	2.15 to 3.15	2.35 to 3.35	2.25 to 3.25	2.35 to 3.35	2.25 to 3.25	2.60 to 3.60	2.50 to 3.50
2.00	1.90	2.10	2.00	2.35	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.35 to 2.45	2.25 to 2.35
2.95	3.00	2.95	3.00	3.10	2.25	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.00
2.75 to 3.00	.....	2.75 to 3.00	.....	3.10 to 3.35	3.00 to 3.25	3.10 to 3.35	3.00 to 3.25	3.10 to 3.35	3.00 to 3.25
1.80 to 2.20	.....	1.90 to 2.35	.....	2.05 to 2.70	2.00 to 2.65	2.05 to 2.70	2.00 to 2.65	2.30 to 2.70	2.25 to 2.65
2.30	.....	2.35	.....	2.70 to 2.85	2.65 to 2.80	2.70 to 2.85	2.65 to 2.80	2.70 to 2.85	2.65 to 2.80
2.75	.....	2.90	.....	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.00
2.00	.....	2.25	.....	2.55	2.50	2.55	2.50	2.55	2.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Railway shop rates.	Railway shop rates.	Railway shop rates.	Railway shop rates.	R'y. shop rates.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.80 to 3.05	2.75 to 3.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	per month.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00	47.50
per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.		
73.00 to 78.00	70.00 to 75.00	73.00 to 78.00	70.00 to 75.00	73.00 to 83.00	70.00 to 80.00	73.00 to 83.00	70.00 to 80.00	.....	.....
46.50	45.00	51.50	50.00	46.50	45.00	46.50	45.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	51.50	50.00	51.50	50.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	56.50	55.00	56.50	55.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	per month.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00—51.50	47.50—50.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00	47.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	per day.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.60
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ont., and London, Ont., the hours of printers, pressmen, etc., were reduced from 9 to 8 1-2 per day, with an understanding that after a period of 18 months the eight-hour day would become operative. At Moose Jaw, Sask., an eight-hour day went into effect for printers and pressmen on March 1, and at Quebec, Que., 17 bookbinders, employed in one establishment, had their hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day on March 28. Details as to the numbers and classes of workmen affected by these changes will be found in the tabular statement; in all, the total number of employees receiving the 8-hour day during the quarter was in the neighbourhood of 450, and of those receiving the 8 1-2 hour day about 150.

In addition to the above mentioned localities the eight-hour day is now in effect in the printing trades at Montreal, Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Rossland, B.C., Nelson, B.C.,* Greenwood, B.C., Vancouver, B.C.,** and Victoria, B.C. At Galt, Ont., and a number of other localities 51 hours a week are being worked at present with an understanding that an eight-hour day will go into effect after a stated interval.

*About eight printers are employed at this point. Of these, six have had an eight hour day for three years past, and the remaining two obtained the eight-hour day on January 1.

**The eight-hour day went into effect among newspaper compositors in 1892 and continued in force until January 1, 1905, when a reduction to 7½ hours per day went into effect. Wages are $22.50 per week for day work and $24.00 per week for night work. Job printers worked 9 hours per day from 1888 to January 1, 1904, on which date their hours were reduced to 8½ per day. On January 1, 1905, the eight-hour day went into effect. Wages have been $21 per week for several years.

Among machine compositors and night workers only; hand compositors on day work, work 9 hrs. per day.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of Change.
Mining :—				
Smelter employees	Marysville, B.C.	60	Feb. 1	Hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day
Building Trades :—				
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta	32	Jan. 11	Wages increased from 40 to 45 c. per hr.
Metal Engineering and shipbuilding Trades :—				
Boilermakers	St. Thomas, Ont.	10	Feb. 11	Wages increased from 26 to 27 c. per hr.
(Pere Marquette Ry. Co.) Shipwrights and Caulkers.	Victoria, B. C.	49	Jan. 1	Wages reduced from $4, to $3.50 per day
Woodworking Trades :—				
Carbuilders (2)	Montreal, Que.	100	" 1	Wages increased 1 c. per hr.
Printing and Allied Trades				
Newspaper, book and job printers, pressmen, etc. (3).	Halifax, N.S.	100	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
News, job printers, pressmen etc.	St. John, N. B.	73	" 2	" "
Job printers, pressmen, etc	Quebec, Que.	80	" 1	" "
Book and job printers, etc.	Kingston, Ont.	17	" 1	" " 8½ per day, to July 1st, 1907 ; after that day to 8 hrs per day.
Printers, pressmen, etc. (4)	Peterboro, Ont.	90	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
" "	St. Catharines, O.	50	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8½ per day, up to July 1, 1907 ; after which 8 hrs per day will be worked
Hand compositors, (news).	Hamilton, Ont.	26	" 15	Wages increased from $12.50 to $14.50 per week.
" " (job)	"	150	" 8	" " $14.00 "
Machine compositors (news).	"	20	" 15	Wages increased from $13.50 to $14.25 per week with increase in piece work bonus
Printers, pressmen, etc. (5)	Brantford, Ont.	60	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
" "	Guelph, Ont.	40	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8½ per day
" "	Stratford, Ont.	20	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8½ per day, until July 1, 1907 ; after which 8 hrs will be worked
Job printer	London, Ont.	19	" 9	Hours reduced from 9 to 8½ per day
Printers, pressmen, etc.	St. Thomas, Ont.	20	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8½ per day
" "	Ft. William, Ont. (6)	29	" 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
" "	Moose Jaw, Sas.	15	Mar. 1	Wages increased $2 per week ; hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week
" "	Dawson, Yuk.	12	Jan. 1	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
Bookbinders	Quebec, Que.	17	Mar. 28	Hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day
Clothing :—				
Garment workers (7)	Dundas, Ont.	150	Jan. 1	Hours reduced from 52 to 49 per week
Railway employees :—				
Maintenance of way employees	C.P.R., system	5000	" 1	Wages of foremen increased 10c per day, and of trackmen 5c per day (8)
Yard foremen (M.C.R.)	Niagara Falls, Ont	8	" 1	Wages increased 1c per hour
" "	"	8	" 1	Wages increased from 21 to 22c per hour
Transfer conductors (MCR)	"	6	" 1	Wages increased 1c per hour
" brakemen	"	12	" 1	Wages increased from 21 to 22c per hour.
Yard foremen (M.C.R.)	Bridgeburg, Ont.	8	" 1	Wages increased 1c per hr.
Yardmen (M.C.R.)	"	16	" 1	" " "
Civic Employees :—				
Policemen	Windsor, Ont.	9	" 1	Constables(7) were increased from $600 to $700 per year ; sergeants (2) from $750 to $800 per year.
Civic firemen	Brantford, Ont.	2	Mar. 1	Foreman's wages increased from $2 to $2.25 per d., ass. foreman's wages inc. 1.85 to $2 p. day.
"	N. Westmin'r B.C	8	" 1	Wages inc. fireman 60 to $65, captains 65 to $70.
Miscellaneous officers.	Niagara Falls, Ont	5	Jan. 1	Salaries red'ed as fol: City clerk, $1,100 to $1,000. Assistant-clerk, $480 to $450. City-treasurer $750 to $700. City-solicitor, $400 to $300.
" "	Windsor, Ont.	3		Asst.-chief volunteer fireman, inc. $50 to $75 p.y. Salaries inc. as fol. : city physician, $400 to $480. City treasurer $1200 to $1400. Tax collector $1,000 to $1200 p. year
County employees	Stratford, Ont.	2	Jan. 1	County treasurer increased from $800 to $900.
Miscel. emp. as follows :—	Chatham, Ont.			County clerk from $550 to $600 per year
Chief of police		1	" 1	Salaries increased from $700 to $750 per year.
Police constables		3	" 1	" $40 $50 per month.
Call firemen		4	" 1	" 6.25 7.25 "
Medical health officer		1	" 1	" 300 500 year
Treasurer		1	" 1	" 900 1000 "
Miscellaneous :—				
Retail clerks. (8)	Sherbrooke, Que	75	" 1	Stores closed at 6 p.m. on Mondays
"	Hull, Que. (9)	50	" 1	Groc. stores closed at 7 p.m. and dry goods at 6 p. m.dur. Jan. Feb., after Mar. 1 on 2 nights p. w.
Grocery clerks. (10)	Chatham, Ont.	50	Mar. 19	Stores previously closed at 6 p.m. 5 days per w. now remain open until 9.10.
Musicians	Victoria, B.C.	16	" 18	Wages were reduc. for low priced entertainment leader $26.50 to $21. sidemen $21 to $16.50 p. w.
Unskilled Labour :—				
Labourers, muckers, etc.	Upper Bennington Falls, B.C.	100	Mar.	Wages increased 50c. per day of 10 hrs.

* Owing to slackness of present winter season. 1 The change was agreed upon in August 1905 but as trade conditions during the autumn months were very dull the new rate did not become practically operative until January. (2) Employed in C.P.R. Co. Angus shops. (3) Including 10 female. (4) Machine operators work 8

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 14.

OF LABOUR, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

Estimated Rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Change in Wages per Head per Week.		Change in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought About.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease	Increase.	Decrease	
....	.....	72	48	.....	.....	.....	24	By mutual agreement.
$ 21.60	$ 24.30	54	54	$ 2.70	.....	.....	.....	By agreement after a strike.
7.80	8.10	30*	30	.30	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
24.00	21.00	54	54	.....	$ 3.00	.....	.....	By order of employers.
9.86-12.18	10.44-12.76	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
.....	.....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	By mutual agre. except in case of 1 firm's emp. went on strike
.....	.....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	3	" "
.....	....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	" "
.....	.....	54	51	.....	.....	.....	3	" "
12.50	14.50	48	48	2.00	.....	.....	.....	By agreem. after a short strike.
12.50	14.00	48	48	1.50	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
13.50	14.25	48	48	.75	.....	.....	.....	By agreem. after a short strike .
.....	.....	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	53	51	.....	.....	.....	2	" "
.....	....	54	51	.....	.....	.....	3	" "
.....	.....	54	51	.....	.....	.....	3	" "
.....	.....	54	51	.....	.....	.....	3	" "
15.00	15.00	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	" "
12.00 per month.	14.00 per month.	54	48	2.00	.....	.....	6	" "
$225—$250	$225—$250	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	" "
$5—$12	$5—$12	60	48	.....	.....	.....	12	By voluntary concession.
....	....	52	49	.....	.....	.....	3	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16.80-17.50	17.50-18.20	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	Granted by Co. on req. of men.
14.70	15.40	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	" "
16.80-17.50	17.50-18.20	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	" "
14.70	15.40	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	" "
16.80-17.50	17.50-18.20	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	" "
13.30-14.00	14.00-14.70	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	" "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
12.00	13.50	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
11.10	12.00	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	"
per month.	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	"
21.15	19.23	.....	.....	.....	1.92	.....	.....	By order of City Council.
9.23	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	" "
14.42	13.47	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	" "
7.69	5.77	.....	.....	.....	.92	.....	.....	" "
.96	1.44	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	.....	" "
7.70	9.20	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	
23.00	27.50	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	
19.23	23.07	.....	.....	3.84	.....	.....	.....	
15.38	17.30	.....	.....	1.92	.....	.....	.....	By order of County Council.
10.57	11.53	.....	.....	.96	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Voluntary concession by fifteen firms.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14—15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Early closing by-law passed in 1905 repealed by City Council.
.....	.....	59	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	
$21—$26.50	$16.50—$21	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	By mutual agreement after a strike.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement after a strike.

hrs per day. (5) Including 20 female. (6) Including 2 female. (7) Including 100 female workers. (8) For statement in detail of wages before and after see accompanying article and small table. † female. (9) Including 35 female. (10) Including 10 female. (11) Including 5 female.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

Industry or Group of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment per Week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment per Week.
Mining	60				1440
Building	32	$86 40			
Metal, Engineering & Shipbuilding	59		$142 00		
Woodworking	100	58 00			
Printing and Allied	829	322 00			
Clothing	150				3362
Railway Employees	5558	2540 60			450
Civic Employees	39	44 36			
Miscellaneous	191				
Unskilled Labour	100	300 00			400

An increase in wages was granted to machine and hand compositors on newspapers and to job hand compositors at *Hamilton, Ont.*, in January. The wages of machine compositors on newspapers (20) was increased from $13.50 to $14.25 per week, with an increase from 8 to 9 cents per thousand ems in the rate for brevier type setting. Hand compositors on newspapers (26) had their wages increased from $12.50 to $14.50 per week, and job hand compositors (150) were increased from $12.50 to $14.00 per week. In the case of the newspaper employees the increase was granted after a brief strike.

An increase in wages also went into effect at *Moosejaw, Sask.*, in addition to the adoption of an 8-hour day, above mentioned, as the result of an agreement signed February 27, 1906. The approximate increase amounted to $2.00 per week. The chief clauses of the agreement were as follows:—

Hand compositors.—

A week's work shall consist of forty-eight (48) hours.

All the time worked over the regular hours shall be paid for, at the rate of time and one-half.

The scale of prices shall be fourteen (14) dollars per week for the first six months, fourteen dollars and fifty cents per week for the second six months and fifteen dollars per week for the remainder of the agreement. Foremen to receive three dollars per week over above scale.

The regular night staff shall be paid at the rate of two dollars per week over the day prices.

Machine composition shall, for the present, be paid for at the present rates—forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work.

We, the undersigned, agree to accept and pay the attached scale of prices on and after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and six, the same to remain in effect until December 31st, nineteen hundred and seven.

The Moose Jaw Typographical Union agrees to furnish the party of the first part during the period of this agreement.

The salaries of school teachers in a number of towns and cities throughout Canada were increased during the first quarter of the year and a number of employees in asylums in the Province of Ontario had their wages raised.

A by-law was passed at Toronto, Ont., on March 12 to the effect that the minimum rate of wages paid to civic employees be $2.00 per day. A motion to the effect that a clause be inserted in all contracts hereafter let by the city providing that $2.00 per day be the minimum rate of wages paid to all employees on such work was defeated.

Miscellaneous.—At Sherbrooke, Que., 15 retail establishments, employing some 75 clerks, of which 35 were females, closed their stores by mutual agreement, at 6 p.m. on Monday evenings during January and February. By a previous agreement these establishments closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays throughout the year. On March 1 a number of the firms went back to the old agreement, but several continued to close at 6 p.m.

At Hull, Que., dry goods and grocery stores, employing 60 clerks (including 10 females) agreed to close at 6 and 7 p.m. respectively every evening during January and February. Under a previous agreement these stores closed early on only 2 nights of the week.

At Stratford, Ont., an early closing by-law affecting grocery stores, passed in 1905, under which all grocery stores were required to close at 7 p.m. on 5 days of the week, was repealed by the city council on a petition from the majority of the grocers affected, the petition being signed by a number of workingmen and others.

At Victoria, B.C., musicians employed in theatres had their wages reduced from $26.50 to $21 per week in the case of foremen and from $21 to $16.50 per week in the case of side men. The latter prices will be paid only for low-priced performances, whereas for high-priced performances the

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

ON September 28 and 29 of the present year, the first International Congress on Unemployment is to be held at Milan, Italy. This Congress is promoted by the Milanese Società Umanitaria which was founded by the late philanthropist P. M. Loria and has provided the sum of 500,000 lire for the adjustment of evils wrought by unemployment. This society has created to that end several technical schools for workmen, a registry office, an insurance fund for unemployed, a bureau of labour, a technical office for rural co-operative societies, a credit bank for co-operative societies, and an emigration committee, and it is preparing to establish two labour colonies, in addition to promoting the First International Congress on Unemployment. The committee which is organizing the congress has invited prominent writers, lecturers and delegates from institutions for the prevention of unemployment who are familiar with the problem, to participate in the congress. It is proposed to discuss the three subjects, causes of unemployment, means of preventing and means of lessening its consequences.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING APRIL, 1906.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged in the work.

Department of Public Works.

POST office and public building at Medicine Hat, Alta.: name of contractors, Messrs. H. K. Oakes and J. D. Everard, Medicine Hat, Alta.; date of contract, April 3, 1906; amount of contract, $25,550.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than:
Stonecutters	$0.45 per hour, 10 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers	.45 " 10 "
Stonemasons	.45 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	.20 " 10 "
Plasterers	.45 " 10 "
" labourers	.20 " 10 "
Lathers	.04 per yard, 10 "
Carpenters	22½ per hour 10 "
Joiners	.25 " 10 "
Stair builders	.30 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	.27½ " 10 "
Blacksmiths	.25 " 10 "
" helpers	.20 " 10 "
Plumbers	.50 " 10 "
Steamfitters	.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	.30 " 10 "
Electrical workers	.25 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	.37½ " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	.17½ " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	.30 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	.40 " 10 "

Addition to drill hall for cavalry, etc., at Toronto, Ont.; name of contractors, Messrs. Sullivan and Langdon, Kingston, Ont.; date of contract, April 18, 1906; amount of contract, $218,894.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than:
Carpenters	$0.32½ per hour, 8 hrs. p. day
Joiners	.32½ " 8 "
Stair builders	.32½ " 8 "
Bricklayers	.47 " 8 "
Masons	.45 " 8 "
Stonecutters	.48 " 8 "
Lathers	.03½ per yard, or $3.10 per day of 8 hours.
Plasterers	.44 per hour, 8 hrs. p. day
Plasterers' labourers	.30 " 8 "
Slaters	.30 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	.25 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	.20 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	.30 " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	.37½ " 8 "
Sheet metal work., outside	.30 " 9 "
" " inside	.28½ " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	.31 " 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	.40 " 9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Addition to engine house at Stellarton, N.S.; date of contract, April 5, 1906; amount of contract, $5,870.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Masons	$2.50.
Carpenters	1.75.
Labourers	1.35.

Electric wiring of engine house, etc., at Chaudière Junction, Que.; date of contract, April 9, 1906; amount of contract, $996.75.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than :
Electrical foreman	$2.00.
Wiremen	1.50.
Carpenters	1.75.

Water closets on Murray Harbour and Montague Branches of Prince Edward Island Railway; date of contract, April 16, 1906; amount of contract, $795.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than :
Carpenters	$1.50.
Labourers	1.25.

Concrete wall at St. Gabriel Basin No. 1; date of contract, April 17, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages.
Builders' labourers	$0.20 per hour, 9 hrs. p. day
Common labourers	1.50 per day. 10 "
Steam rock drillers	2.00 " 10 "
Stonecutters (rough work)	.37½ per hour, 8 "
" (better class of work)	.40 " 8 "
Masons	.35 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 per day, 10 "
Carpenters	2.25 " 9 "
Machinists	2.25 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "
Stationary engine engineer	2.50 " 10 "
" " fireman	1.50 " 10 "
Tug captain	50.00 per month and board.
" engineer	65.00 " "
" fireman	28.00 " "
" deckhands	21.00 " "

Electric wiring on new Intercolonial Railway passenger station at Pictou, N.S.; date of contract, April 17, 1906; amount of contract, $664.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. per day of 10 Hours Not less than :
Electrical foreman	$2.25.
Wireman	1.75.

Umbrella roofs over platforms at Sydney N.S.; date of contract, April 19, 1906; amount of contract, $9,989.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 9 hours, Not less than :
Foreman	$2.50.
Carpenters	2.00
Sheet metal workers	2.00
Riveters	2.00
Structural iron workers	2.00
Painters	2.00
Labourers	1.50
Rough carpenters	1.75

Concrete retaining wall on east side of rock cut near Ramey's Bend, Ont.; date of contract, April 23, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours, Not less than :
Carpenters	$2.25.
Hoist runners	2.00.
Rock drillers	1.75.
Blasters	1.75.
Muckers	1.50.
Driver: 2 horses and wagon	3.50.

Water closets and toilet rooms in Summerside Station, P.E.I.; date of contract, April 23, 1906; amount of contract, $640.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Plumbers	$2.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters	1.50 " 10 "
Labourers	1.25 " 10 "
Masons	2.25 " 10 "
Plasterers	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	1.50 " 10 "
Roofers (shingles)	1.50 " 10 "
Roofers (gravel)	1.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	1.75 " 10 "
Stonecutters	2.50 " 10 "
Bricklayers	2.50 " 10 "
Painters	1.50 " 10 "

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906.

Nova Scotia,—

Port Morien—Fishermen.

Ontario,—

Hamilton—Boot and Shoe Repairers.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during April, 1906.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Prison Statistics.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to penitentiaries of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1905, Ottawa, King's printer, 1906. pages 240, price 15 cents.

DURING the year 1904-05 the average population of the penitentiaries was 1,539. Compared with the previous fiscal year, it shows an increase equal to 5.7 per cent, but it is considerably less than the population in the years 1897-1901. During the last fiscal year 126 prisoners were paroled, 50 pardoned, 11 died and 3 escaped. With reference to the ages of the convicts, 169, or about one-eighth, were under twenty, 595 were from twenty to thirty, 334 from thirty to forty and 170 from forty to fifty, the remainder being above that age. According to race, 1,244 were white, 55 coloured, 27 Indian, 27 Indian half-breed, and 14 Mongolian. With regard to nationality, 1,111 were of British origin and 256 were from other countries. Of the British, 875 were Canadians, 150 English, 46 Irish, 27 Scotch, and the remainder were from various other parts of the Empire. Of the foreign convicts, 121 were from the United States, 23 from Italy, 22 from Austria, 19 from Germany and 12 each from France and Russia. With regard to their civil condition, 913 were single, 411 were married and 43 were widowers. 197 were abstainers, 654 were temperate and 516 were intemperate. With regard to education, 213 were illiterate, 106 could read only and 1,048 could both read and write.

With regard to the subject of prison labour, the inspectors report that the question of providing additional work for the convicts is urgent. It is recommended that the government should, as far as possible, utilize the labour of its wards in supplying its own requirements in order to avoid the employment of prison labour in the manufacture of articles which will compete with the product of free labour in the open market. It is pointed out that so long as our laws require that hard labour should be a portion of each penalty, it must necessarily follow that the work performed in compliance with the sentence will displace that amount of free labour, even if it consists only in cooking, cleaning, repairing and in the construction of buildings within the prison walls, but it is imperative that convicts must labour. Reference is made to the legislation in the United States with reference to prison labour and recommendation is made that similar legislation be adopted in Canada.

In the report of the parole officer, it is shown that since 1899 a total of 1,082 convicts have been paroled. Of these the licenses of 76 were cancelled for non-compliance with conditions, and 24 forfeited their licenses by subsequent convictions. The sentences of 657 were completed and the sentences of 325 were not terminated in 1905. From these figures it is seen that only a little over 2 per cent of those who had been paroled reverted to crime. In addition to the reform of the criminals, the parole system has been a financial success to the country, as it cost the state $254 per head for the maintenance of convicts during the past year, and the 222 men released on parole in that period, who have been producers, have earned wages amounting to over $100,000. In addition to the paroled convicts, employment was found for 286 men at their discharge from the federal institutions.

International Waterways Commission.

Department of Public Works, of Canada. The reports of the International Waterways Commission, Canadian section and American section, 1905, pages 104.

The interim reports of the Canadian and American sections of the International Waterways Commission, relating to the progress of their inquiry during 1905, have been issued by the Department of Public Works, Canada, as a supplement to the annual report. The following subjects were brought before the Commission for their consideration:—

a. The uses of the water at Sault Ste. Marie for power purposes and the regulation necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two coun-

tries and the protection of the navigation interests.

b. The uses of the waters of the Niagara River for power purposes, and the regulations necessary to insure an equitable division of the waters between the two countries and the protection of Niagara Falls as a scenic spectacle.

c. The alleged differences in the marine regulations of the two countries with respect to signal lights, and the advisability of adopting uniform signals for both countries.

d. The advisability of building controlling works at the outlet of Lake Erie, including the effect upon the levels of the lakes and upon their shores and upon the River St. Lawrence.

e. The diversion southward by the Minnesota Canal and Power Company of Duluth, of certain waters in the State of Minnesota that now flow north into the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

f. The effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the levels of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario and upon the River St. Lawrence.

g. Delimiting the international boundary on the international waterways and delineating the same on modern charts.

h. The suppression or abatement of illegal fishing on the Great Lakes.

i. The location and construction of common channels.

j. Regulations to govern navigation in narrow channels.

k. Protection of shores from damage due to deepening of channels and increased speed.

l. The transmission of electric energy generated in Canada, to the United States, and vice versa.

Good progress was made in the collection of data relating particularly to the uses of waters of the Niagara River for power purposes, the regulations of the level of Lake Erie by works near its outlet, and the proposed works of the Minnesota Canal and Power Company.

With reference to the uses of the waters at Niagara Falls, the Commission passed the following resolution, of which copies were sent to the Secretary of War of the United States, and to the Minister of Public Works of Canada:—

'Resolved—That this Commission recommend to the Government of the United States and Canada that such steps as they may regard as necessary be taken to prevent any corporate rights and franchises being granted or renewed by either Federal, States or Provincial authority for the uses of the waters of the Niagara River for power or other purposes until this Commission is able to collect information necessary to enable it to report fully upon the condition and uses of those waters to the respective Governments of the United States and Canada.'

With reference to the uses of the waters at Sault Ste. Marie, the following resolution was passed:—

'Resolved—That in the opinion of the Commission, no further rights or privileges should be granted or conferred regarding the uses or diversions of the water flowing out of Lake Superior by either the Government of the United States or Canada until all data and information are in the hands of the Commission that may be necessary to enable it to make suggestions for regulating the excess of these waters, or that, if such rights or privileges be granted, they be subject to any regulations that may be adopted by both Governments.'

The report contains a large number of statistics relating to the water levels of the Great Lakes and to the power companies using the waters at the different points, as well as of the official correspondence and other documents bearing upon the work of the Commission.

Insurance Statistics.

Abstract of statements of the insurance companies of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1905, (subject to correction.) Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906, pages 74, price 5 cents.

The report on insurance companies in Canada for 1905 shows that there were received for premiums $3,026,436 for fire insurance by Canadian companies, $8,583,203 by British companies, and $2,689,111 by American companies. With regard to life insurance, Canadian companies received premiums in 1905 amounting to $13,947,827, compared with $11,959,100 in 1904. The amount of insurance in force increased from $364,640,166 in 1904 to $397,946,902 in 1905. The premiums received by British companies in 1905 amounted to $1,500,-

232, and the insurance in force to $43,809,-211. In 1904 the premiums were $1,473,-514, and the amount of insurance in force was $42,608,738. The premiums received by American companies amounted to $6,632,658 in 1905, compared with $6,536,-710, and the insurance in force amounted to $188,578,127, compared with $180,631,-836.

Agriculture in Canada.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion for the year ended October 31, 1905, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906, pages 145, price 10 cents.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1905 shows that during the past year there was exported to Great Britain butter to the value of $5,568,998 and cheese to the value of $20,174,211. Canadian cheese continues to hold first place in the market in Great Britain and the outlook for the Canadian butter trade is very bright. Among other farm products there were exported to Great Britain bacon to the value of $12,180,817, wheat to the value of $9,474,870, flour to the value of $3,414,-316, and apples to the value of $2,513,599. The total value of seventeen principal agricultural products imported into the United Kingdom from all countries in the year 1904 amounted to $578,711,384. In the year ended June 30, 1905, the value of the same products exported to Great Britain from Canada amounted to $67,841,423.

Public Works.

The report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906, pages 617, price 25 cents.

The expenditure by the Department of Public Works during 1904-5 amounted to $8,304,009.77, compared with $6,492,289.62 in the previous fiscal year. The principal increases were for dredging and for public buildings, in both of which there was an increase of more than $1,000,000. There was a decrease of nearly $900,000 on the amount spent of harbour and river works. The revenue collected by the department amounted to $280,353.67, compared with $274,038.77 in the previous year. The receipts from slides and booms amounted to $82,873.97, compared with $71,331.20 in the previous year. From telegraphs the revenue amounted to $139,758.44, compared with $147,391.94, and from graving docks the revenue amounted to $24,754.30, compared with $32,444.56.

The Marine of Canada.

Thirty-eighth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Marine, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906, pages 289, price 20 cents.

During the last fiscal year there was expended by the Marine branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries the sum of $4,747,722.41. There were in existence in the Dominion 822 light stations, lightships and fog alarm stations containing 1,038 lights and 102 steam whistles, bells, fogs and guns. Sub-marine bells were installed during the season of 1904-5 in the St. Lawrence River and in the approach to Halifax harbour. There have been established thirteen wireless telegraph stations for the benefit of navigation and commercial purposes. Under the Dominion statutes dues of 2 cents per ton register are levied by the Department on every vessel arriving in any port of all the provinces except of Ontario for the purpose of forming a Sick Mariners' Fund. The receipts from this source during the last fiscal year amounted to $58,372.34, a decrease of $3,405.97 compared with the previous year. year.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.

Mines of Nova Scotia.

Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1905, Halifax, King's Printer, 1906, pages 174.

During the year ended September 30, 1905, there were produced in Nova Scotia 15,550 ounces of gold, compared with 14,279 in the previous year. There were 5,050,420 tons of coal raised, compared with 5,247,135 in 1904. There was an increase in the manufacture of coke from 235,158 tons to 367,778 tons. There were 4,475,284 tons of coal sold in 1905, of which 1,651,735 tons were sold in Nova Scotia, 1,492,399 in Quebec, 652,538 in United States, 411,967 in New Brunswick, 138,120 in Newfoundland and 75,136 in Prince Edward Island, 2,525 to the West Indies and 50,863 to other countries. In 1904 there were sold 4,544,-609 tons.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Water Power of Niagara.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province of Ontario, first report Niagara district, Toronto, King's Printer, 1906, pages 39.

On January 6 a Commission composed of Honourable Adam Beck, George Pattinson, Esq., M.P.P., and John Milne, Esq., were appointed to inquire into the development of water power in Ontario for electrical production. The first report contains the results of the inquiries in the district of Niagara. With regard to the demand for electrical power it is stated that a market for at least 50,000 horse power could be obtained within reasonable radius of Niagara Falls and this could be increased to at least 100,000 horse power within five years after the transmission lines are constructed. The developments, now partially completed, are capable of more than meeting any demands for electrical power likely to rise in Ontario in the near future, having some 150,000 capacity immediately in sight, with the permanent works designed for 425,000 horse power. There are at present five power companies in process of establishment, one drawing water from the Welland Canal and three from Niagara River at Niagara Falls. These are the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Company, the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the Ontario Power Company and the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited. It is estimated that the capital cost of the generating plant at Niagara Falls would amount to $116 per horse power for a plant of 50,000 horse power capacity, $94 for a 75,000 horse power plant, and $86 for 100,000 horse power plant. For these three plants the yearly operating expenses are estimated at $544,300, $661,700 and $811,100 respectively. The cost of Niagara power is placed at $12 per horse power at the generating station. Estimates are given for the cost of Niagara power to customers at St. Thomas, Berlin, Galt and Toronto on the supposition that municipalities would erect sub-stations. At St. Thomas the cost to the customer would vary from $26.03 to $35.48 per horse power per annum. At Berlin the cost would very from $18.48 to $22.91, and at Galt from $22.56 to $29.56. Estimates for Toronto are given for the case where one distribution management would receive and distribute all the light and power required, and for the case of the delivery of sufficient power to operate the city pumping station to supply the power necessary for lighting purposes and to supply a corresponding number of small motors drawing current from the lighting circuits in the day time. In the first case a capital investment for distribution of $2,463,441 would be required, with annual charges of $957,474. The cost of the power for customers would be equal to about $22.50 per year for a ten-hour day. Under the second scheme the cost of power to small consumers would amount to $45 per horse power per year. Compared with the present conditions, the annual savings to be made in Toronto by the distribution of electrical energy from Niagara Falls on a cost basis would amount to $515,000.

Manual Training in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario for the year 1905, part II, Toronto, King's Printer, 1906, pages 385.

In the report on manual training and technical education contained in Part II of the report of the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, it is stated that 35 training centres have been established, of which 7 are in Toronto, 10 in Ottawa and 3 in Guelph. There are 25 centres in which household science is taught. There are 9 of these in Toronto, 2 in London, 3 in Hamilton and 3 in Guelph, and one each in each of the other principal cities. Attention is called to the fact that there is no technical high school in the province, and that the necessity of such institutions is shown in the fact that it is estimated that $1,500,000 is annually paid out to one of the American correspondence schools in the United States. Recommendations were also made for the establishment of a provincial art school for the purpose of teaching art design and mechanical drawing. This part of the report of the Minister of Education also contains statistics of county model schools, reports of the provincial normal and model schools, of the President of the School of Practical Science and the President of the University of Toronto.

Ontario Lands and Mines.

Report of the Minister of Lands and Mines for the Province of Ontario for the year, 1905, Toronto, King's Printer, 1906, pages 137.

During the year 1905 the Department of Lands and Mines for Ontario sold 72,432 acres of Crown Lands for agricultural purposes for $47,393.07. For mining purposes there were sold 3,144 1-2 acres for $7,389.42, and there were leased 19,914 acres for $17,925.90. The total area of land disposed of was 103,032 1-2 acres, and the amount received for lands, sold or leased, was $117,289.79.

The chief features of the mining industry were the development in the Sudbury nickel copper district and the Cobalt region. There were produced in the Sudbury region 9,428 tons of nickel and 4,382 tons of copper. The nickel copper industry gives employment to upwards of 1,000 men. In the Cobalt district, the values of the silver cobalt and nickel ores shipped amounted to about $1,500,000. During the year, 211,597 tons of iron ore were raised in Ontario, and there were produced 276,704 of pig iron, valued at $3,909,527 and 138,387 tons of steel worth $3,321,884.

Industrial Statistics of Ontario.

Sixth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1905, Toronto, King's Printer, 1906, pages 245.

The sixth report of the Bureau of Labour of Ontario contains replies received from clerks of cities, towns and incorporated villages of the province with respect to the industries established in the different localities during 1904, and the openings for new industries offered in those places. Returns are also given of labour organizations containing the dates of their organization, membership, earnings, number of employees, benefits for sickness and death paid by the union, difference of wages between members and non-members of the organizations, and average number of days of idleness per member during the year.

A section of the report gives returns in detail from manufacturers of the province with respect to capital invested, value of manufactured product, the number of employees, wages and salaries paid, and the percentage of increases or decreases of wages and production compared with the previous year.

The report contains an address delivered by Prof. C. C. Pheln at the twenty-first annual convention of the Association of Officials of the Bureaus of Labour Statistics of America, on the cost of living. Other subjects treated in the report are strikes and lock-outs in Canada, legal decisions affecting labour, Ontario labour laws, and a directory of labour organizations of the province.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Industrial Conditions of New South Wales.

Fifth annual report of the Labour Commissioners of New South Wales for the year ending 30th June, 1905, Sydney, N. S. W. Government Printer, 1905, pages 50, price 1s. 9d.

The report of the Labour Commissioners of New South Wales for 1904-05 contains an account of the relief and employment agency work carried on by them. During the year 139,641 meals were given to men and 4,762 to women. Shelter was afforded to 43,908 men and 2,361 women. While the Commissioners reported that the year was a disappointing one commercially, good prospects were reported from the chief pastoral and agricultural sections and recovery from the recent prolonged drought was apparent everywhere. There was a great decrease in the number of registrations at the two government employment offices compared with the previous years. At the Dawes Point registry, there were entered 1,883 applicants, and the Trades Hall registry 306. From the former office 4,317 persons were sent to work and from the latter 1,356.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Conciliation and Arbitration in Massachusetts.

Annual Report of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of Massachusetts for 1905, Boston, State Printers, 1906, pages 296.

The Report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of Massachusetts shows that there has been a decrease in the number and size of strikes and lockouts and that workmen and employers resorted more frequently to arbitration than formerly.

During 1905 the Arbitration Board rendered 53 decisions and at the close of the year 29 cases were pending. Sixteen applications were withdrawn in favour of another mode of settlement on the advice of the Board. The majority of cases returned by the Board are submitted in joint petition of parties in the shoe making industries. There are at present in Massachusetts, 170 trade agreements providing for arbitration of disputes in the boot and shoe industry, and the factories where such agreements have been made have not been seriously disturbed by any trade dispute since the signing of this form of agreement.

An appendix to this report contains copies of the Acts providing for arbitration passed by the Federal and State legislatures. Twenty-four states of the Union now provide mediation of one kind or another for the settlement of industrial disputes. By statute enacted in 1888 the Federal government provided for arbitration by temporary board when desired by railroad companies and their employees. In 1898 this Act was repealed and another one was passed, embodying its essential provisions and more fully specifying the procedure of these boards.

Industrial Statistics of Michigan.

Twenty-third annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labour and thirteenth annual report of State Factory Inspection, Lansing, Mich., State Printers, 1906, pages 291.

The twenty-third Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labour contains the yearly reports of inspectors of the department and of the superintendents of free employment bureaus and the state Court of Mediation and Arbitration, and in addition special articles dealing with female wage-earners, the beet sugar and portland cement industries, statistics of paper and knitting mills, state prisons and reformatories and the coal industry of Michigan. Copies of the laws enforced by the department were also given.

Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island.

Nineteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for Rhode Island for 1905. Providence Rhode Island, State Printer, 1906, pages 257.

The report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for Rhode Island for 1905 contains comparative tables of statistics relating to the principal industries for the years 1900 and 1904, giving in each class of industry the number of establishments in the state, the number of wage-earners, the total wages paid, the material used, the products, the value of the products and the kinds of machinery. Among other subjects treated in the report may be mentioned the wages and hours of labour in certain occupations from 1894 to 1903, statistics of manufactures, immigration, free employment offices and welfare work in Rhode Island.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Parts II. and III.

Report of the Superintendent of Forestry. Part X. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior.

Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation (*). Supplement to the Report of the Minister of Public Works, 1905.

Ontario.—Report on the Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, 1905.

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario. Part I.—Farmers' Institutes.

Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Highways, Ontario, 1905. Part I.—County Road Systems.

Fourth Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission to December 31, 1905.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1905.

United States.—Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1906.

*See review of this report in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 826.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

THERE was a large increase in the number of trade disputes in Canada during April compared with the previous month. In only two new disputes, however, were large numbers of men affected, and, with the exception of Lethbridge, Alta., no district suffered from prolonged industrial depression on account of trade disputes.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of disputes in existence during April was 21, compared with 11 in March and 11 in April, 1905. There were 65 establishments, and about 770 employees directly affected by new disputes of the month. Including the disputes which commenced prior to April 1, there were in all 81 firms and about 1,891 employees affected directly and indirectly by trade disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during April was approximately 28,950 working days, compared with 20,200 in the previous month, and 9,150 in the corresponding month of last year.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Mining	1
Building trades	3
Metal trades	1
Woodworking trades	1
Textile trades	1
Food and tobacco preparation	2
Transport	1
Miscellaneous trades	1
Unskilled labour	2

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following provinces of the Dominion:—

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.
Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick	2
Quebec	2
Ontario	8

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	Number of Disputes.
For higher wages	8
For higher wages and other changes	1
For shorter hours	2
Against employment of foreign workmen	1
Against conditions of employment	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 21 disputes in existence during April, definite settlements were reached in 12, leaving 9 unsettled at the end of the month. Of the 12 disputes that were terminated, 7 were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, and one by the friendly mediation of a third party. The remaining disputes were terminated without negotiations.

Results of the disputes.—Of the twelve disputes which terminated during the month the employers were successful in 4 cases and the employees in 4. Three disputes were settled by compromise, and the result of one was indeterminate, work being resumed pending final settlement of the matters in dispute.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The disputes which commenced before April 1 and which were still in existence in that month were strikes of street railway employees at Winnipeg, Man., coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., carpenters at Welland, Ont., granite cutters at Toronto, Ont., and at Beebe Plains, Que., stonecutters at St. Marc des Carrières, Que., telephone operators at Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C., and printers at St. John, N.B. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

A strike of employees of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company, which began on March 29, was terminated on April 7, a compromise having been reached regarding the matters in dispute. The settlement of this dispute was largely due to the efforts of a committee of the Winnipeg Ministerial Association, who offered their services on the first of the month as mediators between the company and the men. The terms of settlement were as follows:—

1. The company will reinstate its employees in their respective places on the

list, except such as have been guilty of any act of violence.

2. All regular turns to be made to conform as nearly as possible to ten hours per day, as prepared on the two turn system which is now in force.

3. That all cars be swept and cleaned by barn men before leaving the sheds for their respective runs.

4. Seniority and merit will be given preference of runs and promotion.

5. That the employees receive their wages semi-monthly.

6. That conductors be supplied with tickets and change to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

7. That free transportation will be granted all employees on all lines of the company upon application for same being made at the general offices of the company. Arrangement in force on city lines to remain as at present.

8. Neither the company nor its men will discriminate against, or interfere with any employees by reason of their being or not being members of any street railway employees' union.

9. The company, as in the past, will be willing at all times to treat with its men, or any committee employed by them on any subject in the interests of the company or its employees.

10. In the future, as in the past, all reasonable complaints or grievances will be heard by the proper officers of the company; any employees or committee failing to get satisfaction from the officers of the company will have the right to appeal at any time to the board of directors.

11. That all regular men required to work overtime on any or all public holidays, namely, New Year's Day, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for such overtime.

12. From and including April 7, 1906, the following scale of wages will be in force:—

21 cents per hour for the first six months.

22 cents per hour for the second six months.

23 cents per hour for the second year.

26 cents per hour for the third and succeeding years' continuous service with the company.

These regulations and rates will become effective on the seventh of April, 1906, and will remain in force for a period of one year.

Strike of Coal Miners at Lethbridge, Alta.

A strike of coal miners employed by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at Lethbridge, Alta., which commenced on March 9th continued throughout the month. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant an increase in wages and other demands of the Miners' Union. About 500 men were affected directly by this dispute. A number of small towns in southern Alberta, which depend upon the coal mines at Lethbridge for their fuel, were indirectly affected by the dispute.

The strike of carpenters which took place at Welland, Ont., on March 2, continued throughout the month without any settlement being effected. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for union shops, all the building firms declaring for "open shops." It was reported by the carpenters' union that their members were taking contracts for themselves. According to the union, there were in all 3 firms and 50 men directly affected, and one firm and 12 men indirectly.

Strikes of Granitecutters at Toronto, Ont., and Beebe Plains, Que.

A strike of granite cutters at Toronto, Ont., which commenced in one shop on January 26th, owing to the discharge of an employee for refusing to sign an individual agreement, extended to 3 others on March 19, making in all 4 firms and 40 employees directly affected and 10 men indirectly affected. The granite cutters also demanded recognition of their union, and a minimum rate of wages amounting to $3 per day, the former rate having been from $2.40 to $2.75 per day. On April 2nd, 2 firms, employing 25 men, conceded these demands. No settlement was reached in the case of the other firms.

A strike of granite cutters at Beebe Plains, Que., which was due to sympathy with the striking granite cutters of Toronto, affected 45 men directly and 37 indirectly. This dispute continued throughout the month without settlement.

Strike of Stonecutters at St. Marc de Carrières, Que.

In the April number of *The Labour Gazette* an account is given of a strike of stonecutters at St. Marc de Carrieres, which was received from the Stonecutters' Union. The Department has since received a report of this dispute from one of the employers involved. It was stated by him that the dispute began on March 3, affecting 3 establishments and 125 employees, of whom 35 were under 21 years of age. According to this account the cause of the dispute was a demand for a day of eight hours. This was refused because the employers alleged that they had not been notified in advance, and a number of their workmen, who were being paid by the piece, would not be able to earn their living if they had an eight hour day, being weak from old age, youth or ill-health. It is stated that the fathers take their sons of 14 years or more to work with them in order to learn the trade, and that these could not work by the day. It was alleged that last year good men were being paid from $2.50 to $2.75 for a 9-hour day, and that those who work by the piece are well paid.

Strike of Printers at St. John, N.B.

A strike of printers, which began at St. John, N.B., on December 16, owing to the refusal of 7 firms to grant an 8-hour day, was finally settled on April 17, when the last firm which had held out granted the demand, and all the strikers returned to work. This dispute was omitted from the April number of *The Labour Gazette* because it had been reported that 3 female workers and 6 apprentices had been appointed to take the place of the strikers. Six firms had granted the 8-hour day in the months of December and January.

With regard to the strike of telephone operators and electrical workers of the British Columbia Telephone Company, which began on February 22, no change in the situation was reported. The cause of the dispute was a demand by the telephone operators for the employment of union labour only. Twenty males and 34 females were directly affected.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month of great importance were strikes of coal miners at Chignecto Mines, N.S., and bricklayers and masons at Hamilton, Ont. Other disputes of the month affected moulders at St. Catharines, Ont., painters at St. John, N.B., and at Ottawa, Ont., teamsters at Ottawa, Ont., brewery workers at Port Hope, Ont., bakers at Montreal, Que., labourers at London, Ont., labourers at Brantford, Ont., coal shovellers at St. John, N.B., piano workers at Toronto, Ont., and cotton mill hands at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Coal Miners at Chignecto Mines, N. S.

On April 4 a strike of coal miners employed by the Maritime Coal and Railway Company, Limited, took place at Chignecto Mines, N.S. The cause of the dispute was a desire of the men for an increase in the price paid per box of coal. About 200 men were affected by this dispute. It was alleged by the employees that less wages were earned in this mine than in other collieries on account of there being no system of paying for stone. On April 9 a settlement was reached and work was resumed on the following day. According to the terms of settlement, the company agreed to pay the miners 5 cents per box on the west side of the mine, and 5 cents per inch per lineal yard on all stone over 6 inches thick on the east side, in place of the arrangement in force before the strike.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons at Hamilton, Ont.

On April 2 a strike of bricklayers and masons took place at Hamilton, Ont., involving 12 firms and 200 employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the firms to grant an increase in wages from 45 to 55 cents per hour. It was alleged by the employers that they had not received proper notice of this demand, as provided by the rules of the union. The strike was not sanctioned by the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, and on April 12

a number of the strikers returned to work at the old rate on the order received from the headquarters of the union. On April 19 work was resumed by all the strikers at the old rate pending settlement of the dispute. An agreement was subsequently reached, providing for the payment of 45 cents per hour and a nine-hour day, an advance to 47 1-2 cents an hour and an eight-hour day for the next year, and advance to 50 cents an hour, with an eight-hour day, in 1908. During the progress of the strike about 125 members of the union who were working for contractors not members of the Master Bricklayers' Association were receiving 50 cents per hour.

Strike of Moulders at St. Catharines, Ont.

On April 18 a strike of iron moulders employed by the McKinnon Dash and Metal Company took place at St. Catharines, Ont., in which 85 men were involved. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to discharge some Armenian moulders who were accused by the English-speaking moulders of interference. The petition requesting the dismissal of the Armenians also contained a request for certain other changes. The company refused to discharge the Armenians, claiming that as they are employed at night they did not come into conflict with the day moulders. The other requests in the petition were granted and work was resumed on April 19.

Strike of Painters, at St, John, N. B.

On April 2 a strike of painters took place at St. John, N.B., affecting 33 establishments and 83 employees. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase from $2.00 to $2.25 per day. Several conferences were held between the Master Painters' Association and the Painters' Canadian National Union, and on April 4 the demand of the men was granted, the increased wages to date from May 1.

Strike of Painters at Ottawa, Ont.

On April 2 a strike of painters and paperhangers took place at Ottawa, Ont. According to the union 3 firms and 76 men were involved in the dispute. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the employers to grant a Saturday half-holiday with an increase in wages of 2 cents per hour, making the amount per week equivalent to the wages received prior to the strike. No settlement of this dispute took place during the month, but the employers claimed not to be affected by it, and most of the strikers secured temporary work. Only members of the International Union of Painters were affected by this dispute, the members of the National Union already having a Saturday half-holiday. It is claimed by the union that theirs was the only branch of the building trades in Ottawa which did not have the Saturday half-holiday.

Strike of Teamsters at Ottawa, Ont.

On April 23 about 30 teamsters employed by the Shedden Cartage Company and the Dominion Transport Company took place at Ottawa. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the two companies to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $39 to $45 per month. The employers offered to pay the men at the rate of $41 per month. This was accepted and work was resumed on the following day.

Strike of Brewery Workers at Port Hope Ont.

On April 4 a strike took place at Port Hope, Ont., affecting 21 employees of the Port Hope Brewing and Malting Company. The dispute arose owing to the allowance of beer being cut off by the new manager of the company. On April 9 the men returned to work under the new arrangement, which had been introduced before the strike.

Strike of Bakers at Montreal, Que.

On April 28th a strike of bakers took place at Montreal, Que., owing to the refusal of certain employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $12 to $15 per week for journeymen and a rate of $18 per week for foremen. According to press despatches 7 firms and 25 journeymen bakers were affected by the dispute. No settlement was reached at the end of the month.

Strike of Labourers at London, Ont.

On April 27 a strike of about 24 labourers employed by the London Street Railway Company in removing macadam between

the tracks took place at London, Ont. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand for a day of 9 hours instead of ten at $1.50 per day, which was the same as was being paid for a 10-hour day. At the same time 12 labourers who were working for the Warren Bituminous Paving Company on the same street stopped work in sympathy, but returned on the following day. No settlement was reported during the month in the case of the street railway labourers.

Strike of Labourers at Brantford, Ont.

On April 16 a strike of labourers employed by the Brantford Cordage Company took place at Brantford, Ont. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand made by 9 men for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per day. On the same afternoon the strikers were joined by 9 boys, who stopped work in sympathy with the men. The company claimed that all the places of the strikers were filled on the following day. A report received from one of the strikers on April 24 stated that the dispute was terminated on the 19th and that all who had stopped work had secured employment elsewhere.

Strike of Coal Shovellers at St. John, N.B.

On April 5, 7 members of the sounding ployed by the agents of the Dominion Coal Company took place at St. John, N.B. According to a report received from the agents of the company the shovellers demanded an increase of 20 cents per hour over the usual rate of wages, namely, 30 cents per hour, which they were receiving. The cause of this demand was due to the fact that there was less work for the shovellers than formerly, owing to the installation of coal handling machinery. About 30 men were involved in the dispute. On April 5 the places of the strikers were filled by other men at the rate of 30 cents and shortly afterward a large number of the strikers returned to work at the old rate of wages.

Strike of Piano Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On April 5, 7 members of the sounding board department of the Mason & Risch Company of Toronto stopped work on account of the discharge of fellow-workers and the refusal of their employer to grant an increase in wages of 2 cents per hour. This branch of the work is let out by the company to a contractor, who was directly involved in the dispute. It was reported by the Piano Workers' Union that the company intervened in order to settle the dispute, and that on April 26 the discharged employee was reinstated and the increase was granted to the strikers.

Strike of Cotton Factory Hands at Montreal, Que.

On April 9 a strike took place at Montreal, Que., affecting operatives in the Hochelaga mill of the Dominion Textile Company. According to a report furnished by the Textile Workers' Union, there were 22 men directly affected by this dispute and 18 indirectly. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Express Agents in the Eastern Maritime Provinces.

On April 14 the agents of the Canadian Express Company along the line of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways declared a strike. These agents also occupied the positions of station agents or telegraphers of the two railways and received a commission from the Canadian Express Company on the business handled. About 172 men were involved in the dispute. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the company to increase their commission. Immediately the strike was declared the following order was issued to the agents by the general freight agent of the Intercolonial Railway:—

'For the present, and until further instructed, in order that the public may not be inconvenienced, or the railway lose revenue, you will way-bill free of I. C. R. freight charges and forward any goods offered by the agent of the Canadian Express, putting in the way-bill as expenses to pay such amounts as the express agent transfers to you with such goods.'

As a result of this order, the strike had no effect on the transportation of goods and industrial conditions were, therefore, not affected thereby. For this reason the dispute has been omitted from the tabulated list of strikes of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of April, and which have been reported to the Department.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal Miners	Lethbridge, Alta.	Demand for an increase in wages and other changes	1	...	500	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 9	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building Trades—											
Carpenters	Welland, Ont.	Demand for union shops.	3	1	50	.....	12	.....	Mar. 2	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Granite cutters	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of an employee for refusing to sign an individual agreement	4	.....	40	.....	10	.....	Jan. 26	.....	No settlem. rep. at end of m'th. Two firms g'td d'm'ds of Union on Ap. 2
Granite cutters	Beebe Plains, Que.	In sympathy with striking granite cutters of Toronto	1	.....	45	.....	37	.....	Mar. 12	.....	No settlement reported, but places of some strikers were filled.
Stone cutters	St. Marc des Carrières, Que	Demand for 8 hour day and day wages instead of piece work payment	3	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 14	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—											
Telephone Operators and Electrical workers	Vancouver & New Westminister, B. C.	Demand for employment of union labour only	1	.....	20	34	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Printing Trade—											
Printers	St. John, N. B.	Demand for 8 hour day.	1	.....	9	.....	8	2	Dec. 16	April 7	Demand granted, 6 other firms had already granted 8 hour day.
Transport—											
Street Railway employees	Winnipeg Man.	For increase in wages, recognition of union and changes in condition.	1	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 29	April 7	Settled by compromise through friendly mediation of the Winnipeg Ministerial association.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal Miners	Chicgnecto Mines, N. S.	Demand for increase in payment per box of coal	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	April 4	April10	Increase of 5c. per box of coal granted on west side of pit and 5c. per inch per lineal yard on east side.
Building Trades—											
Bricklayers & m's'ns	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for increase of 5 cents per hour in wages	12	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	" 2	" 19	Work resumed pending settlement.
Painters	St. John, N. B.	Demand for increase in wages of 25 cents per day.	33	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	" 2	" 5	Increase granted to date from May 1st.

Painters	Ottawa, Ont	Demand for Saturday half holiday with no decrease in wages	3		76				April	2		No settlement reported but employers claimed not to be affected.
Metal Trades—												
Moulders	St. Catharines, Ont	Against employment of foreign workmen and for certain changes in conditions	1		85				"	13	April 19	Aliens were retained, but other demands were granted.
Woodworking Trades—												
Piano workers	Toronto, Ont	Against discharge of an employee and for an increase of 2 cents per hour in wages	1		7				"	5	" 26	Employee was re-instated and increase was granted.
Textile Trades—												
Cotton millhands	Montreal, Que	Demand for an increase in wages	1		22		40		"	9		No settlement reported at end of month.
Food and Tobacco preparation—												
Brewery workers	Port Hope, Ont	Objection to beer allowance being cut off	1		21				"	4	" 9	Work resumed under new arrangement.
Bakers	Montreal, Que	Demand for increase in wages from $12 to $15 per week	7		35				"	28		No settlement reported at end of month.
Transport—												
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont	Demand for increase in wages from $39 to $45 per month	2		30				"	23	" 24	Men accepted offer of $41 per month.
Unskilled Labour—												
Labourers	London, Ont	Demand for 9 hour day instead of 10 at same wages	1		24				"	27		No settlement reported at end of month.
Labourers in factory	Brantford, Ont	Demand for increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per day	1		16				"	16	" 17	Places of strikers were filled.
Coal shovellers	St. John, N. B.	Demand for increase in wages from 30 to 50 cents per hour	1		30				"	3	" 5	Places of strikers were filled, but later many of them were taken back at the old rate.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspectors of the province of Ontario, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 247 work people in Canada during the month of April, 1906, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 66 were fatal and 181 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, accidents to 18 workmen were reported, which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before April. There were no fatalities among these. The number of fatal accidents reported in April was 5 less than in the preceding month and 12 more than in April, 1905. The non-fatal accidents numbered 36 less than in March, 1906, but were 37 in excess of those happening in April of last year.

The following is the record for the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	10	23	33
Fishing and hunting	1	1	1
Lumbering	5	14	19
Mining	11	6	17
Building trades	3	14	17
Metal trades	4	47	51
Woodworking trades	.....	12	12
Printing and allied trades	.....	3	3
Clothing trades	.....	3	3
Textile trades	.....	1	1
Food and tobacco preparation	1	4	5
Railway service	21	11	32
Navigation	2	4	6
General transport	2	9	11
Civic employees	.....	3	3
Miscellaneous	5	15	20
Unskilled labour	1	11	12
Total	66	181	247

Of the 166 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 15 were reported to have been under 21 years of age, 39 between 21 and 45, and 3 over 45; 109 were over 21 years of age, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the deaths of six railway construction hands at Midway, B.C., and the deaths of two railway construction hands at Riddell, Ont., through explosions of dynamite. Two railway construction hands were also killed at Parrywood, Ont., by a rock falling on them. An engineer and a fireman, employees of the Wabash Railway Company, were killed in a head-on collision at Port Robinson, Ont.

Dynamite Explosion at Midway, B.C.

On April 23 while working in a cut on the Great Northern Railway a few miles west of Midway, B.C., six men were instantly killed by the explosion of a charge of dynamite in a hole loaded last year, which had not been fired. One of the victims had attempted to loosen the hole with a crowbar when the shot went off.

Dynamite Explosion at Riddell, Ont.

On April 14, 1906, two men were charging holes with dynamite when a premature explosion killed them.

Fatality at Parrywood, Ont.

On April 25 a driller and his assistant were charging a hole when the dynamite suddenly exploded, causing a large rock to fall on two men working in the cut below, killing them instantly. The driller and his assistant escaped with severe injuries.

Railway Collision at Port Robinson, Ont.

On April 3 a Wabash Railway freight train on the Welland division of the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Robinson, Ont., owing to a misplaced switch, crashed into a Grand Trunk locomotive and freight train. The crew of the Grand Trunk train jumped and escaped injury, but the fireman of the Wabash engine was instantly killed and the engineer received injuries from the effects of which he died on April 10.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 10 fatal accidents reported during April, the same num-

ber as in the preceding month and 6 in excess of April, 1905. Two farmers were killed while tending live stock, 2 by falling material, 2 by falls, 2 by explosions of dynamite and 2 by machinery. The serious accidents numbered 23, 6 received while tending live stock, 6 by the collapse of a barn, 5 by falls, 2 by falling material, 3 by explosions and one by contact with machinery.

Fishing and hunting.—A fisherman was drowned off Basin Head, P. E. I. Another at St. John, N.B., broke 3 ribs by falling on the ice.

Lumbering.—Five workers met death by accident and 14 were injured during April, 1906, being 8 fewer fatalities and 5 additional non-fatal accidents compared with March last, and 3 more accidental deaths and 6 more non-fatal accidents than in April, 1906. Of the 5 deaths in April, 1 was due to a tree falling on the victim, 1 to being crushed to death in a jam of logs, 1 to a fall, 1 to drowning, and 1 to the victim being cut in two by a circular saw. Of the 14 minor accidents 4 were caused by explosions of dynamite, 4 by contact with machinery, 2 by being struck by wood splinters, 2 by logs falling on victim, 1 by the glancing of an axe, and 1 by a fall.

Mining.—Eleven fatalities and 6 minor accidents occurred, as against 9 killed and 14 injured in the preceding month and 11 deaths and 3 injured in April, 1905. Falling material killed 2, explosions 3, a cave-in 1, and falling down a mine shaft 1. Contact with machinery injured 2 workers, falling material 2, and being crushed between cars 2.

Building trades.—There were 3 fatalities and 14 serious accidents among workers in this class during April, 1906, as against 1 death and 31 injured in March last, and 5 killed and 9 injured in April, 1905. Of the 3 deaths 2 were caused by falls and 1 by the collapse of a building. Of the 14 minor accidents, 11 were due to falls, 1 to the collapse of a building, 1 to contact with machinery and 1 to a cave-in in a trench.

Metal trades.—Four killed and 47 injured was the record in this group during April. In the month previous there were 6 killed and 49 injured, and in April of last year 8 killed and 40 injured. A heavy piece of iron crushed a machinist at Blue Bonnets, Que. A blacksmith at Lac au Lard, Que., had his skull crushed between two iron bars. A rush of gas from a furnace fractured the skull of an iron moulder at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and an electrical worker at Montreal, Que., was electrocuted. Contact with machinery injured 20 workmen, the collapse of an exhibition building at Ottawa, Ont., injured 10 structural iron workers, falling material injured 7, 3 were injured by falls, 3 by tools, 2 by molten metal, 1 by a cart and 1 by electricity.

Woodworking trades.—April had no fatalities in this branch, but 12 workmen were more or less injured. In March there were 2 deaths and 16 injured, and in April, 1905, 1 killed and 14 injured. Contact with machinery was responsible for 8 workmen being injured, flying objects projected from saws 3, and a fall for 1.

Printing and allied trades.—Among these craftsmen only 3 were injured, 1 more than in March last. In April, 1905, there were no accidents.

Clothing trades.—The record for April last in these trades was 3 minor accidents, due to contact with machinery, slipping of a knife, and an explosion of gasoline used in cleaning clothes. There were no accidents in these trades in March last, nor in April a year ago.

Textile trades.—One minor accident happened in this group in April, due to contact with machinery. This was five less than in the preceding month, and 3 less than in April, 1905.

Railway service.—There were twenty-one killed and 11 injured during April, 1906, as compared with 21 killed and 20 injured in March, and 9 killed and 26 injured in April, 1905. Eight were victims of explosions, 4 were killed by being struck by trains, 3 by being run over, 2 by collisions, 2 by falls, and 2 by falling material. Three of the minor accidents were caused by falls, 2 by being run over by trains, 2 by falling material, 2 by explosions, 1 by a collision and 1 by being struck by an object when on a moving train.

Food and tobacco preparation.—One fatality and 4 serious accidents occurred in this group during April. In March there were 2 killed and 8 injured, and in April, 1905, none killed and only 3 injured. A distillery foreman at Walkerville, Ont., fell

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Rancher	Port Haney, B. C.	April 9	1			Explosion of dynamite.
"	Near Salmon Arm, B. C.	" 10		1	Legs badly lacerated	Explosion of stumping powder. [in runaway.
Farmers	Stukeley, Que	" 2	1			Crushed to death bet. wagon and telegraph pole
"	Blenheim, Ont	" 6		1	Fracture of skull	Iron pipe fell on him while working in well.
"	Iona, Ont	" 9	1			Kicked by cow—Blood poisoning ensued.
"	Port Haney, B. C.	" 7	1			Explosion of dynamite while clearing land.
"	Dauphin, Man	" 17	1			Gored by a bull.
"	Nutt's Corners, Que.	" 17		1	Skull fractured	Kicked by a horse.
"	Sweetsburg, Que	" 2		1	"	Fell from wagon.
"	St. Jean, Que	" 18	1			Fell off load of plank.
"	Foster, Que	" 14		1	Internal injuries	Kicked by horse.
"	Stanstead, Que	" 16		1	Knee fractured	" "
"	Massawippi, Que	" 16		1	Gash in thigh	Fell from platform on to iron hook.
"	Villiers, Ont	" 20		1	Leg broken	Kicked by horse.
"	Hanley, Man	" 20	1			Harrow ran over him.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 23		1	Leg crushed	Horse fell on it.
"	Gatineau Point, Que.	" 27		6	Seriously injured	Collapse of barn they were raising.
"	Bayside, N. B.	" 21	1			Gasoline wood cutter fell on him.
"	Amqui, Que	" 5		1	Loss of hand	Caught in a thresher.
"	Leavingston, Ont	" 24	1			By cave-in of rock and earth.
"	Moncton, N. B.	" 24		1	Internal injuries	Fell 12 feet in barn.
"	St. Hermenégilde, Que.	" 26		1	"	By fall in barn.
"	Craigleigh, Ont	" 21	1			Fell from roller which rolled over him.
"	Cookeshire, Que	" 18		1	Eye injured	Struck by piece of wood.
"	Melbourne, Que	" 20		1	Internal injuries	Fell from wagon.
"	Ste. Geneviève, Que.	" 30		1	Face badly burnt	Explosion of dynamite cartridge.
Farmer's wife	Belleville, Ont	" 5		1	Eye gouged out	By horn of calf she was feeding.
Gardener	Peterboro, Ont	" 24		1	Head gashed	Garden rake fell on him.
Fishing and Hunting—						
Fisherman	Basin Head, P. E. I.	" 28	1			Drowned, boat capsized.
"	St. John, N. B.	" 5		1	Three ribs fractured	Slipped on ice and fell.
Lumbering—						
Shantyman	Val Racine, Que	" 6		1	Loss of eye	Struck by a splinter of wood while chopping.
"	"	" 6		1	Ribs broken	Log rolled on him.—
"	Warren, Ont	" 9	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Port Moody, B. C.	" 7	1			Crushed to death in jam of logs.
"	Scotstown, Que.	" 16		1	Leg Broken	In jam of logs.—
"	St Pamphile, Que	" 22		4	2 dangerously wounded, 2 severely [wounded	Explosion of dynamite.— Fell head first from load.
"	South Barford, Que.	" 25	1			
"	Pokiok, N. B.	" 25	1			Drowned.
Mill hand	"	" 27		1	Thumb badly lacerated	Contact with saw.—
Sawmill hand.	Springfield, Ont	" 26		1	Arm badly lacerated	Caught in shafting. —
"	Ankell, Ont	" 17		1	Hand badly gashed	Contact with edging saw.
"	Keene, Ont	" 3		1	Loss of one finger	Contact with circular saw.—
"	Hebertville, Que	" 28	1			Cut in two by circular saw.
Millwright	Whitby, Ont	" 5		1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffolding.
Chopper	Young's Point, Ont	" 10		1	Thigh gashed	Glancing of ax.

Chopper	Brompstonville, Que.	Apr.	26	1	Lost sight of 1 eye	Struck by splinter while chopping wood.
Mining—						
Miner	Bannockburn, Ont.	"	2			Fell 70 feet down shaft, died April 10.
"	Kenora, Ont.	"	3	1		Explosion of dynamite.
"	Michel, B. C.	"	3	1		Cave-in in mine.
"	Glace Bay, N. S.	"	6	1	Leg broken	Caught between two boxes.
"	"	"	6	1		By fall of stone, died April 10.
"	"	"	6	1	Head badly hurt	Jammed between box and pillar.
"	Bridgeport, N. S.	"	16	1		By fall of stone.
"	Glace Bay, N. S.	"	16	1	Leg terribly lacerated	By becoming entangled with chain attachment
"	Sydney, N. S.	"	14	1		Run over by car in mine. [of hoisting engine
"	"	"	16	1	Hand badly smashed	Caught in cog wheel.
"	Glace Bay N. S.	"	27	1		By fall of coal.
"	Rossland, B. C.	"	28	1		Fell down shaft.
"	Chapleau, Ont.	"	30	1		Explosion of dynamite.
"	Wellington Colliery B. C.	"	7	1	Leg broken	By fall of rock.
"	Crow's Nest Pass B. C.	"	27	1		By cave in.
"	Brooklyn Mine, B. C.	"	23	1		By fall of coal.
Blaster	Montreal, Que.	"	17	1		Explosion of dynamite.
Quarryman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	11	1	Loss of leg	By fall of rock.
Building Trades—						
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	"	11	1		Fell down flight of stairs.
"	Cobourg, Ont.	"	19	1		Collapse of building.
"	"	"	19	1	Shoulder broken, etc.	" "
"	Hanlan's Point, Ont.	"	24	1	Arm broken, etc.	Scaffold broke.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	24	1	Head badly cut	Fell from scaffold.
"	Welland, Ont.	"	19	1		Fell from building.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	"	26	1	Leg broken and body injured	Fell 25 feet from roof.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	27	1	Leg broken	Fell from ladder.
"	Gananoque, Ont.	"	27	1	Loss of 3 fingers	Contact with planer.
Plumber	Galt, Ont.	"	2	1	Face, hand etc. badly burned	Explosion of gas.
"	Chatham, Ont.	"	4	1	Shoulder blade broken	Cave-in of trench.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	4	1	Ankle broken	Fell from a roof.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	1	Wrist sprained and body bruised	Scaffold gave way, fell 20 feet.
"	"	"	16	1	Concussion of brain	" "
"	"	"	20	1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	30	1	Head severely injured	" "
Builder	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	Shoulder dislocated	" "
Metal Trades—						
Machinist	St. Paschal, Que.	"	9	1	Face badly gashed	By glancing of axe.
"	Chatham, Ont.	"	10	1	Thumb torn off	In wire machine.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	"	19	1	Loss of two fingers	Caught in machine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	11	1	Loss of thumb and finger	Caught by trip hammer.
"	Galt, Ont.	"	11	1	Loss of an eye	By chip from emery wheel.
"	Blue Bonnet, Que.	"	26	1		Heavy piece of iron fell on him.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	"	26	1	Internal injuries	Struck in breast by piece of iron.
"	"	"	14	1	Hand cut and jammed	Caught in a punch.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	16	1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in lathe.
" helper	"	"	20	1	Fingers jammed	Contact with machinery.
Boiler maker	"	"	4	1	Leg badly crushed	Heavy piece of iron fell on it.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	"	24	1	Shoulder blade broken	Frame work fell on him.
"	"	"	24	1	Face badly cut	Struck by die flying from hammer.
Blacksmith	London, Ont.	"	2	1	Face and head cut	Fell down stairs in livery where working.
"	Lac au Lard, Que.	"	23	1		Head crushed between two crow bars.
Iron moulder	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	3	1		Skull fractured by rush of hot air from furnace.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	5	1	Loss of toe	Casting fell on it.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	17	1	Leg badly crushed	Heavy casting fell on it.
"	Amherst, N. S.	"	9	1	Hands badly burned	By molten metal.
"	London, Ont.	"	30	1	Lost part of finger.	Contact with emery wheel.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906.

Trades or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of injury.	Remarks.
Metal Trades—Con.						
Iron moulder	Toronto, Ont	Apr. 2		1	Lost part of thumb	Contact with saw.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 11		1	Eye burned	By hot metal
Rolling mill worker	Hamilton, Ont	" 1		1	Back badly injured	Crushed by a cart.
Brass worker	London, Ont	" 11		1	Rib broken, etc	Caught in a belt.
Stationary engineer	Sherkston, Ont	" 14		1	Loss of one toe, others crushed	Machine fell on foot.
Sheet metal worker	Toronto, Ont	" 18		1	Hand badly crushed	By punching machine.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	" 23		1	Lost nail of two fingers	Contact with piece of tin.
" "	"	" 26		1	Face badly gashed	Struck by crank of balance wheel.
Electrical worker	Montreal, Que	" 23	1			Electrocuted.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 20		1	Lost 3 fingers	Caught in punch press.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 20		1	Head badly gashed	Cross iron from tel. pole fell on him.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 5		1	Temporarily blinded	By electric flash.
"	"	" 26		1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold.
Iron worker	Brockville, Ont	" 14		1	Eye badly injured	By splinter from emery wheel.
"	Montreal, Que	" 27		1	Leg broken	By fall in factory.
Structural iron worker	Ottawa, Ont	" 23		1	Concussion of brain	Collapse of Exhibition building.
" "	"	" 23		1	Spine fractured, etc	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Leg and shoulder broken	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Arm broken	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Leg broken	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Arm broken	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Leg sprained, arm bruised	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Head injured	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Body badly bruised	" "
" "	"	" 23		1	Shoulder bruised	" "
Agricultural imple'nt worker	St. Paschal, Que	" 6		1	Face badly gashed	Struck by an axe.
" "	Smith's Falls, Ont	" 5		1	Internal injuries	Struck in chest by piece of corundum wheel.
" "	"	" 7		1	Hand badly gashed	Contact with saw.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	" 2		1	Hand badly crushed	While riveting a casting.
Motor vehicle worker	Toronto Junc. Ont	" 6		1	" "	Contact with machinery.
" "	"	" 6		1	Loss of finger	Caught bet. vise and planer.
Woodworking Trades—						
Woodworker	Brantford, Ont	" 5		1	Hand badly gashed	In a cut-off machine.
"	Chatham, Ont	" 7		1	Loss of finger	Contact with machinery.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 12		1	Grave internal and external injur.	Struck in stomach by piece of wood projected
"	Cobourg, Ont	" 16		1	Eye seriously injured	Block flew from saw. [from circular saw.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 19		1	Loss of three fingers	Contact with planer
"	Wingham, Ont	" 2		1	Loss of part of thumb, etc	Contact with saw.
"	Deseronto, Ont	" 11		1	Loss of ends of 2 fingers	" " "
"	St. John, N. B	" 5		1	Loss of 1 finger, etc	" " "
"	Jonquieres, Que	" 26		1	Arm split	" " "
Boy factory hand	Levis, Que	" 16		1	Arm broken	Struck by belting.
Carriage worker	Brantford, Ont	" 12		1	Severely injured	Struck in abdomen by board from saw.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 20		1	Loss of 1 eye	Fell on iron bar.
Printing Trades—						
Printer	Montreal, Que	" 23		1	Dangerously injured	Bar of iron fell on him.
Printing press feeder	Guelph, Ont	" 25		1	Loss of finger	Caught in press.
Caretaker in printing esta'nt	Peterboro, Ont	" 7		1	Head badly cut	Fell on revolving fly wheel.

Clothing Trades—							
Boot and shoe worker	St. Roch de Quebec, Que.	Apr.	6		1	Loss of finger	Contact with machinery.
Rubber worker	Port Dalhousie, Ont	"	6		1	Hand badly gashed	Slipping of a knife.
Garment cleaner	Toronto, Ont	"	25		1	Face badly burned	By explosion gasolene used in cleaning clothes.
Textile Trades—							
Cotton mill hands	Kingston, Ont	"	16		1	Fingers badly crushed	Caught in gear.
Food and Tobacco Preparation							
Distillery hand	St. Hyacinthe, Que	Apr.	14		1	Seriously burned	Explosion of alcohol reservoir.
Distillery foreman	Walkerville, Ont	"	17	1			Smothered in grain bin
Brewery hand	London, Ont	"	16		1	Arm broken, &c	Fell 16 feet down elevator shaft
Butcher	Sandwich, Ont	"	11		1	Shocked and hands badly burned	Contact with electric wire.
"	St. Jérome, Que	"	24		1	Probably fatal injuries	Kicked in abdomen by horse.
Railway service—							
Conductor	Whitby, Ont	"	14		1	Serious internal injuries	Derailment of train.
Engineer	Port Robinson, Ont	"	5	1			Head on collision, died April 16, 1906.
Fireman	"	"	5	1			Head on collision.
"	Woodstock, Ont	"	6	1			Struck by engine
"	Toronto, Ont	"	11		1	Concussion of brain	Fell from engine cab
Brakeman	Moosomin, Sask	"	7		1	Arm badly injured	In rear end collision.
"	Clinton, Ont	"	8	1			Run over by train.
"	Philipsburg, Que	"	2	1			Crushed between two cars.
"	Port Hope, Ont	"	12		1	Foot badly crushed and toes severed	Run over by train.
"	Quebec, Ont	"	27		1	Shoulder broke	Fell from a car.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	"	28		1	Loss of foot	Run over by engine.
Sectionman	Watford, Ont	"	30	1			Struck by engine.
"	Merritton, Ont	"	6		1	Foot badly crushed	Rail fell on it.
Section foreman	Port Union, Ont	"	2	1			Struck by engine.
Sectionman	Fraserville, Que	"	5	1			Run over by train.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	"	2	1			Struck by yard engine.
Construction hands	Riddell, Ont	"	14	2			Explosion of dynamite.
"	La Tuque, Que	"	21	1			Fell off moving train.
"	Parrywood, Ont	"	26	2			Immense rock fell on them.
"	Midway, B.C	"	23	6			Explosion of dynamite.
Car shop worker	Stratford, Ont	"	29		1	Leg broken	Box of castings fell on it.
Car inspector	Stellarton N.S	"	11	1			Run over by shunting engine.
Car shop worker	Stratford, Ont	"	14		1	Badly burned	By explosion of oil tank, [by rope from coal chute
Wiper	Fort William, Ont	"	10		1	Probably fatal injuries	While looking out of cab window neck caught
"	Toronto, Ont	"	20		1	Collar bone broken	Fell off engine.
Navigation—							
Sailor	Off Nova Scotia coast	"	9	1			Drowned, vessel foundered.
"	Rattlesnake Harbour, Ont.	"	16		1	Nearly scalded to death	Explosion of steam tap.
Captain of a tug	Parry Sound, Ont	"	22	1			Explosion of acetylene gas buoy.
Captain of a lighter	St. Catharines, Ont	"	23		1	Loss of part of finger	An iron pump fell on it.
Engineer on steamer	Windsor, Ont	"	14		1	Probable loss of sight	Explosion of boiler.
Ship labourer	St. John, N.B	"	14		1	Leg broken	Box of merchandise fell on it.
General Transport—							
Teamster	Toronto, Ont	"	5		1	Concussion of brain	His vehicle struck by street car.
"	Montreal, Que	"	11	1			By cave in of earth.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	21		1	Head badly bruised	Caught between top of load and sill of alley.
"	Montreal, Que	"	19		1	Internal injuries	Fell from load which went over him.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	14		1	Hand badly crushed	Jammed under heavy safe.
"	Garden Island, Ont	"	23		1	Two ribs broken	Heavy timber fell on him.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	4		1	Nose broken, &c	Fell from wagon.
Street railway conductor	Preston, Ont	"	19	1		Dangerously injured	Crushed between car and barn door.
Express messenger	Whitby, Ont	"	14		1	Internal injuries	Derailment of train
Carter	Quebec, Que	"	18		1	Leg broken	Fell from second story of stable.
Hearse driver	" "	"	7		1	Arm broken	Fell from hearse.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
SATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. No. 30,

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1906.

Trade or industries.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of injury.	Remarks.
Civic Employees—						
Fireman	Montreal, Que	" 29		2	Injured Severely	Thrown from reel in collision on way to fire.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 28		1	Serious internal injuries	Crushed between two vehicles while at a fire.
Miscellanous—						
Salesman	Montreal, Que	" 4	1			Water tank on roof burst thro. building; victim
Dry goods clerk	" "	" 2	1			Fell down elevator shaft. [crushed to death.
Fireman of post office	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	1			Suffocated at fire.
Domestic servant	Quebec, Que	Apl. 18		1	Arm broken	Fell from step-ladder.
Paper maker	Brantford, Ont.	" 10		1	Loss of 2 fingers	Caught in machinery.
" "	Windsor Mills, Que	" 11		1	Wrist broken	"
Furnace attendant	Toronto, Ont.	" 25		1	Head and hands burned	Threw oil on fire.
Paper box maker	Brantford, Ont.	" 14		1	Loss of part of finger	Caught in knives of machine.
Paper maker	Windsor Mills, Que	" 23		1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in machinery.
Concrete worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 18		1	Gash on chin	Platform collapsed.
Cement worker	Descronto, Ont.	" 23		1	Lost one finger	Contact with machinery.
" "	" "	" 24		1	Loss of toe	Casting fell on it.
Supt. of powder factory	Lachute, Que.	" 16	1			By explosion of powder.
Contractor	Bowmanville, Ont.	" 6		1	Rib broken	Fell off scaffold.
Caretaker	Peterborough, Ont.	" 7		1	Head badly cut	Contact with fly-wheel.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 23		1	" "	Contact with live wire.
Mail clerk	Whitby, Ont	" 14		1	Internal injuries, etc	Derailment of train.
Rigger	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 23		1	Hand smashed, 1 finger off	Caught in pulley.
Brick maker	Berlin, Ont.	" 28		1	Several ribs broken	Two tons of brick fell on him.
Well digger	Harrietsville, Ont	" 21	1			Fell 60 feet into a well.
Natural gas foreman	Dundas, Ont	" 28		1	Internal injuries	Crushed between crane and girder.
Unskilled Labour—						
Labourer	Brantford, Ont.	April 3		1	Ankle broken	Sheet of boiler plate fell on it.
"	" "	" 4		1	Hand badly crushed	Iron casting fell on it.
"	South Stukeley, Que.	" 12		1	Foot severely cut	By glancing of axe.
"	Oshawa, Ont.	" 5		1	Leg broken	By tipping of cart containing metal.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	" 24		1	Head badly injured	Heavy iron fell on him.
"	Tilbury, Ont	" 7		1	Leg cut off	Run over by train.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 2		1	Foot and leg badly hurt	By a fall.
"	Quebec, Que	" 24		1	Leg broken	Fell off a van on which he was loading furniture
"	Brantford, Ont.	" 16		1	Head badly bruised	By glancing of hammer.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 26		1	Leg broken	By falling of an iron door.
"	Barford, Que.	" 23	1			Horse fell on him.
"	Quebec, Que	" 30		1	Foot badly crushed	A deal fell on it.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPA RTMENT IN APRIL.

Agricultural implement worker	Hamilton, Ont	Feb. 3		1	Ankle broken	Run over by truck.
" " "	" "	Mar. 9		1	Finger punctured	By piece of steel.
" " "	" "	" 10		1	Left foot crushed	A large mould fell on it.
" " "	" "	" 12		1	Hand badly gashed	Contact with emery wheel.

" " "	" "	"	19	1	Hand blistered	While tending furnace.
" " "	" "	"	21	1	Foot crushed	Piece of timber fell on it.
" " "	" "	"	23	1	Face badly burned	Explosion of molten metal.
" " "	" "	"	24	1	Foot burned	Splashing of molten metal.
" " "	" "	"	28	1	Thigh punctured	Contact with machinery.
" " "	" "	"	13	1	Wrist badly cut	Fell on emery wheel.
Motor vehicle worker	Toronto, Junc., Que	"	29	1	Loss of finger	Caught between punch and discs.
Iron worker	Brockville, Ont	"	28	1	Arm broken	Grindstone fell on it.
" "	Brantford, Ont	"	28	1	Loss of thumb	Contact with machinery.
" "	London, Ont	"	30	1	Hand badly crushed	By trip hammer.
Miner	Nanaimo, B. C	"	30	1	Hand badly crushed	Caught between cars with coupling.
Woodworker	Toronto, Ont	"	30	1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold.
Brushmaker	" "	"	30	1	Loss of finger	By shaper.
Brakeman	" "	"	29	1	Loss of foot	Run over by engine.

into a grain bin and was smothered. A distillery hand at St. Hyacinthe, Que., was seriously scalded by the explosion of a reservoir containing alcohol, a brewery hand at London, Ont., broke an arm and received contusions by falling down an elevator shaft a distance of 16 feet, a butcher in Sandwich, Ont., had his hands badly burned by contact with a live wire, and a butcher at St. Jerome, Que., received probably fatal injuries by being kicked in the abdomen by a horse.

Navigation.—There were two deaths due to accident and four minor accidents in this class in April last, as compared with 2 fatalities and 24 injured in the preceding month, and 4 killed and 1 injured in April last year. A sailor was drowned by the foundering of the vessel off the coast of Nova Scotia and the explosion of an acetylene gas buoy at Parry Sound, Ont., killed the captain of a tug. Of the 4 minor accidents one was due to the explosion of a steam pipe, 1 to the explosion of a boiler, 2 to the fall of material.

General transport.—Two were killed and 9 injured. In the previous month 2 were killed and 24 were injured, and in April, 1905, 1 and 10 respectively. A teamster at Montreal, Que., was killed by a cave-in of earth and a street railway conductor was crushed to death between his car and the car barn door at Preston, Ont. Of the 9 injured, 6 were due to falls and 3 to being crushed by merchandise.

Civic employees.—There were only 3 serious accidents among these employees in April. This was 2 less than in the preceding month. In April, 1905, the record was 1 killed and 6 injured. The 3 accidents above mentioned happened to firemen.

Miscellaneous trades.—Among these trades 5 were killed and 15 injured in April last, compared with 1 killed and 17 injured in March, and 4 killed and 12 injured in April, 1905. The roof water tank on a building in Montreal, Que., crashed through the edifice and one of the saleswomen was crushed to death; a dry goods clerk at Montreal, Que., was killed by falling down an elevator shaft, the engineer of the post office at Toronto, Ont., was suffocated at the fire which took place in that building on April 29; the superintendent of a powder factory at Lachute, Que., was killed by the explosion of some powder and a well-digger at Harrietsville, Ont., was killed by falling into a well 60 feet deep. Of the 15 minor accidents 8 were due to contact with machinery, 3 to falls, 2 to falling material, 1 to the derailment of a railway train and 1 to the victim throwing oil on a fire.

Unskilled labour.—One labourer was killed and 11 injured during April, 1906. In March there were 2 killed and 11 injured, and in April, 1905, 3 killed and 9 injured. A labourer at Barford, Que., was killed by a horse falling on him. Six of the minor accidents were caused by falling material, 2 by the glancing of tools, 2 by falls and 1 by being run over by a train.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1906.

DURING the month of April the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 441.91
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other hand stamps	19.40
Supplying stamping material and boxes and repairing stamping pads	692.27
Supplying mail bags	2.10
Repairing mail bags	1,235.31
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	301.30
Supplying street letter boxes, portable letter boxes and railway mail clerks tin travelling boxes and repairing railway mail clerks tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	425.71
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	23.20
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	134.00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last numbers of *The Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of November, 1905. there were issued 448 patents in Canada. Of these, 36 related to agriculture, 2 to

fishing and hunting, 3 to lumbering and sawmilling, 15 to mining and 8 to railway construction. There were 37 patents affecting the building trades, 66 affecting the metal industries, and 25 affecting electrical industries. In the woodworking and furnishing trades, there were 21 patents, there were 5 each in the printing and the textile industries, and in clothing industries there were 22. There were 9 patents relating to the preparation of food and tobacco. 4 relating to the leather trades, 27 to railways and 24 to other means of transport. The remaining patents related to various miscellaneous industries.

Among the inventions relating to *agriculture,* there were 4 churns, two poultry feeders, 2 ploughs, a threshing machine, a disc drill, a planter, a harvester and a cultivator. There was patented a process of removing smut from wheat, consisting in finely pulverizing the wheat and mixing it with slacked lime. The mixture is then passed through a grain scourer in order to combine the smut with the lime. The grain thus treated is then subjected to a blast of air.

The inventions in *fishing and hunting* comprised a fish trap and a method of controlling the flight of projectiles.

In the *lumbering and saw-milling industries,* there were patented a machine for felling trees, a gauge for cross-cut saws, and a round saw.

The patents relating to *mining* comprised a blasting compound, a rock crusher, three rock drills, a coal drill, an apparatus for recovering precious metals, an ore concentrating table, and four processes of treating ore. Among these were a process of treating ores containing antimony, a method of treating nickel ores with carbolic oxide, and an electro-thermic process of purifying metals.

The patents relating to *railway construction* comprised three rail joints, two switches, a metal tie, a cattle guard and a rail brace.

Among the inventions concerning *building trades,* there were four building blocks, a process of making hydraulic cement and building concrete walls and structures, five tools, including a bit brace, a bevel gauge and a plane, a process of hydrating lime, a compound for plastering and flooring, two roofing materials, apparatus for extinguishing fire in drying kilns, a rotary kiln, and a painting machine.

Among the inventions relating to the *metal trades,* there were seven systems for heating and plumbing, five internal combustion motors, two lubricators, four boilers, machines for making wire fences, for making fire fabrics, grinding, wire straightening and cutting, grinding and polishing, and for making tubing. There was patented a method of controlling the gases in metallurgical blast furnaces, consisting in heating the gas-conveying pipes leading from the furnace, then driving out the air therein by steam and turning on the blasts. A body of steam is thus driven through the pipes in advance of the gases. In order to provide better security to stationary engineers, there was patented an electrical low water alarm for attachment to boilers, consisting of a steam pipe, with which is combined a mercurial thermometer. As soon as the water in a boiler falls down to the level of a certain pipe, steam enters this pipe and expands the mercury. The thermometer is connected with an electric circuit in such a way that the expansion of the mercury closes the circuit and thus sets in action a signal device.

Among the *electrical* inventions, there were five signalling systems, three controllers, an electric furnace and a storage battery. There were two patents relating to telephones, and two to telegraphy, including a machine for perforating telegraphic tapes, and submarine cable signalling.

The inventions relating to the *woodworking trades* comprised eleven articles of furniture, two musical instruments, four to coopering, tools for making chairs, and a veneer cutting machine.

In the *printing and allied trades,* there were two patents relating to photography, a printing machine, a machine for casting stereotype plates and leaf-plexing machine.

The patents in the *textile trades* comprised a spinning mule, a loom, a process of applying viscose to thread and a method of manufacturing seamless felt tubes for coverings.

In the *clothing trades,* there were eight patents for articles of wear, as well as eight

others, concerning the manufacture of boots and shoes. There were four patents relating to laundries, a pair of scissors, and a skirt stretcher. The inventions relating to *food and tobacco* comprised three cooking utensils, a roller for flour dressing machines, an ice cream freezer, and processes for manufacturing culinary essences, for concentrating wine, and for producing a coating derived from lac. There is also patented a compound for treating tobacco.

Three articles of harness and a boot for horses comprised the inventions relating to the *leather trades.*

The inventions relating to *railways* included, among others, four journal boxes, two air brakes, three cars, a coupler, a brake beam, a locomotive, dust guard for car axles, an abrasive shoe for trueing car wheels and a feed water heater for locomotives.

The patents relating to *other means of transport* included six wheels, an elevator, a motor vehicle, four boats, two propellors and course corrector for a mariner's compass.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were thirteen business utilities, including a stamp affixer, an envelope sealer and a binder for documents and typewriters. There were five acetylene gas generators, two processes for manufacturing other gas, three carbureters, a method of making peat fuel and apparatus for producing turpentine and other by-products from wood.

During December there were issued 440 patents. Of these 20 related to agriculture, 4 to fishing, 7 to mining, and 11 to railway construction. There were 32 connected with the building trades, 81 to the metal trades and 31 to electrical industries. In the woodworking and furnishing trades there were 21, in the printing there were 5, in the textile industries, there were 4, and in the clothing trades, there were 18. There were 11 inventions relating to the preparation of food and tobacco, 23 relating to railway service, and 24 to other means of transport.

The *agricultural* inventions included a process of preparing and growing for distribution organisms for fixing and gathering atmospheric nitrogen, 2 binder frames, 2 cream separators, 2 churns, 2 drills, a plough and a cultivator.

The inventions relating to fishing and hunting comprised a reel for drying fish lines, a fish hook, a bait receptacle and a duck call.

The inventions relating to mining consisted in 2 processes for separating ore, mechanism for drilling rock, a crushing roll, a crushing mill, a smelting process for lead and copper and a pump for oil wells.

The patents relating to railway construction comprised 3 rail joints, 2 ties, a spike puller, a cattle guard, a switch, a rail coupling, a device for railway crossing barriers, and a hanger for overhead tracks.

Among the patents affecting *building* trades, there were 2 concrete mixers, 2 machines for making cement blocks, a process of making bricks of sand lime, brick kiln, a fire proof structure and roofing material. There was also patented a method of making a compound structure of two kinds of lumber.

Among the inventions relating to the *metal* trades, there were 11 metallurgical processes, 3 devices for soldering cans, 3 turbine engines, 4 wrenches, 3 pumps, a rotary engine, 2 lubricators and 2 methods of rolling plates. A method of separating metals from their ores which was patented consists in mixing the pulp with oil which is treated with chloride of sulphur and agitating it until the oil has taken up all the metallic mineral contents. The mineral bearing oil is then removed by flotation.

Among the electrical inventions, there were 6 electro-thermic processes, including one for the extraction of aluminum, 2 dynamos, 2 storage batteries and 2 electrodes. There were four inventions relating to electrical lighting and three relating to telephones.

Among the inventions of interest to *woodworking* and *furnishing* trades, there were patented processes for preserving and ornamenting wood, a veneer, a raker for grainers, a chain saw, and 5 musical instruments.

The inventions relating to printing comprised 2 printing machines, a transfer press, a machine for addressing and sorting newspapers, and a photographic camera.

In the textile industries, there were patented an apparatus for extracting grease from wool, a spinning apparatus, a loom, and a dyeing machine.

The inventions relating to the clothing industry comprised 10 articles of wear, a sewing machine, a garment form, a reinforcing hook for buttonholes, as well as 2 inventions relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes and 3 to laundry work.

Among the inventions relating to the preparation of *food* and *tobacco,* there were patented processes of converting wood celulose into sugar, purifying syrup, manufacturing salt and treating cereals.

Among the inventions relating to the railway service, there were 2 automatic couplers, 2 extension car steps, couplings for air brakes and train hose, a fluid pressure brake, a brake for tram cars, 2 freight cars, and a steel car.

Among the inventions relating to other means of transport, there were 6 motor vehicles, a speed gear, an electric tire, apparatus for loading and unloading ships, a marine engine, and a pneumatic dispatch tube. There was patented a system of propelling a number of vessels by means of electricity stored or produced on one of them, with which the speed and direction of each boat is controlled independently of the others. Among the miscellaneous inventions, there were patented 9 business utilities, including adding machines, a stencil duplicating apparatus and a package feeding machine. There were 7 inventions for lighting, three methods of purifying water, 2 bottling machines, 2 weighing machines, and 2 processes of purifying the air. There were also two patents for removing dust particles floating in the air. As many of the factory employees are injured in health from this cause, such an invention, if successful, is of great industrial importance. One patent consists in mingling a fine spray of water with the current of air containing dust particles and then permitting the current to expand, which has the effect of condensing the dust-laden spray. The second patent is for a dust separator contrived to carry out the above process.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

Dangerous Practices in Coal Mines.

ONE James Lay was fined for lighting a match in one of the pits of the Dominion Coal Company. The company is conducting investigations and will deal sharply with all future violations of the Miners' Act, such as the one in question, as the allowing of such a practice to go unnoticed might result in very serious disaster to life and property.

(Rex v. Lay, 3rd April, 1906, Police Court, Glace Bay.)

Payment of Miner's Wages.

An action resulting in the conviction of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, was recently tried by two Justices of the Peace at Glace Bay, N.S., for an infraction of section 29 of "The Coal Mines Regulation Act" of Nova Scotia, which provides for payment of wages in money current in the Dominion of Canada and not otherwise. The section authorizes certain deductions which are distinctly specified, and section 30 of the Act provides a penalty for violation of the provisions of Section 29 of not less than $50.00 or more than $100.00 to be paid to the person aggrieved.

The Company undertook to deduct from the wages of one Connors, one of its workmen, without his consent, the amount of an account owing by him at the Company's store for goods supplied. Connors thereupon laid an information against the Company which has resulted in the Company being convicted and fined $50.00 and costs.

(Rex v. Dominion Coal Co., 10th April, 1906, Macdonald and McDonald, J. P's., Glace Bay, N. S.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Release of Action for Damages.

In connection with the case of Miller v. Grand Trunk Railway Co., to which reference was made in the March and April

numbers of the *Gazette**, it is of interest to note that the Superior Court sitting at St. Hyacinthe had occasion last year to consider the questions raised under Article 1056 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, which were determined by the Privy Council in the Miller case.

In the case in question an action was brought by the widow of one Joseph Blanchet on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor children to recover damages against the Grand Trunk Railway Co., for the death of her husband, who was killed while in the employ of the company, and in the course of his employment.

Death was due to the result of a fall by the deceased from a railway bridge across the Yamaska River at St. Hyacinthe on the 19th of January, 1904. The bridge was not guarded by any hand rail or protection of any kind, and the court found on this branch of the case that the Company was liable for the death of the deceased.

It appeared that the deceased was a member of the Railway Company's Insurance and Provident Society, and was insured for $1,000.00, which was payable to his mother, and which had been paid to the mother by the society.

The Railway Company set up substantially the same defence on the question of release from liability by reason of membership in the Provident Society as was set up in the Miller case, but the court held that the action given to the widow and minor children by Article 1056 of the Civil Code was not a representative action, but an independent action, and consequently the deceased could not by any action of his in his lifetime release the right of action so given to the wife and children.

(Laplante v. Grand Trunk Railway Co., 3rd June, 1905, Madore J.)

Responsibility of Employers of Youthful Labour.

An important decision was given in the Superior Court last month in an action in which the father of a 14 year old boy sought to recover damages from the boy's employers for injuries sustained by the boy who had four fingers of his right hand cut off by a saw in the defendant's factory.

The boy's employment was to work at a planing machine near which a circular saw revolved. Having a little time on his hands and by way of amusement he attempted to saw a piece of wood by means of such saw, with the result indicated.

A jury, while finding that the accident had occurred through the boy's own imprudence, nevertheless awarded the plaintiff $500.00 damages, holding that the boy should have been properly protected from danger or otherwise warned against curiosity natural to one of his age.

(Tessier v. Martin, 5th April, 1906, Robidoux J.)

Cause of Death not Established.

An action in the Superior court brought by the father of a deceased workman against his employer for damages owing to the killing of the son in the course of his employment has been dismissed.

Deceased was employed as a coal-shoveller and was carting from a coal heap when a mass of coal slipped down on him.

He died some time after. The court held that the cause of death had not been clearly proven and that no fault on defendant's part had been established.

(Lajoie v. Dobell, 30th March, 1906, Mathieu J.)

Damages for Accident Due to Obeying Orders of Foreman.

An action brought by plaintiff on behalf of his minor son to recover damages from defendants for injuries sustained by the son, a lad of 14, while in the employment of defendants, resulting in the loss of his right leg, was tried in March in the Superior Court before a judge and jury, and resulted in a verdict for $5,000.00 in favour of plaintiff upon which the judge has since entered judgment in plaintiff's favour.

The lad was assisting other employees in placing loose tobacco leaves in moulds, which were afterwards piled on top of one another on a truck and run into a hydraulic press, to be pressed.

On the occasion of the accident the truck was loaded too high to enter the press, and the lad was ordered to climb up on top and tramp the tobacco down. He alleged that he did this very unwillingly, and that

*See pages 1055 and 1176 respectively.

while engaged in so doing his clothing was caught by a revolving shaft and he was whirled around, his right leg being reduced to a pulp by being battered against the top of the press. The leg had to be amputated above the knee.

(McCaffrey v. Goldstein, 10th April, 1906, Archibald J.)

Death Due to Workman's Carelessness.

Plaintiff's husband, a labourer, was employed by the defendant company for some years. Part of his duties consisted in washing the factory windows and in July, 1905, he was killed while engaged in this employment. Plaintiff brought action to recover damages alleging that the death was due to the fault of defendant and his employees.

The evidence showed that deceased had been trained to the work of window cleaning under another employee of the company, and when the latter left the company's employ, deceased was put in his place and given an assistant.

The window washing was carried out twice a year, and in one of two ways, according to the order of the man in charge. There were provided by the company two platforms. These were used for washing the windows from the outside; one for the ordinary windows, and another for the corner windows. If the washer did not wish to use the platform, he could take out the window from its sash, and wash it on the floor without the slightest danger. Deceased had been instructed in both these methods.

On the day of the accident deceased undertook to wash the corner window. He knew there was a proper platform for that purpose; he had put it away in the autumn previous. He knew he could take the window out of its sash and wash it on the floor without exposing himself in any way. For some reason, he adopted neither one nor the other mode of doing the work, but erected for himself a platform, made of rotten boards attached to pieces of scantling by a few weak wire nails.

The moment he placed his foot on this structure, he and it fell together into the yard below. He was so much injured that he died in a couple of hours.

The court held that deceased brought about his own death by his own gross imprudence, and that the action must be dismissed.

(Cholette v. Dominion Textile Co., 17th April, 1906. Curran J.)

Action Against Wrong Party.

Plaintiff, a foreman employed by defendant, a stevedore, was injured by tripping over a "fore-and-after" on a steamship on which he was working. The evidence showed that the "fore-and-after" was not placed in the position in which it was by the defendant, who had no power to remove it, but was so placed by the owners of the ship. The plaintiff knew of its position and should have been more careful in passing there. The action was dismissed.

(O'Toole v. Doran, 31 March, 1906, Mathieu J.)

Failure to Establish Negligence.

Plaintiff brought an action against defendant, his employer, claiming damages for injuries received whilst working in a building being erected by defendant. Plaintiff's claim was that he was put to work removing planks which were too heavy, and that not having any help the injuries sustained were attributable to defendant's fault. The evidence on both sides, however, showed that defendant was in no way to blame and the action was dismissed.

(Lacombe v. Wand, 11th April, 1906, Curran J.)

Sunday Shaving.

Mr. Recorder Weir has recently re-affirmed the principles laid down by him in cases noted in the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1906,* and imposed a fine of $5.00 and costs or one month in jail on an offender convicted before him of an infraction of the city by-law prohibiting Sunday shaving.

(Rex v. Mimmus, 30th March, 1906, Montreal, Weir Recorder)

In connection with the above, the Police Committee of the City Council of Montreal at a meeting held on 11th April, gave instructions to the Chief of Police to see that the city by-law against Sunday shaving should be strictly enforced in future.

*See page 810.

Restraint of Trade.

An action was brought in the Superior Court at Quebec by the plaintiffs, manufacturers of machinery for making shoes, against the defendants, shoe manufacturers, who were the lessees of certain machines for use in the manufacture of shoes from the plaintiffs under certain written leases. One of the terms and conditions of the leases was, that none of the machines leased should be used on any footwear which had in any respect been operated upon by machines not leased from plaintiffs. Defendants had violated this term of the lease, and threatened to continue doing so, whereupon plaintiffs obtained an interlocutory injunction and brought action, claiming a perpetual injunction and damages for breach of the covenants in the leases. The defendants pleaded amongst other things that the stipulations contained in the leases were contrary to public order, the agreements being in restraint of trade. The case was tried before a jury, who answered a series of questions put to them, whereupon the judge at the trial found that the leases were void as being in restraint of trade, and therefore contrary to public policy, and dismissed the action. The plaintiffs are appealing.

(United Shoe Machinery Co. v. Brunet et al, 30th March, 1906, Cimon J.)

Collection of Dues.

An association sued one of its members in the Circuit Court for arrears of annual dues imposed by its by-laws. The defendant pleaded:—

1. That having ceased to pay his annual dues he had ipso facto ceased to be a member of the association, and

2. That the association having imposed a penalty for non-observance of its by-laws, could not sue for the payment of dues, but must sue for the penalty.

The judge overruled the defendant's pleas, holding that defendant, having once become a member of the association, could not of his own will free himself from the obligations imposed by the association in virtue of the law, and, further, that the association could at its option either claim the performance of the principal obligation, which is the payment of the annual dues, or could enforce the penal clause, which is the collecting of the penalty imposed by the by-law.

(Anon, Circuit Court, Montreal, Champagne J.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Participation in Benevolent Fund.

The plaintiff, a member of the Toronto Police Force, on the 19th January, 1899. while vaulting a wooden horse at the gymnasium, this being part of a manual exercise prescribed by an Inspector of the Police Force, injured his right foot, and brought an action for a declaration that he was entitled to a pension from the defendants, and for payment of arrears thereof, alleging that the injury received resulted in his being permanently incapacitated from further service in the force.

The plaintiff was for nearly 15 years a member of the Toronto Police Force, and during that period a percentage was deducted from his pay as provided by the rules and regulations of the Benevolent Fund maintained by the force, the fund constituted being to provide allowances and pensions for the sick and disabled members of the force.

By Section 32 of the rules and regulations of the Benefit Fund it is provided that "When in the execution of duty such injuries have been received as in the opinion of the Police Commissioners permanently incapacitate a member from further service on the Police Force," the member should be entitled to a certain pension computed at a certain rate.

The court held that the injury was one sustained by the policeman in the execution of his duty, but that whether or not his permanent incapacity was the result of the injury was a matter for the consideration of the Police Commissioners.

(Gummerson v. Toronto Police Benevolent Fund, 21st Dec. 1905, Divisional Court.)

Reduction of Damages under Workmens Compensation Act.

In the case of Linden v. Trussed Concrete Steel Co., case noted in the March number of the *Labour Gazette**, a Divis-

*Page 1059.

ional Court has ordered a new trial on appeal by defendant, and cross-appeal by plaintiff, from the judgment at the trial. The question is, whether the plaintiff can recover either under the Common Law or under the Act.

Damages for Wrongful Dismissal.

Plaintiff brought an action against defendants to recover damages for wrongful dismissal from his employment as Chief Engineer on the steamer "City of Collingwood," alleging an engagement for the year 1905, and at the trial was awarded damages amounting to $550.69.

(Robertson v. Northern Navigation Co. 24th March, 1906. Anglin J.)

Want of Warning to Workman.

The Court of Appeal has affirmed a verdict and judgment for $1,500.00 at the second trial of an action for damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff in the course of his employment with an Electric Light and Power Company.

Plaintiff was injured by an electric shock from a heavily charged wire while engaged in digging a trench in the concrete floor of a power station. The jury found that the place where plaintiff was injured was dangerous, and that defendant's superintendent negligently omitted to warn plaintiff not to go there. They also found that there was a defect in the cable or appliances which caused the injury, viz., defective insulation. The case is in appeal.

(Higgins v. Hamilton Electric Light Co., 28th March, 1906. Court of Appeal.)

Damages for Loss of Eye.

At the Hamilton Assizes recently a jury awarded plaintiff $2,000.00 damages for the loss of an eye while engaged in the service of the defendants.

(Allan v. Sawyer, Massey Co.; 15th March, 1906.)

Suits for Damages Settled.

In an action brought by the administrators of a deceased Street Railway conductor against the defendants for damages for negligence in killing the deceased in a collision at a crossing in February last, between the cars of the Street Railway and the steam railway, the defendants agreed to a judgment for $6,000.00 and costs.

(London & W. Trust Co., v. G. T. R. Co., 17th April, 1906, London Assizes, Boyd C.)

At the Ottawa Assizes recently a settlement was arrived at during the trial of a cause, by which defendants agreed to pay plaintiff $1,000.00 in full of a claim for $5,000.00, set up in an action brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff while he was erecting a pole for defendants, which fell and broke one of his legs, so that it had to be amputated. The trial judge entered judgment accordingly.

(Devaney v. Westinghouse, 10th April, 1006, Teezel J.)

Violation of Fruit Marks Act.

At Brantford on March 29, Dominion Fruit Inspector Phillip of Winnipeg, secured the conviction of the shipper and packer respectively of certain fruit, viz., apples.

The defendants resided at Norwich, Ontario, and the fruit in question had been sold to R. J. Graham of Belleville, and by him shipped to a dealer in Prince Albert, Sask. This dealer made a complaint to the Fruit Inspector on the ground that the fruit was not as marked on the barrels. The Inspector examined the fruit, and found that the complaint was well founded. As a result under instructions from the Department the Inspector came to Ontario and instituted the prosecution. The minimum fine was imposed in each case.

In addition to the above there have been several other convictions in various places for infractions of the Act.

(Rex v. Miles and Savage; 29th March, 1906; Ludlow P.M.)

Defect in Machinery.

At the second trial of an action brought by the widow of a locomotive fireman against his employers, a Railway Company, for damages for causing the death of her husband, who was scalded to death by the drawing out of an arch flue in one of the Atlantic type passenger engines on which he was employed, a jury has awarded plaintiff a verdict of $9,000.00. At the first trial plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that no negligence on the part of the Railway Company had been shown.

A divisional court, subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeal, set aside the non-

suit and directed a new trial on the ground that it was for the jury to draw inferences from the evidence given as to whether defendants were guilty of actionable negligence.

(Schwoob vs. Michigan Railway, 28th March, 1906, St. Thomas Assizes.)

Defective System of Accomplishing Work.

The Supreme Court of Canada last month gave judgment on an appeal by the International Harvester Company from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, affirming by an equal division of opinion the verdict and judgment at the trial in favour of the widow of one Joseph Graham, who sued on her own behalf and on behalf of her children for damages for the death of her husband who was killed while in the employment of the company.

The deceased was engaged with two other men in working with a drop hammer in the machine shop in the following manner: A piece of steel while hot at the end was placed on an anvil so that a cold bar of steel placed upon it at right angles about an inch from the end might be driven into it by the hammer. The cold bar was to be held by two men, but the deceased, a powerful man, undertook to hold it alone.

In doing so he allowed the end to drop a little, so that when the hammer struck the bar it caused the end which deceased was holding to fly up and strike him a severe blow in the abdomen from which he died.

The jury found that the system employed by the company was defective in not having any support for the end of the bar, and the Supreme Court has held that this was decisive of the matter, and dismissed the appeal.

(International Harvester Co. vs. Graham, 6th April, 1906, Supreme Court.)

Damages Under Workmen's Compensation Act.

The plaintiffs, employees in defendant's rolling mill, were injured by the explosion of a boiler. The explosion was caused by the water being allowed to get too low in the boiler, owing to the valve regulating the supply having been closed. It was the duty of a fellow employee, called a "water tender" who was killed by the explosion to attend to this valve and see that a proper and sufficient supply of water was maintained. The boiler was built by experienced and reputable builders of boilers. The evidence showed that a brass petcock at the bottom of, or connected with the glass indicator had become broken, and its place imperfectly supplied with a wooden plug.

It was held by the Court of Appeal on appeal from the verdict and judgment at the trial that on the facts disclosed there was no liability at common law. It was further held that the failure to repair the pet-cock was negligence from which defendants were liable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it being a fair and reasonable inference from the evidence that if in order the accident might have been averted, and the defect being known to defendant's officials for several weeks before the accident. Plaintiffs' damages were limited to the amounts recoverable under the Act.

(Woods and Durnford vs. Toronto Bolt Co., 15th November, 1905, Court of Appeal.)

Superintendence Under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The plaintiff, a lad of 18, was employed in the service of defendants, a firm of boiler makers, and whilst engaged with two men, also in defendants' service, in riveting the plates of a boiler was severely injured.

The riveting was being done by means of a hydraulic hammer, and in the course of the operation the plaintiff was directed by the man in charge to go inside the boiler to keep a loose stay, which hung from the crown of the boiler, from interfering with the work.

Whilst the boy was inside the boiler, and owing to insufficient means provided for the proper performing of the duty put upon him, the boiler tilted, and as a result crushed his leg against the bulling post inside the boiler and broke it.

At the trial the jury found that the man who ordered the plaintiff to go inside the boiler was negligent in that knowing the danger to which plaintiff would be subjected by obeying the order given him he took no steps to prevent the accident.

A Divisional Court, in affirming the verdict and judgment at the trial, held that the man using the hammer was in effect necessarily entrusted with the superintendence of the whole operation, that to his orders plaintiff was bound to conform, and that the accident having happened owing to this man's negligence, plaintiff was entitled to damages.

(Shea v. Inglis; 26 December 1905, Divisional Court)

(Pages 1289—1394)

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THE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—ED.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL employment was exceedingly active in Canada during May, and the outlook at the close of the month was for a season of exceptional prosperity. Seeding operations were completed in the agricultural industry, and a keen demand for labour was reported in the several provinces. In the lumbering industry, work in connection with the drives gave employment to several thousands of men in Eastern Canada, and in British Columbia the camps and mills were working to full capacity. In the mining industry conditions of exceptional activity prevailed, and the outlook was most favourable. Several thousands of men were already actively employed in connection with the extensive railway construction operations projected for the present year, and large numbers in addition will be given employment in the near future. The manufacturing industry was busier than at any previous time in Canada, and the amount of building during 1906 promises to exceed that of any preceding year. The volume of the immigration movement was very heavy and the progress of settlement in Western Canada exceptionally rapid. From the standpoint of unrest in the labour market, which is usually an important factor in industrial conditions at this season, the record of the month was on the whole favourable, notwithstanding the large number of strikes reported in existence, the great majority of the disputes not affecting conditions outside of the establishments and persons immediately concerned. An index to the prevailing prosperity was the general upward tendency in the price of real estate, marked advances being reported from many sections of the country. Assessment returns published by a number of Ontario municipalities during May showed heavy increases in valuations and population.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

The following is a statement, by industries and groups of trades, of the more important changes in wages and hours reported to the Department of Labour during May:—

Lumbering.—Wages of Chinese mill hands at Victoria, B.C., were increased from $1.25 to $1.35 per day.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons (75), at Halifax, N.S., had their wages increased from 36 to 40 cents per hour from May 1, and at St. John, N.B., to the number of 45, from 33⅓ to 40 cents per hour. Bricklayers, masons and carpenters at Woodstock, Ont., received an increase of 5 per cent, and bricklayers

(6), at New Westminster, B.C., had their wages increased from $27 to $30 per week. Carpenters (700), at Vancouver, B.C., were increased from 40 to 40¾ cents per hour, dating from April 1st. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers (60), carpenters and joiners (250), and painters (25), at Edmonton, Alta., had their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day without decrease in wages by voluntary agreement. Stonemasons and bricklayers at Calgary, Alta., (27), had their wages increased from $24.40 to $28.80 per week, and two bricklayers at the same point had their wages increased from $28.80 to $33.60 per week. Carpenters (8), at Calgary, Alta., were increased from $18.90 to $19.20 per week and their hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week. Carpenters (100), at Windsor, Ont., had their wages increased by from 5 to 10 per cent. Painters and decorators (93), at St. John, N.B., had their wages increased 25c. per day. Painters at Winnipeg, Man., received an increase from 25 to 30 per hour. Plumbers and steamfitters at Toronto, Ont., had their wages increased from 30—37½ cents to 40—42 cents per hour, and plumbers (25) at St. Catharines, Ont., had their wages increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists and their helpers in the employ of the Jenckes Machine Company, the Rand Drill Company and the Sherbrooke Iron Company, at Sherbrooke, Que., to the total number of 575 received a half-holiday on Saturdays during the summer months, the time to be made up on the first five days of the week. Brass polishers, brass finishers and machinists (72) employed in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's shops at Rosemount, Montreal, Que., had their wages substantially increased. Moulders (71) at Peterborough, Ont., on May 1, received an increase in wages amounting to 5 per cent. Bridge and structural iron workers at Toronto, Ont., received a 10 per cent increase in wages, a scale of 30 cents per hour being adopted, with time and a half for over-time and double time on holidays. Sheet metal workers, tinsmiths, furnace makers, etc. (60), at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased from 27½ to 30 cents per hour. Sheet metal workers (40) in the employ of several firms at London, Ont., received a reduction in hours from 58 to 56 per week during the summer season. Horseshoers at Winnipeg, Man., had their hours reduced from 60 to 55 per week, dating from June 1.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Employees (22) in the bobbin factory of the Thompson Company at Sherbrooke, Que., were granted a half day on Saturdays after May 1, the time being made up on the first five days of the week. Carriage and wagon makers at Toronto, Ont., had their wages increased to $15 per week. Machine hands, carpenters and helpers, to the aggregate number of 42, in the employ of Cushing Brothers at Calgary, Alta., had their wages substantially increased dating from April 1.

Printing and allied trades.—At Sherbrooke, Que., forty-seven printers received a half day on Saturdays dating from May 1, the time being made up by starting half an hour earlier on the first five days of the week.

Clothing trades.—The minimum wages of journeymen tailors at Halifax, N.S., were fixed at $12.00 per week after a strike.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers (70) at Montreal, Que., had their wages increased from $10-$12 to $12-$15 per week.

Civic employees.—At Fredericton, N.B., several municipal employees received an increase in salary. The pay of the city firemen (22) at Belleville, Ont., was increased from $62.40 to $75.00 per year, foremen (3) having their pay increased from $62.40 to $100 per year. Corporation labourers (23) at Havelock, Ont., had their wages increased 25 cents per day. In Toronto, Ont., increases to various civic employees were recommended, aggregating about $30,000 per year. Policemen at Niagara Falls, Ont., received an increase in schedule*. Employees of the fire department at London, Ont., of over two years' standing, received increases in salary amounting to from $25 to $50 per year, the change being dated back to Jan. 1.

*See report of local correspondent in present issue.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers (25) at Windsor, Ont., obtained a new scale.* Early closing arrangements, affecting retail clerks, during the summer months went into effect at a number of points, including Quebec, Que., Nelson, B.C., and New Westminster, B.C.

Transport.—Conductors and railway trainmen (4,000)** in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on lines east of Fort William, Ont., received an increase in wages. Trainmen in the employ of the International Railway Company at Niagara Falls, Ont., had their wages increased on May 1.*

Cost of Living.

Prices of a number of staple commodities were upward in tendency during May. Cheese prices continued on an unusually high level, and wool was very high, unwashed being quoted at from 17 to 18 cents per pound. Hogs were also very high in price, though marked fluctuations were quoted in the latter half of the month. The hide and leather market continued very strong with an upward tendency in most lines; prices of boots and shoes were reported very firm. The tendency of wheat and flour was upward in Ontario and the Eastern provinces, and bread advanced in price at a few points, including Toronto. Metals, including tin, babbitt metal, copper, and antimony, were upward in price. General hardware, as a result largely of the marked activity in the building trades, was firm, with increases reported in certain staple lines, including shovels. Dry goods prices in certain lines were also upward. Lumber in British Columbia advanced $1-$2 per 1,000 and the price of railway ties in Eastern Canada increased. Real estate prices throughout Canada showed a general advance, especially in the prairie provinces. Rentals in several of the cities were reported as increasing, and small houses were on the whole scarce. Coal was high, though declines were reported at a number of points, including Montreal, Que., and Peterboro, Ont. Cattle were somewhat reduced in price on the Toronto and Montreal markets.

*See report of local correspondent in present issue.
**Estimated.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of trade disputes in existence during May was sixteen more than in April, and the loss of time was greater by approximately 16,725 working days. Compared with May, 1905, there was an increase of twenty-five in the number of disputes, and of approximately 35,575 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during May, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Newspaper office at Yarmouth, loss, $4,000.

New Brunswick,—Warehouse and contents at St. John, loss, $1,500; business block at Woodstock, loss, $40,000.

Quebec.—Electric power plant at Chambly; novelty store at Montreal, loss, $30,000; stores at Montreal, loss, $15,000; bakery at Montreal; oil warehouse at Montreal, loss, $15,000; undertaking establishment and stock at Montreal, loss, $45,000; steam laundry and agricultural implement store at Montreal, loss, $75,000; builders' supplies warehouse at Montreal, loss, $10,000; planing mill at Napierville, loss, $4,000; barns and contents at Plessisville, loss, $2,000; laundry, etc. at Quebec, loss, $75,000; hotel, etc. at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, loss, $30,000; barns and stock at St. Cesaire, loss, $2,500; creamery at Ste. Foye, loss, $5,000; barns and stock at Ste. Foye, loss, $2,000; barns and 20 cows at St. Paul d'Abbotsford, loss, $3,000; saw mills at Ste. Tite, loss, $10,000.

Ontario. Business block at Bancroft, loss, $10,000 implement shed and live stock at Berlin, loss, $4,000; barn and stock at Brampton; machinery shop and stock at Brougham, loss, $4,000; planing mill at Cache Bay, loss, $25,000; dwellings, stores, etc. at Cobalt, loss, $25,000; business block at Elora; shops, etc. at Fenelon Falls, loss, $25,000; saw mill at Fergus; saw mill at Haileybury, loss, $10,000; sewer pipe factory at Hamilton, loss, $50,000; grocery store at Hawkesbury, loss, $8,000; hotel and barber shop at Niagara Falls, loss, $10,000; railway station at Orangeville, loss, $2,000; mattress factory at Ottawa, loss, $4,000; saw mill at Renfrew, loss, $8,000; barn and stock at St. Catharines, loss, $2,000; furniture factory at Stratford, loss, $3,000; Toronto bolt and forging works at Swansea, loss, $200,000, 350 men temporarily out of employment; glass works at Toronto, loss, $10,000; stores at Toronto, loss, $5,000; stable and 20 horses at Toronto, loss, $4,000.

Manitoba.—Elevator and contents at Emerson, loss, $20,000; railway car and 13 horses at Treherne, loss, $12,000; stores at Winnipeg, loss, $15,000.

Saskatchewan.—Business block and stock at Regina, loss, $25,000.

British Columbia.—Stores, etc. at Chilliwack, loss, $25,000; shingle mills, etc. at Vancouver, loss, $8,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during May in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* and by information received at the Department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Owing to the prevailing cool weather, agricultural conditions were somewhat backward, the season being reported as

about ten days later than usual in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. Growth, in consequence, was somewhat slow in these provinces, though good progress was made with seeding, the planting of the root crops having already been begun in some sections. According to a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, during May, spring conditions have been generally favourable in that province. Notwithstanding the open winter and the backward spring weather fall wheat is described as showing better than was expected, though reports vary according to locality. Clover, though suffering from the lack of protection by snow during the winter, will in many localities be an excellent crop, though winter killing was reported in a number of low lying spots. Winter losses of orchard trees were reported smaller than in several years and blossoming has been generous. Live stock profited by the open winter, provender of all kinds excepting roots having been plentiful, in spite of the backward spring. Farm labour of good quality was reported to be scarce, domestic servants being particularly difficult to secure, notwithstanding that rates of wages are higher than in any previous year. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, weather conditions were more favourable and the outlook for the coming crop was reported as very encouraging up to the close of the month. Increases in the acreage under crop were shown in almost every section. Pastures were in good condition, and the outlook was for an exceptionally prosperous season in the dairying industry in view of the early start that was made, the high prices prevailing, and other favourable conditions. Farm help continued scarce, both in Ontario and the Western Provinces, notwithstanding the heavy arrival of immigrants during May.

Exceptionally favourable reports were received from the fruit growing districts of Ontario and British Columbia, marked expansion in the industry in the latter province being in progress.

A conference was held at Halifax, N.S., to consider the causes of the decline of *sheep raising and wool growing* in Nova Scotia and to discuss the means of restoring the industry to its former position. A committee was appointed to disseminate information regarding the profits of sheep raising and to secure legislation dealing with certain nuisances.

A considerable increase in the acreage under tobacco was reported from the County of Essex, Ont.

The farm implement trade in Western Canada during the present promises to exceed by a large margin that of any preceding year; business done up to the present date was reported as showing an increase of from 100 to 150 per cent., compared with last year.

Fishing.

Fair catches of cod, halibut, lobsters and herring were taken in the Maritime Provinces, cod prices ruling exceptionally high. Ice continued to interfere with operations in a few localities in the opening days of the month. Catches of mackerel were light. Oyster fishing closed on May 20. Demonstrations were begun in the county of Gaspe, Que., under the auspices of the Dominion Government, of the Scotch method of curing herring. The run of spring salmon in British Columbia was about over, the prices paid for fish being 6 cents per pound on the Fraser river in the closing days of the month. On the Skeena river, the run was heavy, many boats being engaged in fishing and a number of canneries mild-curing the fish. About 100,000,000 young salmon were recently released in British Columbia waters, most of the fish being sock-eyes. The number was largely in excess of that propagated in any previous year. It was stated that twenty-six salmon traps, or ten more than last year, will be operated this season on the Vancouver Island coast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the traps extending from Victoria to the Sombrio River. Employment was active during May in the construction of the new traps, and favourable progress was made. Good catches of halibut were made off the Vancouver coast. At Victoria, B.C., the sealing fleet reported a total catch of 1,251 skins for five vessels with one vessel to hear from. The value of the catch was estimated at $33,000. Seals were report-

ed plentiful, but gales prevented good catches.

Lumbering.

Good progress was made with the drives in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and large numbers of men were employed in the work. Conditions were particularly favourable during the first half of the month and the boom companies on the Miramichi, St. John and other rivers were very busy. The water in the New Brunswick streams was reported to be falling rapidly at the close of the month. Saw mills throughout the Eastern Provinces became very busy during May. Conditions in the camps and mills in British Columbia were very busy, and the expectation is that the output of the present season will exceed that of any previous year*, many of the largest mills of the province having orders in advance sufficient to necessitate very active conditions for some time.

There has been a slight decline in the quantity of Canadian timber and lumber reaching the port of Liverpool, Eng., since January 1. Business has been steady, however, and values well maintained.

Mining.

Conditions continued very busy throughout the Dominion. In Nova Scotia the output from the collieries was heavy, the latest returns showing an increase over the corresponding period of 1905. In the case of the Dominion Coal Company, the amount of coal produced in April was reported greater by 70,000 tons than in any previous year during the same period. In Quebec, the asbestos and mica mines gave active employment. Mining conditions in Eastern Ontario were stated to be more active and the outlook more favourable than in any previous year. Installation of new and improved appliances at several of the mines was in progress, and heavy orders for product were received during May. A number of additional valuable strikes of silver were reported in the vicinity of Cobalt, Ont., and the influx of miners into this district still continued, large numbers having been engaged in prospecting since the disappearance of the snow in the woods in the opening week of the month. It was stated that an ore smelting and refining plant would be erected at an estimated cost of $600,000 at a point on the Temiskaming and Northern Railway between Cobalt and North Bay, Ont.; it was expected that the plant would be in operation by the month of October and would employ reduction processes which would secure all the minerals contained in the ore. Exceptional activity continued to prevail in the British Columbia mines, ore shipments from the Slocan and boundary districts being exceptionally heavy, and the coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island reporting heavy outputs. Labour troubles caused a reduction in the coal output at Lethbridge, Alta.

A thorough investigation of the iron ore resources of the Dominion, from the standpoint of the practical miner and investor, will be made under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, Canada, during the present season.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing industry in Ontario and Quebec was on the whole more active during May than at any previous time in the history of the Dominion. A large number of factories in the more important centres were reported as working overtime throughout the month, with full staffs of employees, the total number of men employed being considerably in excess of any previous year, and the output correspondingly greater. Among branches which were particularly busy, special mention may be made of agricultural implement and other iron working and hardware establishments, sash and door factories, cement mills, brick yards, carriage and wagon establishments, garment making and boot and shoe factories.. The iron and steel plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Sydney, N.S., had the most active month in their history, and at both establishments, the record for the largest amount of steel produced in any one day was broken, the highest being 859 tons of 80-lb. rails at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and 809 tons at Sydney, N.S. A considerable portion of this product was for consump-

*See report of the Victoria correspondent in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue, in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the amount of treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question the terms employed able or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	(4) Quiet
Halifax	Busy	Active	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Busy	(5) Busy
New Brunswick—							
Moncton	Quiet	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active
Chatham	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active
St. John	Active	Active	Very busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Quebec—							
Quebec	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active
Three Rivers	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active
Sherbrooke	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy	.....	Busy
St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Very busy
Hull	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Ontario—							
Ottawa	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Busy
Kingston	Active	Dull	Dull	Active	Active	Active	Active
Belleville	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Active
Peterborough	Busy	.....	Active	Busy	Very Busy	Active	Busy
Toronto	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	Very Busy	Busy
Niagara Falls	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
St. Catharines	Busy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Busy	Busy
Berlin	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Very busy	.....	Busy
Woodstock	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	.....	Busy
Stratford	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
London	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
St. Thomas	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Active	Active
Chatham	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
Windsor	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Very Busy	Active	Active
Sault St. Marie	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very Busy	.....	Active
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Very Busy
Brandon	Very busy	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	Very Busy	Active
Alberta—							
Calgary	Busy	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
Edmonton	Very busy	.....	.....	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active
British Columbia—							
Nelson	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	Busy	Active	Very Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active
Vancouver	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Busy
Victoria	.....	Active	Very busy	Busy	Active	.....	Active
Nanaimo	Active	Quiet	Very busy	Busy	.....	.....	Quiet

(1) Stove shops quiet. (2) Piano workers dull.

tion in the prairie province of the Dominion, the first train load of steel rails, to be used in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, having left Fort William, Ont., on April 13, being consigned to Portage La Prairie, Man. It was stated that one-half of the loan of $2,000,000 made to the Lake Superior Corporation by the province of Ontario had been paid off and the guarantee for the balance of the loan extended for a period of six months.

At the first annual meeting of the Dominion Textile Company, held May 31, total sales were reported amounting to $8,131,000, an increase of $1,475,000, over

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 30.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favour-

Metal Engineering Shipbuilding.	Woodworking.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and Tobacco Preparation.	Leather.	General Transport.	Miscellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Busy	Quiet	Busy	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active	Active	Busy
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	.....	Active	Active	Busy
Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very Busy	Busy	Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active
Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	Busy	Active	Very Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	Active	Busy	Busy	Active
Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy
Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
Very Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active
Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Busy	Busy	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Actlve	Busy	Busy	Quiet	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy
Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy
(1) Active	(2) Active	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	.....	Active	Very Busy
Busy	Very Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Very Busy
Active	Very Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Busy
Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
Busy	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Very Busy	Very Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Very Busy	Active	Busy
Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Dull
Busy	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very Busy
Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy
Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Quiet	Quiet	.....	Dull	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Busy

(3) Bricklayers dull. (4) Active in Sydney Mines.

the combined sales of the four companies during the preceding year.

Railway Construction.

Many thousands of men were actively employed in railway construction work throughout Canada during May, in connection with the various extensions and branch lines of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and other railway companies, and in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental line. The demand for men for this work was very keen at several points, including Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., and other centres. At Edmonton,

Alta., the supply was reported as likely to be absorbed as soon as operations were fully under way.

Contracts were awarded by the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway during May as follows:—

1. To Mr. J. D. McArthur, for the construction of the railway from the City of Winnipeg, Man., to Peninsula Crossing near the junction point of the Fort William branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a distance of about 245 miles, at an estimated cost of $13,010,399.

2. To Messrs. Hogan and Macdonnell, for the construction of a railway from the north end of the Quebec bridge to a point near La Tuque, a distance of 150 miles, at an estimated cost of $5,197,257.

3. To the Dominion Bridge Company for the construction of a steel viaduct about 3,000 feet long across Cap Rouge valley near Quebec, including the timber floor, guard rails, etc., ready for track laying, at an estimated cost of $358,476. The first two contracts above named are for the clearing, close cutting, grubbing, cross-logging, ditching, stream and road diversions, truss, pile and trestle bridging, masonry and concrete culverts, cast-iron and other pipe culverts, drains of various kinds, piers, abutments, road crossings, bridge masonry, retaining walls, embankment protection, paving, rip rap, cattle guards, telegraph line, track laying, surfacing, ballasting, water service, turntable substructures, engine houses, section houses, fences, gates, and all the works below subgrade or formation level, in fact all work necessary when the bridge superstructures are in place, to complete ready for operation a single track railway, with side tracks, switches, yards, terminal yards, depot grounds, spurs and other necessary and appurtenant tracks. These contracts will require the employment of stonecutters, stonemasons, quarrymen, rock drillers, steam drillers, blasters, track layers, concrete men, carpenters, choppers, ordinary labourers, blacksmiths, steam shovel engineers, steam shovel cranemen, steam shovel firemen, steam derrick engineers, steam derrick firemen, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and brakemen.

Tenders were invited, under date of May 19, 1906, by the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the following quantities of 80-lbs. steel rails:—

At Quebec—

4,400	gross tons for delivery	Aug. 1, 1906.
4,700	" "	Sept. 1, 1906.
6,500	" "	Nov. 1, 1906.
7,400	" "	May 15, 1907.

At Fort William or Port Arthur—

10,000	gross tons for delivery	Aug. 1, 1906.
10,000	" "	Nov. 1, 1906.
22,000	" "	June 1, 1907.

Tenders for the following quantities of ties were also invited:—

District B—

105,000 delivered at a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Belair Station, about thirteen miles west of Quebec, on or before the 1st day of August, 1906.

30,000 at a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway about twenty-eight miles from Quebec, and about twenty-four miles west of the north end of the Quebec Bridge, on or before the 1st day of September, 1906.

75,000 on the line of the Transcontinental Railway at or near Reed's camp on or before the 1st day of October, 1906.

75,000 at a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway about twenty-eight miles from Quebec, on or before the 1st day of April, 1907.

75,000 on the line of the Transcontinental Railway at or near Reed's Camp before the 1st day of April, 1907.

75,000 on the line of the Transcontinental Railway between Reed's Camp and LaTuque, on or before the 1st day of April, 1907 at La Tuque.

110,000 on the line of the Transcontinental Railway at La Tuque, on or before the 1st day of May, 1907.

District F—

50,000 at St. Boniface, Man., on or before the 1st day of August, 1906.

50,000 at St. Boniface, Man., on or before the 1st day of September, 1906.

50,000 at St. Boniface, Man., on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

75,000 at St. Boniface, Man., on or before the 1st day of October, 1906.

50,000 at St. Boniface, Man., on or before the 1st day of November, 1906.

50,000 on the line of the Transcontinental Railway about seventy miles east of Winnipeg near the point where it crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway on or before the 1st day of September, 1906.

150,000 at the above last mentioned point on or before the 1st day of June, 1907.

525,000 at such points and in such numbers as may be specified by the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners for the laying and completion of the Main Line, sidings and yards, from the Grand Trunk Pacific Junction near Peninsula Crossing westerly to Winnipeg by the 1st day of August, 1907.

Tenders for rail fastenings, track spikes, steel splice bars, track bolts and nuts were also called for. Tenders will not be received later than twelve o'clock noon of June 7, 1906.

It was stated that a portion of the land grant made by the province of Ontario to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company consisting of about 525,000 acres, will be returned to the province, the province relieving the company of its obliga-

tion to place 400 settlers per year for ten years on the lands granted. The entire grant consisted of 1,200,000 acres and a cash bonus of $2,000 per mile for the Fort William branch.

Permission for the first railway to be built in the Klondyke was recently granted by the Railway Commission, the road to run eighty miles from Dawson City. It is expected that 30 miles of the road will be in operation within six months.

The contracts which have been awarded by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, with the names and addresses of the contractors, are as follows:—

Prairie Sections

Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, 275 miles; the McDonald, McMillan Company, Winnipeg, Man.

Touchwood Hills to Saskatoon, 140 miles; Canadian White Company, Montreal, Que.

Saskatoon to Edmonton, 327 miles, Foley Bros., Larson & Co., North Battleford, Sask.

Lake Superior Branch:

Fort William to Lake Superior Junction, 200 miles; Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Kenora, Ont.

It was announced during May by the president of the Great Northern Railway Company that the company would commence the construction of a line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies were in a position to compete for the carrying of supplies and construction material, this freight to be ready for the first Grand Trunk Pacific trains. The line, it was stated, would be completed from the Pacific Coast through the Rocky Mountains to the prairies by the autumn of 1907.

General Transport.

Railway employees had a busy month, in both freight and passenger departments, the facilities of the companies, notwithstanding recent heavy additions to rolling stock, being severely taxed. Passenger traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Eastern and Western Canada was reported to have been about 25 per cent. in excess of that of the same period last year, and the movement of freight showed an almost equal advance. The heavy arrivals of immigrants considerably increased the activity of the transportation companies during May. Canadian Railway earnings for some months past have shown heavy increases compared with 1905 and previous years.

Lake traffic was reported exceptionally heavy at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., navigation having been open since April 7 at these points, and since April 14 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The movement of manufactured commodities and of raw material by water between Ontario and the western provinces was exceptionally heavy; arrivals of coal at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., and deliveries of steel rails are expected to furnish heavy items of the present season's trade.

The Trades.

Building.—A very busy month was reported in nearly every city. In several of the larger centers, including Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., the number of building permits issued up to the close of the month exceeded that of any previous year for the corresponding period. It was estimated that in the above three cities alone the value of new buildings to be erected during the present year will approximate $30,000,000. The trades were comparatively free from unrest, notwithstanding that substantial increases in wages were asked for and obtained at many points on May 1. Of the several branches carpenters and joiners were on the whole the most busy, though bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were generally very busy. Painters, plumbers and plasterers were entering upon their season of greatest activity.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, and other employees of metal working establishments, had a very busy month. Electrical workers and linemen were busy on new telegraph and telephone lines, the construction of which during the present season will be on an exceptionally extensive scale. Employees of shipyards had a busy month. Horseshoers were somewhat quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers and furniture makers were exceptionally busy, as were also employees in sash and door factories and other establishments for the manufacture of building material. Piano and organ workers had a fair month with quietness prevailing at certain points. Coopers were very busy, the demand for cheese boxes on an exceptionally heavy scale having stimulated activity throughout the dairying sections of Ontario and Quebec.

Printing and allied.—Conditions, compared with April, showed little change, being favourable, and among bookbinders busy.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers were very busy at a number of points. Boot and shoe workers had a favourable month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trade conditions among bakers showed some improvement as compared with the opening quarter of the year, during which sales fell off considerably. Confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were well employed. Ice drivers only became busy in the closing half of the month owing to the prevailing cold weather. Tobacco workers and cigarmakers were fairly well employed. Millers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers, harnessmakers and leather workers had a favourable month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel and restaurant employees had a good month; furriers were active, and laundry workers busy.

Unskilled labour.—Conditions were exceptionally busy and there was a demand for men at several important centers.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign.—The total imports entered for consumption during April were valued at $23,143,173, compared with $20,769,006 in April, 1905. For the ten months ending April 30, 1906, total imports were $230,345,257, compared with $209,551,815 in the corresponding period of 1904-05. Total domestic exports during April, 1906, were $13,362,662, compared with $9,088,495 in April, 1905. For the ten months period the total exports were $189,757,157, compared with $153,941,403. It will be seen that Canadian imports during the ten months' period of 1906 have increased by $20,793,942 and the exports during the same period have increased by $35,815,754, compared with last year. The gain in exports was chiefly under the headings of agriculture ($18,392,640), and the fisheries ($4,286,117).

Imperial trade.—According to reports received from commercial agents at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, Canadian hay was in special demand in the North of England. Cheese, canned goods, mining timber, apples, calcium carbide, hog products and eggs were also meeting favourable market conditions in Great Britain. In Australia, a good opening for properly packed fruit was reported. Market conditions for Canadian agricultural and farming implements and fertilizers in Rhodesia were favourable. Canadian cheese was stated to be in favour in Jamaica.

Domestic trade.—Wholesalers reported an increased movement in general sorting lines of dry goods and groceries. The demand for hardware and metal continued very active. The trade in drugs and chemicals was also reported to be increasing. General trade conditions continued to show a healthy tone, notwithstanding that retailers are carrying over more unsold lines than in 1905, owing to the mild winter and backward spring. Collections were fair. There was no marked change in general financial conditions.

The Sterling Bank of Canada with headquarters in Toronto, Ont., and with fourteen branches in different parts of Ontario, opened for business in the first week of the month. According to the fourth annual statement of the *Sovereign Bank* of Canada for the year ending April 30, net profits amounted to $187,467, an increase of $53,492 over the previous year. *La Banque Nationale* also reported an increase in profits during the past year; the number of branches of this bank has increased from twelve to thirty-one during the past twelve years. For the half year ending April 30, the *Bank of Montreal* reported profits amounting to $840,562.90, compared with $781,960.40 in the preceding year. At the annual meeting of the

Imperial Bank, a net profit of $535,000 was declared; it was resolved to increase capital by $1,000,000. The number of branches of chartered banks in Canada is now 1,460; in 1901 the total was 740 and in April 30, 1905, 1,210.

Canadian failures during April, according to Dun's Review, were as follows:—

Class.	Number of Failures.	Defaulted Indebtedness.
Manufacturing	14	$397,608
Trading	55	208,466
Others	2	6,200
Total	71	$612,274
Total during April, 1905	88	$407,076

Revenue.—Total revenue on consolidated fund during May was $7,203,853.77, compared with $6,193,817.95 in May, 1905. For the eleven months ending May 31, 1906, the total was $71,012,213.19, compared with $63,324,329.36 in the corresponding period of 1904-05.

Expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $4,857,926.18 in May, 1906, compared with $4,519,325.37 in May, 1905. For the eleven months ending May 1, 1906, the total expenditure was $50,206,425.24, compared with $46,857,232.53 in the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditure on Capital Account during May, 1906, was $1,349,369.54, of which the main items were:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals	$501,938.26
Militia	100,000.29
Railway Subsidies	416,868.50
Bounties	256,230.28

Notes.

The prosecution of the *Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild* was adjourned from May 22 until May 31.

The annual convention of the *Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association of Ontario* was held at Toronto, Ont., on May 15-16.

Mademoiselle Alice Deguise was appointed *Inspectress of Industrial Establishments* in which women and young girls are employed, in the Province of Quebec, in place of Mrs. L. D. Provencher, resigned.

A meeting of the *Ontario Printers' Guild* was held at Toronto, Ont., during May. The question of altering the terms of apprenticeship in the trade was discussed and left to the executive to report upon at the meeting of the Guild to be held in October.

It was stated that the stores of the *Dominion Coal Company* would deal in future only in staple commodities of consumption, such lines as jewellery, furs, etc., having been discontinued. The credit system will be abolished in so far as possible.

A meeting of the *Labour Educational Association of Ontario* was held at London, Ont., on May 24, about seventy delegates being in attendance. Resolutions were passed relating to present labour conditions and immigration. It was also resolved to hold a number of meetings in the smaller towns of the province during the autumn of the present year, at which lectures on topics of interest to labour will be given and literature distributed. Mr. A. E. Starr, Woodstock, Ont., was elected president, and Mr. George H. Wilson, Hamilton, Ont., secretary treasurer. Hamilton was chosen as the next place of meeting.

A deputation representing the *Canadian Manufacturers' Association* waited on the Dominion Government on May 11 and presented the following resolution:—

"That the Dominion Government be requested to appoint a commission to report on the best methods for establishing a comprehensive national system of technical education to provide Canadian industry and commerce with trained assistants from amongst the Canadian people, and thereby aid in developing Canadian industry, and do away with the present condition of affairs, which compels employers to go abroad for men to occupy the more responsible and more remunerative positions in Canadian enterprises."*

Assessment returns relating to a number of Ontario municipalities were published during May and in every instance a marked increase in valuations and population was shown. The Town of Owen Sound, Ont., for example, was reported to have a population of 10,765, compared

* For statement *re* technical education in Nova Scotia *see* report of Halifax correspondent in present issue.

with 10,192 twelve months ago, with a total valuation of property amounting to $5,338,396. The Town of Perth, Ont., was estimated to have a population of 3,487, an increase of 144 over 1905, with a total assessment of $1,354,699, or upwards of $29,000 increase over 1905. The population of Orillia, Ont., was stated by the assessors to be 5,379, being an increase of 487 over last year; the total assessment is $1,970,535, an increase of about $400,000 over last year. This town owns its public utilities, selling electric power at $16.00 per horse-power. The industrial outlook for the year is reported bright, building having begun early and factories being busy.

I. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of May, Mr. James C. Graves was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Moncton, N.B., and district, Mr. Theo. DesBrisay was appointed correspondent for Chatham, N.B., and district, and Mr. Joseph Cinq-Mars correspondent for Maisonneuve, Que., and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during May were very favourable, every industry and trade being active, though the skilled labour supply was equal to the demand. There was a shortage, however, of unskilled labour. The Dominion and Inverness Coal Companies, as well as other smaller concerns, stated that they found much difficulty in getting loaders and labourers.

The coal and steel industries were very busy. The coal output for May exceeded that of April, which was 296,000 tons. Inverness colliery was active, and this year will probably establish a record, although the winter work was dull. The Pictou collieries were brisk, and Cumberland fairly steady. The Nova Scotia Steel Company has over 100 men employed in the Queen pit lately reopened; this number will be increased as the mine is further repaired and put in readiness for a larger output. It was stated that a strong company has been formed to open up the North Atlantic coal areas. It is the intention to enter an extensive field from the "Morien" side, where the submarine workings have demonstrated the practicability of winning coal as safely and almost as cheaply from under the seas as from under dry land. Mabou collieries made their first shipments in May. During the spring the Mabou Gulf Coal Company built a new pier and opened out a new seam of coal.

The Dominion Steel Company shipped 20,000 tons during April, 15,500 tons of which was steel rails. Business in May was heavier, four furnaces producing; the Vancouver order for rails was filled. The company has heavy orders on hand. The April output of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company was 2,000 tons. The Nova Scotia Steel Company had a good month in both the coal and steel departments. The Londonderry Iron Company owing to the use of low grade ore did not have a large output this month, but as better ore is in sight prospects are brighter for these works. The pipe works at Londonderry owing to repairs were idle for two weeks, but were in full operation at the close of the month. Seventy-five men in all are employed. The Sydney Cement Company will do a good business during the building season. The woodworking factories of Sydney were busy. Chappell Brothers & Company had eighty men employed. Messrs. Rhodes & Curry have forty employees at work in the factory and thirty outside. The R. Gillis factory was busy, as was also the Andrews, and the Boutilier & Jerrome factories. The Cape Breton Nursery Company is extending its business; the company employ thirty hands.

The building trades in Sydney Mines were active. Besides the new post office

and customs house, three churches are being built. Very little building is under way in Sydney, though tenement houses are in demand. Building in the colliery districts was active.

Transportation by rail was heavy in May. The Sydney express was put on again. Shipping was active. Wholesale and retail traders reported a larger volume of business than in May, 1905, and was in a much healthier condition because of the improved industrial conditions during the winter months.

The Glace Bay Co-operative store was organized in April and May, and will begin distribution to its members on the first of June. The Mechanics' Co-operative store of Glace Bay is merged into and made part of the enlarged business.

Old Bridgeport village was constituted a town by act of incorporation under the name "Dominion."

A mutual benefit fund was organized among the employees of the Dominion Steel Company; while not compulsory, the fund met with the general approval of the workers. There are three classes of contributions, and three grades of indemnities to the sick and injured. Members benefits are as follows:—

Class.	Contribution.	Indemnity.
Class "A".....	$1.00 per month.	$10.00 per week.
Class "B".....	.75 "	7.50 "
Class "C".....	.50 "	5.00 "

The Company contributes ⅓ of the amount paid by the workers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was very cold and wet with strong winds from the north and north-east, which hindered the work of farming, and made this a very late spring. The last week of May was dry and fine, and the work of ploughing and seeding was eagerly pushed.

Fishing.—Herring are not plentiful this spring, and in consequence, bait for cod fishing, will be scarce. High winds caused damage to nets and other gear. Lobster fishing suffered from the severe weather.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and others in these trades were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were active. Other trades were fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing. — All found ample employment.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active.

Clothing.—All were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and ice handlers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers, trunk and bag makers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Excepting broom makers, all workmen were actively employed.

Transport.—All were fully employed.

Unskilled.—This class was in active demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was characterized by renewed activity during May. Work on public buildings proceeded steadily, while private contracts have been awarded to an extent that presages a busy time during June. The site of the new structure for the Commercial Bank of Canada is almost cleared, and work has begun on the site for the "Chronicle" building. Work in connection with the extension to the premises of the Union Bank is expected to start in June.

Local Union, No. 409, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, went out on strike for about a week during May, when both employers and employees signed an agreement to the effect that minimum wages were to be $12 per week, and hours to be nine per day; wages for holidays to be as arragned between both parties; extra time to be 30 cents per hour.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union gave notice to the employers of the city on the first of February, 1906, that the wages on and after May 1 were to be 40 cents per hour, with a working week of 54 hours; this was conceded by the employers, and the utmost harmony exists.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia for the past year aggregated in value $7,287,439, the total for Canada being $23,516,439. There were engaged in the fishing industry, exclusive of the lobster trade, 77,345 men. Nova Scotia had 5,485 boats, and 18,969 vessel fishermen.

The clerk of the Board of Works of the City of Halifax submitted on the 9th instant a report which showed that $106,183.12 was expended on labour employed on public works during the past year. The work was mainly street cleaning.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A deputation representing the Universities of Nova Scotia and representatives of the Board of Trade and Mining Societies, waited upon the Provincial Government recently, urging that it take up the question of technical education more fully than heretofore. In Nova Scotia there are six institutions doing university work. Representatives from these met first and came to a common understanding as to what was required in this respect, and as to how much the existing universities could do. They decided that advanced technical education both in the direction of teaching and research was urgently needed in the interest of the province, that the existing colleges were competent to provide the first two years of the course in practical science, but that for the third and fourth years the government should create and equip a separate institution in order to adequately provide for this work. The province has by legislation created an Advisory Board in educational matters and the government promised to refer the question to the Board, which will contain carefully selected educational experts. The Premier stated in the Legislature that what in his opinion was required was a building centrally situated and equipped for the purpose of teaching mining, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering on lines similar to technical schools already established and which had proved a success.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were backward owing to the coolness of the weather.

Fishing.—This industry was above the average, some good catches being made.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were more active than usual and promises better for the ensuing year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were for the most part busy. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were well employed. Painters, decorators and paperhangers found employment slightly above the normal.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Boilermakers experienced a fair month, while all others associated with these trades were fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were actively employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month, with no men out of employment.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers were busily employed, and boot and shoe workers had above normal employment.

Other trades.—All were fully up to the average, with promises of increased activity during the ensuing month.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during May was more active than in April. In Charlottetown alone, contracts aggregating over a quarter of a million dollars were started, and labour was in good demand. At the close of the month, work was commenced on the interior of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, the erection of the new railway station, the enlargement of the Prince of Wales College, the macadamizing and finishing of the approaches to the Hillsborough Bridge, and other smaller works. The high price of lumber acted as a deterrent to some

parties who might otherwise have erected private residences.

During May, the summer boats opened their services for the season and shipments of produce and cattle were fairly active. Wholesale and retail traders reported an average month.

About the middle of the month a strike among twenty longshoremen took place in Charlottetown in connection with the handling of the cargo of the "Restigouche." The cargo was discharged by non-union labour and the longshoremen held a meeting at which they resolved to do no further work for the employers concerned. A settlement was reached on one of the parties paying into the union funds $10, being equal to 10 cents per hour for the five hours claimed by each of the twenty men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farming operations were backward, owing to the cold spring and excessive rain, but at the close of the month seeding was almost completed. Potato planting was later than usual. The arrival of about 70 immigrants brought out by the Salvation Army from England, increased the number of farm labourers available.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing closed on the 20th of the month, after a fairly successful season. Lobster fishers were doing well on the whole, with a scarcity of bait reported from some quarters.

Manufacturing.—The factories reported an average month with supply and demand for labour well balanced.

Railroad construction and employment.—About 20 men were employed on the new station in Charlottetown, and bridge construction work was proceeding on the Montagu Branch. The contract for painting the iron bridge on the Murray Harbour Branch was let and the work commenced.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons had a dull month. Carpenters, joiners and builders' labourers were busy. Lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and paperhangers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen and bicycle workers had a busy month. Blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon workers, car builders and coopers were actively employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers had an active month.

Leather.—Tanners and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks and hotel employees had a good month.

Transport.—All classes of railroad employees were active. Steamboat men, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Activity was reported.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during May showed an improvement over April. Unskilled labour especially was active, many new buildings being started and repair and sewer work largely carried on. Rents remained about the same as last season and dwelling houses were in demand. Retail trade was fair and wholesale trade active with encouraging prospects. A branch of the Bank of New Brunswick has been established and will open for business about June 1. There are four banking companies now doing business in this city. The SS. Wilfrid C. made her first trip and is doing a good carrying trade. High tides did considerable damage to dykes and marshes, but the injury done to the latter was not so great as was expected. The Record Foundry and Machine Company was running at its usual capacity and with the average number of employees. The Humphrey woollen mill, cotton mill and biscuit factory were busy and reported

orders heavy. Conditions in the Intercolonial Railway works showed improvement. Much new machinery was being installed in the temporary repair shop, while several other machines were in course of installation. A large amount of outdoor work was being carried on, and as a result, nearly all the carpenters, painters and car repairers who had been laid off were employed. The blacksmith shop belonging to the track department was extended 5 feet. A block of land situated along the northern line of the Intercolonial Railway at the west end of the city has been purchased as a site for the new railway shops and for terminal and yard purposes. It is about 1½ miles long and 1,500 feet wide, and contains 270 acres. Work is expected to begin at an early date.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the cold damp weather, farming operations were very backward and very little seeding was done during the first half of the month. Later, conditions were more favourable. Farm help was reported scarce. Cheese factories commenced work but reported milk coming in slowly.

Fishing.—Fishing was fairly active. Good catches of herrings along the straits were reported.

Lumbering.—Conditions for driving lumber were very favourable and the season's cuts were about all out. Stationary mills were running with double shifts, and many portable mills were at work in the surrounding districts. The output of lumber will be large.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Building operations were active and promise to equal those of last season. About a dozen new houses were in course of erection and several others outside the city limits were being erected. A large amount of repair work was also being done. Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were in demand. Carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, paperhangers and plumbers were busy, but lathers and plasterers had a quiet month. Stonecutters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The iron trades reported a fairly good month. Stove mounters were quiet, and blacksmiths had a busy month. Horseshoers reported trade very busy. Jewellers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and car builders had fair employment. Upholsterers reported a dull month. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers were quiet.

Printing and allied.—These trades were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a fair month, and boot and shoe workers had fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were busy.

Leather.—These trades were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers reported an active month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen and trackmen had a good month. Teamsters and expressmen had fair employment.

Unskilled labour.—Conditions improved very materially, as compared with April. General civic building and other outside work was active and the demand for labourers good.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Point du Chene.—Captain Guptil with a crew of fifteen men were preparing for the season's herring curing business. They will be employed for some months.

Dorchester.—The brick works were taken over by a new company. About twenty men were at work. New machinery was being installed and the plant put in good condition.

Amherst.—The redstone quarry has been in operation for about six weeks. Fifty men are now employed and the output is about 100 tons daily. The Victoria Woodworking Company has begun the erection of a building and plant, estimated to cost about $55,000. About twenty-five men will be employed. The coal shipments of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company for April totalled 30,980 tons, as compared with 37,891 tons for April, 1905. The shipments for the four months of this year have been 156,303 tons, an increase of 38,065 tons over the same period in 1905.

Hopewell.—The Hillsboro plaster quarries were very active and large shipments of both rock and barrel were being made.

CHATHAM, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Theo. Des Brisay, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The spring has opened up actively for labour, and the supply was hardly equal to the demand, many men being still employed on the streams. The Miramichi Lumber Company is building a rossing mill for the purpose of preparing pulpwood for the American market. The shipment of deals from this port to Great Britain is being carried on as usual. Fishing is being prosecuted along the coast both for salmon and lobsters, with fair prospects. Wages for the most part are on the same level as last year, outside men receiving $1.50 per day and inside men from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Mill men receive from $1.10 to $1.50 per day, skilled mechanics an average of $2.00 per day, and stonecutters $4.00 per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were all busy seeding. The season is late.

Lumbering.—The lumber got out last winter has all been brought to market and prices are ruling high. The chief local industries are the saw mills, which are now in full operation. About thirty men were recently imported from Great Britain and found work in the pulp mill and saw mills of the town.

Building.—Building operations were normal; a scarcity of labour was reported.

Transport.—The trade of the port is chiefly in sawn timber for the British market. A number of large steamers have been in port since the opening of navigation.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market improved during May and prospects for a good summer are bright. The building trades were well employed, but work on the water front was dull, owing to the closing of the winter season.

On May 15 a new grist mill began operations, and about 175 barrels of cornmeal are being turned out daily. The Dominion Coal Company's hoisting tower on the Robertson wharf was placed in working order; six men only are required to operate the machinery which loads directly into the cars at the rate of 2,000 tons per day. A two-storey wooden addition was being erected to the rear of a workshop where galvanized iron, copper cornices and sheet metal work will be manufactured. The foundation of the Bank of New Brunswick in the North End was nearing completion and carpenters will begin work shortly. A combination tub boat and scow was being constructed in St. John West to be used in the shallow water of the Hamilton Inlet in Labrador for the Benjamin Lumber Company of Westville, N.S.

The winter port business during the past season broke all previous records. The sailings for the season were 108 steamships to the United Kingdom and Antwerp, and five sailings to South African ports, making a total of 113, against 102 for the season of 1904-5. There were besides, ten sailings of the Canada Jamaica Fruit Line Company, so that 123 steamships came to St. John during the season of 1905-06. The gross tonnage of the steamers in the United Kingdom trade was 518,714. The value of the Canadian goods shipped was $14,321,279. The Dominion Express Company handled furs to the value of $350,000, which places the total Canadian value at $14,671,279. The valuation of foreign goods was $9,943,795, of which $63,000 came from Jamaica, the remainder coming from United States ports. The total value of goods shipped was $23,615,074, against a total of $13,706,877 for the season of 1904-5, an increase of $9,908,164. The grain shipped was 7,000,000 bushels, valued at over $6,000,000. The shipment of spruce deals was 47,000,000 against 36,000,000 last season. It was estimated that the sum of $32,500 was expended for labour, but the handlers of freight stated that there was much broken time and that the large shipment of grain

curtailed their earning capacity. The Canadian Pacific Railway line took over $12,000,000 worth of goods, which was more than all the other lines so far as value was concerned. The shipments to South Africa amounted to $1,555,298. The cattle shipments were 33,982 head, an increase of 3,414. There was a falling off in sheep, the decrease being 12,076 head.

The annual meeting of the St. John Relief and Aid Society was held on May 8. The total expenditures for the year amounted to $3,092.58, leaving a balance on hand of $18,770.21.

The Central Telephone Company announced its intention of establishing an exchange in St. John and stated that the work would be completed this season. The capital of the company is $200,000. The sum of $200,000 has already been expended and the company is applying for permission to increase its capital stock to $1,000,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was ballasting and repairing bridges on the extension between Fairville and St. John, and, as men were scarce, brought fifty Italians from among those employed on the western divisions. The company was notified, however, that it would have to pay $7.50 per head if the men were to work within the city limits. The men were shipped further west.

The St. John Shiplabourers' Society was given the steamer "Annapolis" to load, and the Shiplabourers' Association was loading the steamship "Vladimir," "Teitz" and "Phœbe," the three vessels being consigned to Messrs. William Thompson & Company. The members of the association quit work on the two steamers in consequence, and were idle one day, when a three-year contract was signed whereby the association pledges itself to supply men at 35 cents an hour in summer, and 30 cents an hour in winter, with half time while waiting.

Two band sawyers and setters in Cushing's mill, (No. 1), on May 22, asked for an advance from $3.50 to $4, this was refused and the two men quit work, the mill shutting down. An arrangement was subsequently made whereby four band sawyers and setters are to be employed, which will make the work lighter for each, and the mill has resumed operations.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Considerable damage was reported to have been done to marshland and dykes along the Petitcodiac river by the recent high tides. Opposite Moncton, on the Albert County side, the dykes are broken, and miles of marsh have been flooded. Along Hall's Creek forty or fifty feet of dyke was carried away.

Fishing.—Harbour fishing has been backward, although a number of gaspereaux has been caught; a few salmon have also been secured. The fishery commissioner brought 7,500 trout fry for Loch Lomond; this makes 120,000 fry deposited in this lake.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry was very busy during the recent freshet, and reports from all parts of the province are to the effect that logs were running well. In the booms of the St. John River Lumber Company there are now about 20,000,000 feet of logs, and these are being sorted at the rate of 2,500,000 per day. A crew ranging from 85 to 100 men is employed, and work carried on seven days and seven nights per week, the sorting booms being fitted with electric lights. All the drives on the Tobique have come out. Messrs. Fraser Company have about 12,000,000 feet to come down the Tobique, and will have about 125 men at work. The Miramichi Lumber Company has 400 men employed on its drives and about 26,000,000 feet have been brought out.

Railroad construction and employment. Some sixty men are now employed on the Central Railway and the contractors state that the work will be completed in the specified time. Work has been started on the International Railway much earlier this year than last. The distance from Campbellton to St. Leonards, where this line will connect with the Bangor and Aroostook, is 110 miles, and already twenty-seven miles of the road have been built and track laid for 23½ miles. The workmen are now upon the heaviest and most expensive part of the construction work, the country being mountainous. It is expected that fifty miles of track will be laid by the autumn, and that all the

lumbermen's supplies for the Kedgwick district can then be handled. This summer 1,200 men will be put to work upon the line. Supplies are being rushed forward with all possible speed, and men are being put to work as fast as they can be procured. Along the miles of track already completed there are 1,000 cars of freight to be brought to this town for export. The Hampton and St. Martin's Railway, together with all its plant, buildings, rolling stock and franchises was sold at public auction on the 19th of May, under a decretal order issued out of the Supreme Court, and was purchased by Mr. George Vaughan, of St. Martins, for $1,500. The terms were 10 per cent. down and balance in ten days.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers and lathers, carpenters and joiners, painters and deocrators, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' laborers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, and boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, and shingle weavers were all active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers were actively employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, locomotive engineers and firemen were all active. Street railway employees, steamboat men and firemen, teamsters and expressmen were busy, but ship labourers were dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bathurst.—The rotary mill owned by the Gloucester Lumber Company at Middle River was totally destroyed by fire on May 24.

Campbellton.—The Bank of New Brunswick has purchased a vacant lot and will start the erection of a bank building 40 x 90 feet, and three stories high.

Chatham.—The Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company contemplates enlarging its plant and building an additional brick building. About 40,000 laths are being turned out daily at the New Brunswick Lumber Company's mill.

Gibson.—The York & Sunbury Milling Company is to erect a $20,000 mill here at the close of the present manufacturing season, and expects to have it in operation for the summer of 1907.

Fredericton.—The police force has been granted an increase of salary. The sergeants pay was fixed at $550 per year, and the salaries of the three policemen at $500. The chief engineer of the waterworks was granted an increase of $50.

Loggieville.—Some extensive repairs to Loggie's mill have been completed, and it is working again.

Marysville.—The mills which have been shut down for some time owing to the freshet resumed sawing May 17 with about 300 men employed.

Sackville.—The owner of the "Tribune" is about to erect a brick and stone building.

St. Stephen.—The Town Council held a special meeting on May 25, and awarded tenders as follows for the new waterworks system:—Wm. Jacques & Son, Quebec, $33,920, for the cast iron pipe, and J. B. McManus Co., Ltd., Moncton, $35,025, for the construction work.

Williamsburg.—A saw mill in the parish of Stanley was totally destroyed by fire on May 22, with all its contents, consisting of rotary, shingle and lath machine, engine, boiler, etc.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Notwithstanding the cold and rainy weather, labour was exceptionally busy, the market being considerably more active than in April. Ship labourers and longshoremen were exceptionally busy, and a marked scarcity of workmen of this class prevailed during certain periods of the

month. The R. M. S. "Tunisan" was obliged to employ a portion of her crew in loading. Wages paid were the same as previously. Members of the Quebec Ship Labourers' Society have been paid 37½ cents per hour with an eight-hour day for over thirty years past; the society was organized forty-five years ago. The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship "Empress of Britain" and the initial sailing of a vessel of the Quebec Transport Line were prominent features of the month in this connection. Shipments of lumber, grain and coal were especially heavy.

The principal retail stores will close during the summer of 1906 at 7 p.m., the schedule taking effect on June 1.

The heavy arrivals of immigrants and the work of extending the harbour and repairing the dock wall made conditions on the water front very busy. Construction was also begun on a number of new buildings.

A by-law was passed by the city council, to take effect September 1, 1906, compelling hotel bar-rooms and saloons to close at 7 p.m. on Saturdays; the constitutionality of the by-law has been contested.

The building contractors of the city formed a protective association on May 14.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy sowing. As a result of the cold and wet weather the season is at least 10 days later than usual.

Lumbering.—Operations in connection with the drives were fully under way. In some localities it is feared that a number of logs will be hung up owing to the low water in the streams. A number of large saw mills have commenced cutting, the start being at least a month earlier than usual. A large number of logs that could not be floated last summer but had covered a considerable portion of the journey, were got into the booms at an earlier date than usual.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters and decorators were very busy. The other branches had an active month. Builders' labourers are negotiating for an increase in wages.

Metal.—The iron working branches were active. Electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month.

Clothing.—Tailors and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice drivers and cigarmakers had a good month.

Leather.—Tanners, leather workers and trunk and bag makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—Railway employees were active, freight-handlers, ship labourers, longshoremen, etc., were very busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters, etc., had a fair month.

Unskilled.—Men of this class were well employed and were in demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during May was exceptionally active, all branches being fully employed. There was an active demand for skilled labour, particularly in the building and woodworking trades. The machine shops and woollen factories were also busy, a number of Scotch mill workers securing ready employment at the Paton mill. Prospects were never brighter for a good season's work. Opportunities for employment are evidenced by the numerous advertisements for help in the newspapers.

During May a site was secured in East Sherbrooke for a new Catholic hospital, which, it is estimated, will cost at least $100,000; work on this building will be commenced at an early date. The contract has also been let for large extensions to the Canadian Rand Drill Works. These works, with the contracts already, started will necessitate a large importation of help. The Sherbrooke Construction Company has also secured the con-

tract for two distributing stations, one being at Danville and the other at Thetford Mines, for the Shawinigan Electric Power Company.

The Jenckes Machine Company is building the turbines for the addition to the lighting plant at Parry Sound. The turbine plant is made up of a pair of special thirty-eight-inch Crocker turbines, set in steel case with quarter turn elbow, and developing 750 horse power at 200 revolutions under a thirty-five-foot head. The company has also the contract for the improvements to the Sherbrooke Power, Light and Heat plant, to cost $50,000. The Canadian Rand Drill Company was very busy on orders for compressors for plants in the mining districts of British Columbia.

The customs duty collected during the month of April amounted to $14,773.01, an increase over April, 1905, of $2,516.35.

The Walter Blue & Co., Limited, wholesale clothiers, have been granted incorporation, with a capital stock of $250,000. The head office will be in Sherbrooke.

The machine shops, bobbin factory and printing establishments went on their summer schedule of hours of labour, quitting on Saturday afternoons and making up the time by starting earlier in the mornings. This arrangement is by mutual consent of employers and employees.

The Stanstead Granite Quarries Company are now working with a full staff of men, the strikers having been replaced by non-union men. Some of the old hands remained, but for the most part the fifty-five granite cutters now at work are new men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather has been somewhat unfavourable for farm work, but farmers state that seeding will not be much behind last year. The demand among farmers for help is very keen. The newly appointed Government Immigration Agent for the Eastern Townships during April had no less than 200 applicants for male and female farm help, and was able to fill a large proportion. Now that the steamers come direct to Quebec, he can meet the steamers and personally interview the newcomers. So far all whom he has placed are from Great Britain.

The Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange opened on the second Monday in May, with good prospects for the season, the number of creameries being largely in excess of last year.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have been very successful with their drives, and it is not anticipated that there will be any logs hung up this year.

At a meeting of the Quebec Pulpwood Association, held in Sherbrooke, the question of curtailing the production of pulpwood in the province was discussed. A resolution was passed, and signed by all the members, that no advances of money on pulpwood be made, and that the members themselves reduce the quantity of pulpwood on their own limits. The reason given for this move was over-production in the United States.

Manufacturing.—Factories were all running full time, with enough orders ahead to keep them busy for some time. The Finance Committee of the City Council recommended, on the application of the Modern Bedstead Company, for a bonus of 5 per cent. on the wages paid to the employees and exemption for taxes for five years, that exemption only be granted.

Mining.—Mines were running with full staffs, the demand for asbestos being fully up to that of previous years.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Railway Commission, Ottawa, and officials of the Grand Trunk Railway were in town during the latter part of the month in connection with the question of erecting gates at the King Street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway and the erecting of a subway at the end of Meadow Street to relieve the traffic, the estimated cost of which was placed at $25,000. The railway officials also gave out that it was the intention of the company to make extensive additions and improvements to its yard and station during the coming summer.

In addition to the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Scotts' Junction to the new bridge at Quebec, the work on the branch from Beauceville to St. George de Beauce is being rapidly pushed ahead. It is the intention of the company to se-

cure additional motive power and rolling stock, and also to erect a new round house, and other facilities at Levis to meet the growing requirements of the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and paperhangers were very busy, and plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy. Lathers and plasterers were active.

Metal and engineering.—Moulders, ironworkers, machinists and all branches of machine shop workers were busy. Electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were very busy, and carriage makers and pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied.—These trades were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy, while glove and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Butchers and ice cutters were very busy. Cigarmakers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery and hotel employees were active. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All classes of railroad employees were very busy. Street railway, cabmen, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sutton.—The Messrs. A. J. and George Garland shipped a carload of six-foot pitchfork handles from their factory to South Africa.

Inverness.—The by-laws in connection with the proposed new railway through Central Quebec are being prepared, and will shortly be submitted to the council for adoption, and afterwards to the ratepayers for approval.

Capelton.—The General Chemical Company of Capelton, have started operations on a number of new cottages for their employees.

Thetford Mines.—Messrs. Keasbey & Mattison, of Ambler, Pa., have purchased the mines of the Bell Asbestors Company, Limited. The business will be carried on under the name of Bell's Asbestos Mines.

Dudswell.—The Dudswell Lumber Company has finished sawing and the mill has been closed down for an indefinite period, the logs having been secured earlier than usual, and the supply less.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During May the labour market was fairly active, having improved considerably compared with April. Supply and demand were well balanced. May is usually the busiest month at this point for unskilled and skilled labour. The building trades were busy all month; several buildings are projected, others are in course of construction and numbers of repairs and alterations are being made. Material was scarce; wood, brick, stone, etc., has increased from 30 to 50 per cent. during recent years; the same can be said of building lots, which are becoming scarce. Transportation, shipments, bank clearings, etc., have been fairly active, but not as active as was expected for the month of May.

Owing to lack of warm weather, farmers have not completed sowing; in low lands ploughing was delayed. This had an effect on business activity. The spring is later than usual, and there has been frost several times during the month.

No unrest in the labour market occurred during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Warm weather is much needed, especially for maple sugar making.

Fishing.—Fishermen were busy, with prices satisfactory.

Lumbering.—Log driving was in full operation with wages the same as last year. There will be about 5,000,000 logs to drive this spring. The light fall of snow last winter and the consequent short-

age of water in the lakes and rivers will render great despatch necessary to get the logs floated to the saw mills. So far conditions have been good. The Batiscan mill of the St. Maurice Lumber Company commenced sawing about two weeks ago; this is one of the earliest starts on record.

Mining.—Operations were quiet here, only one gang working on the upper St. Maurice. The Dominion Coal Company has leased several thousand feet of space on the Harbour Commission wharf, built an elevator, and has several men empolyed loading and unloading coal.

Railroad construction and employment.—The construction work on the St. Maurice Valley Railway was being pushed and several hundred men were employed dumping, levelling, laying ties, rails, etc.; nearly three miles were completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All employed were actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—These trades were fully employed, with conditions satisfactory.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Employees with very few exceptions were busily engaged.

Printing and allied.—Printers were busy and bookbinders fairly so.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice handlers, and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers and leather workers active.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were busy, but furriers found conditions rather dull.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, steamboatmen and firemen were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen experienced a slackness in employment, while cab drivers, hackmen and carters were fairly active.

Unskilled.—Employment was fairly abundant.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity in the labour market continued during May. The building trades were quiet, unfavourable weather conditions and other local causes preventing the commencement of construction. Several carpenters left here to go to Montreal, where the building trades are very active. Several bricklayers and masons also went to the same place and in consequence there were a good many vacant houses. This militated against building operations as rents decreased in value. Iron workers were active and a brisk season was anticipated. Boot and shoe workers were fairly busy, the J. A. & M. Cote Company having started operations again after stock-taking. Work with this company was abundant and there were many orders on hand. The Ames Holden Co. closed its doors during the second week of May in order to take stock and do some repairing, which will last about a month or less if possible as the company has large orders ahead. The Penman Manufacturing Company was fairly busy during the month, several branches doing night and day work and a good season's work was anticipated. The St. Hyacinthe Distillery, Packing and Vinegar Company, whose products have been placed on the market, was very active and this activity will undoubtedly increase. The activity in the leather trades continued and the Duclos and Payan Company proposed to build a large annex which will double the present capacity and necessitate an increase of nearly double the number of workmen. The organ factory, the iron foundries and the agricultural implement factories were active. Labourers were very active on work in the streets, building sidewalks and sewers, but it was not expected that this would last long as the city council has decided only to make the most urgent repairs this year. A request for a bonus from the Eastern Townships Manufacturing Company came before council at its last meeting, and was re-

fused. Another request for a bonus from the Seney Company, manufacturers of boots and shoes, of Montreal, employing fifty persons and paying about $25,000 in wages per year, was also rejected. Negotiations will be entered into with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to hasten the erection of a viaduct over Bourdages Street. The Grand Trunk Railway Company proposes to build a belt line for the delivery of freight to and from the factories. A new pump to run by electricity to be installed in the pumping station was also spoken of. The finishing of the great sewer in ward No. 4 was also under discussion. The cost of this work is estimated at $8,000. The following is a statement of the municipal appropriations for 1906:—

General expenses	$ 500 00
Park department	300 00
Markets	1,400 00
Hygiene	100 00
Lighting	5,400 00
Roads	3,500 00
Insurance	300 00
Printing	200 00
Waterous Engine Co.	750 00
Increase in taxes on real estate, ¼c on $2,873900	7,184 25
Grand total of receipts	48,084 25
" expenses	46,599 90
Surplus	1,484 35

The banks were very active, collections being easy. It has been definitely decided by the Hochelaga Bank to open a branch. The past month has been satisfactory for commerce generally, but the farmers complained of unfavourable weather. The fancy goods trade was better for retailers than in April. News from country merchants was satisfactory. With wholesalers conditions were busy, purchases increasing in volume and a good season being anticipated. There were no changes in wages nor hours of labour. Relations between employers and employees were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy seeding. At the last meeting of the Butter and Cheese Board 122 packages of butter were boarded and 20 cents per pound asked. The price of milk was decreased by the milkmen to 16 cents per gallon for the summer season. All the creameries and cheese factories of the district are in full operation and everything pointed to a very active season. The demand for farm labourers was well sustained and good wages were offered.

Manufacturing.—Factories reported a very busy month and worked continuously with full staffs. Industrial activity in St. Hyacinthe gives promise of a bright future.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and builders' labourers were quiet during the month, but carpenters and joiners in factories were very busy. Painters, decorators and paperhangers had an active month as well as plumbers, and steam and gas fitters. Stonecutters had a dull month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, and linemen were very active. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, horseshoers and jewellers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Conditions were active.

Printing and allied.—These trades were very active, over-work being done in certain establishments.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported that spring trade opened well and that they were fairly busy. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and icemen were active. Cigarmakers were quiet.

Leather.—Saddlers had constant employment and leather workers had a very active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, laundrymen, hotel and restaurant employees were fully occupied.

Transport.—All were actively employed and will continue so for an indefinite period.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fair demand for this class, but the supply was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—A technical school for mechanics is to be opened. Quarters for the same have been secured, and are being repaired and fitted up. Already a good number

of scholars have given in their names. The Provincial Government has been asked for a grant towards the guaranteeing of the permanency of this institution. It is understood that the Town Council of Sorel will assist the new undertaking. This will be the first naval construction school in Canada. Repairs of the wharves will soon be commenced by the Department of Public Works. The dredge "International" will in the first days of June commence to clear away the portion of the old wharf, so as to permit of caissons being sunk. A number of new building are under way and never before has so much work been going on as during the present season.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffiths, corerspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for all classes of labour during May was unusually active for the time of year.

The building trades showed marked activity. Returns of the number and value of permits for new buildings issued from the beginning of the year, up to April 30, were as follows:—

Month.	Number.	Value.
January	38	$ 65,075
February	106	158,181
March	162	262,215
April	327	871,940

No fewer than 587 permits for alterations and repairs were issued, the estimated cost of the work being $184,719. The total to date is largely in excess of the same period in any previous year.

The manager of the Municipal Free Employment Bureau reported that during the four months from December 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, the following secured employment through the bureau:—Labourers 52, servants 21, plumber 1, coachmen 2, carters 4, sick nurse 1, printers 19, kitchen helpers 26, cooks (men) 14, painters 14, roofers 2, stablemen 12, bricklayers 2, cooks (female) 5, steamfitter 1, chambermaid 1, firemen 14, scrubbing women 6, farm labourers 17, pressmen 4, porter 1, agents 10, office clerk 1, saddler 1, barber 1, blacksmith 1, wood turners 2, grocery clerks 2, elevator boy 1, factory hand 1, carpenter 1, making a total of 230.

A strike of the employees of the Dominion Cotton Mills took place on April 30 and was settled during the following week, the operatives, to the number of 1,100 men and women, returning to work on May 7, and the basis of settlement being a 10 to 15 per cent. increase in prices on the finer grades of cotton. The International Moulders' Union made a demand on the employers for a minimum day rate of $3.00, to go into effect on May 7. They are now working under protest in all shops where their demands have not been granted. The present day rate is $2.55.

The members of the Ship Workmen's Mutual Benefit Association held their annual meeting during the month and elected their officers for the ensuing year. The society is based to a large extent upon the lines of the Street Railway Benefit Association. Payments of ten cents per week are made by the members, for which they receive $5.00 per week while disabled, through accident; $3.00 per week during sickness, and $100 to their nominees in case of death.

So far the price of bread has not gone up notwithstanding the slight increases in pay that have been received by some of the journeymen bakers. The following is a comparative statement of prices:—

Date.	Price of flour per bbl.	Price of Bread per loaf.
July, 1904	$4.40	7c.
January, 1905	5.40	8
January, 1906	4.40	8
May, 1906	4.10	8

It has been stated that the city will require over $1,000,000 to lay permanent pavements in the various wards.

The earnings of the Montreal Street Railway for the six months ended March 31, 1906, were as follows:—

——	1906.	1905.	Increase for 1906.
Total earnings	$1,406,322	$1,336,445	$169,753

This, it will be seen, showed an increase of 14 per cent. in the gross earnings, while the gross expenditures during the same period were $928,631 and $860,882 respectively, or an increase of only about 7¾ per cent. for 1906, due in great part to light snow fall during the past winter.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Sash and door factories were very active.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Montreal Street Railway is employing over 200 labourers replacing old rails. This work is principally done by Italians.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were busy, as also were builders' labourers. Carpenters and joiners were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers were active. Steel engineers, electrical workers and linemen were very active. Brass workers, horseshoers, jewellers and blacksmiths were very busy and the other branches busy.

Woodworking and furnishing. — Car builders were very busy. Woodworkers, upholsterers and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied.—These trades were all busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and ice drivers were active and cigarmakers busy.

Miscellaneous.—Furriers and barbers were active and the other branches busy.

Transport.—Railway employees reported very active conditions owing to the heavy summer freight and passenger traffic. Steamboat men, wharfingers and street railway employees were very busy as were also teamsters and expressmen. Cab drivers and hackmen were active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General conditions were exceptionally active in this city and district throughout May. The demand for labour was in excess of the supply in almost every branch. Compared with April, conditions were more active, and compared with May, 1905, the amount of employment available showed a marked increase.

Wages in several branches of industry showed a tendency to increase and were on a slightly higher level than at the same period in 1905. Corporation labourers were asking for an advance of from 15 to 16½ cents per hour, or from $1.35 to $1.50 per day of nine hours.

A number of new industries have been recently opened and existing industries enlarged. The Caldwell clothing factory is now in full operation, employing a number of expert cutters and salesmen, as well as several girls and women in their homes. The Matthews Pork Packing Company has completed a large new wing which is enabling it to increase the number of its hands to 150. The City Council has entered upon negotiations for the establishment of a large plant to employ 500 hands in this city. An additional mica factory has also been opened and a scarcity of hands for the same (usually young girls) was reported. On the whole, it may be stated that there was active employment at the close of the month for everyone willing to work in Hull.

The following is a statement of the wages prevailing for certain classes:—

Bricklayers	35 to 40c. per hr. with Saturday half hol. without pay.
Carpenters	20 to 22c. per hr
Lathers	$2.00.
Plasterers	35c. per hr.
Painters, paperhangers	20 to 22c. per hr.
Plumbers	30c. per hr.
Gas and steamfitters	"
Stonecutters	"
Builders' labourers	"
Caulkers	$2.00.
Sheet metal workers	25 to 30c. per hr
Unskilled labour	$1.35 per hr.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Buckingham.—Labour conditions were very active and there were no idle men. Wages have been stationary. Mining operations in the vicinity were very active.

Aylmer and Deschenes.—Saw mills were running to full capacity. On account of the persistent cold weather, growth throughout the county has been backward and some injury to fruit trees from frost is feared.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions varied considerably during May. The season was decidedly backward up to the closing days of the month, having a deterrent effect on business. The trades, however, were all active and the month as a whole was favourable. The building trades were very busy and no new strikes interfered with the progress of operations.

The strike inaugurated by the International Painters' Union two months ago was declared as still in force, but the employers claimed to have all the men necessary. The men on strike were reported as all employed, several having become employers. There were no extensive increases in wages reported, the chief being on the part of the city to employees of the City Engineer's Department. Street foremen and teamsters were given increased salaries and wages, the latter being raised $2 per month, from $37 to $39.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Agricultural conditions were as favourable as could be expected considering the cold weather. The acreage seeded in the district is equal to that of previous years. The strawberry crop in this district will be a failure; other vines and plants suffered similarly from the unusual winter experienced. The scant fall of snow had also a disastrous effect on meadows and clover was reported killed.

Lumbering.—Operations were active and men were in demand. Mr. J. R. Booth's new paper mill is rapidly nearing completion, but it will be some weeks before the machinery is installed. Mr. Booth, during the month, purchased from the Ontario Government the right to cut pulpwood on a limit near the Montreal river. He will pay $300,000 bonus beside 40 cents a cord for spruce, and 20 cents for all other wood.

Railroad construction and employment. —No agreement has been reached as to terminal facilities. The Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were both obtaining options on properties, but no definite announcement was made as to plans. The Railway Commission decided against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in its application for the privilege of extending tracks along Nicholas Street. Work was commenced on the subway at the Grand Trunk Railway Company's crossing on Bank street. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is doing the work and the cost will be borne proportionately by the railway, the Street Railway Company, and the City. An application of the Street Railway Company to be relieved of its share of the cost failed.

A considerable number of important real estate transfers were registered during May.

The Publicity Department of the City is in negotiation with a United States pottery manufacturing concern to start a branch here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—During May a large number of building permits were issued approximating in value $275,000. Among the larger buildings included were the C. Ogilvy store, Rideau Street, to cost about $40,000, and the Stewarton Presbyterian church, costing $28,000.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.— The iron trades were active, as were electrical workers and linemen.

Woodworking and furnishing. — Car builders and other woodworkers were reported busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers were busy. Up to the closing days of the month no agreement had been reached between members of Typographical Union and the employing printers and publishers as regards the demand for an increased scale.

Clothing.—These trades were busy.

Leather.—Active conditions prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Master barbers are agitating for a civic by-law making early closing compulsory.

Transport.—All railway employees were active.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was very active during May, there being marked improvement over the preceding month, and the corresponding period last year. The efforts of the "Kingston Beautiful Society" have resulted in many new buildings, improvement of old ones, and a general renovation and improvement. All branches of the building and other trades were employed, and unskilled labour was scarce. The work of laying concrete walks began much earlier than usual, and three gangs of men were constantly employed. Architects are asking for tenders for a number of warehouses, residences, club house, etc.

The general manager of the municipal lighting plant has prepared a statement of revenue and expenditure during January, February and March. Notwithstanding the lowering of gas and electric rates, the net increase of revenue from both plants over that of the same three months last year was $1,390.46. On May 31 the property owners by a vote of 654 for, and 146 against, carried a by-law to expend $85,000 on these utilities.

On May 4 the Kingston Board of Trade was revived, and a Board of Trade Council elected from among the most successful business men of Kingston. A resolution was passed strongly endorsing the expenditure of the $85,000 on the city light plant, the removal of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's station into the heart of the city, and other matters.

The submitting of a by-law to the people for $7,500 to improve the civic buildings is now under consideration.

Local banks reported business good during May; wholesale and retail trade was also active.

On May 10 fifty weavers at the local branch of the Dominion Cotton Company's mill went on strike upon being refused an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. After being out about ten days they gradually, with a few exceptions, returned to work at the old wage. There were no other strikes or lockouts and no increases in rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy with good prospects in nearly all lines.

Fishing.—Dullness prevailed.

Lumbering.—There was very little activity.

Manufacturing.—All industrial establishments were active.

Mining.—Mining was fairly active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Alterations and minor improvements and repairs kept permanent and some extra employees actively employed.

Building.—In all branches activity prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—These trades found active employment.

Woodworking and furnishing.—All were very busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders, etc., were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and others were busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Conditions were active.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers reported a busy month.

Transport.—All branches were busy.

Unskilled.—Labourers were fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Morrisburg.—The Canada Tinplate & Sheet Steel Company expects to complete its plant during the early autumn. Work

is proceeding rapidly with the development of the power. The cost of development and installment to the municipality will be $75,000.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of May was exceptionally active in nearly all branches of employment, especially in the building trades and manufacturing, being more active than in the same month last year. Merchants generally reported a steady month's business, and there were few men idle in the city. Many industrial establishments found it difficult to keep up with orders. The Belleville rolling mills which have been idle for two years were purchased this month by an Ottawa syndicate with a capital of $599,900, and work was commenced getting the mills in repair. It is expected that a large number of men will soon be engaged as several carloads of scrap iron have arrived, and are being cut up and sorted. The amount of new buildings in course of erection exceeds that of any previous month in several years. Work was commenced this month on the erection of a new Baptist church. It will cost $13,000 and will be of brick, 91 by 59. Stonecutters at Crookston were very active having large orders on hand. A large amount of cut stone will be required for the new tower being erected on the Roman Catholic church. The Belleville Cement Company was working a full staff night and day and found it difficult to keep up with the demand. The same may be said of the Marsh and Henthorne Foundry Company, the Belleville Hardware Company, and the Walker Foundry Company, all of which were working a full staff with over-time. Many labourers as well as skilled men are employed putting down granolithic walks, $15,000 being devoted by the council for this work. The scarcity of houses in the city has had a tendency to raise rents considerably, in some cases as much as 25 per cent. The opening of navigation has made a busy month for steamboat freight-handlers, as well as longshoremen, owing to the settlement of the trouble with the coal miners of the United States, and the arrival of abundance of coal. Coopers were very busy making cheese boxes for the numerous factories in this district. Can makers were also active making cans for the evaporators and canning factories. There were no signs of unrest in the labour market or of any change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first part of the month was backward, but during the last two weeks the weather was excellent and seeding was about finished. Grain generally is looking well. Cheese factories were all running and turning out large quantities. The average price on board here has been about eleven cents.

Fishing. — This industry was rather quiet. There is an agitation in favour of the prohibition of net fishing in Bay of Quinte waters.

Manufacturing.—All branches were active with factories running full time.

Mining.—Conditions in the northern part of the county were very active with a splendid outlook. The Central Ontario Railway Company has secured two valuable marble quarries near Bancroft which it intends to develop.

Railroad construction and employment. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has made extensive alterations and improvements to roadbed; it has raised the tracks at the west end of the city several feet in order to lessen the heavy grades. About two hundred men, mostly Italians, were engaged. The tracks were also raised at Foreboro, six miles from this city. The company intends to proceed with the adjustment of grades as far west as Trenton.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building. — All branches, especially bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, were very active owing to the many new buildings in course of erection. It is years since so much activity has been displayed in the

building line. Painters and paperhangers were busy. Stonecutters had an active month and builders' labourers were in good demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders and helpers had an active month. Blacksmiths were busy, as were also boilermakers. Shipwrights and caulkers were active, a number being engaged on the Government dredge "Sir Richard" which wintered here. Bicycle workers were active, but horseshoers reported a dull month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers had an active month, the different factories running full time with entire staffs engaged. Carriage and wagon makers were busy. Coopers were busy owing to the opening of the cheese season, which requires many boxes.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active, all members of the craft being employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported a very active month, the employees of some firms having to work over-time. Boot and shoe workers were also busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, also butchers. Ice handlers reported a dull month owing to cold weather. Cigarmakers were active.

Leather.—Harnessmakers had an active month, with many orders from outside places, and all members of the craft employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a busy month, as well as clerks, delivery men and hotel and restaurant employees. Theatre employees had a dull month, but laundry workers were active.

Transport.—All branches of railroad work were active. Steamboat firemen and steamboat men were active as navigation was in full operation. A large amount of freight came in by boat, and longshoremen were busy. Cab drivers, carters and liverymen had an active month, as well as teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled.—There was a steady demand for unskilled labour which about equalled the supply. Nearly all the recently arrived immigrants have secured work either in the city or with farmers. Good wages were being paid.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during May and there were evidences that a scarcity of labour would be felt later, especially in the building trades, as the amount of house building exceeded by far that of any period last year. Most of the houses under construction are for workingmen, who are paying excessive rents and who are investing in homes for themselves; others are for speculative purposes. There was great activity in real estate sales. Indications are that the city will see this year the greatest activity in land sales in its history. The repairs and regular work on the Trent canal waterway is employing a large force of men, the monthly pay-roll amounting to $5,000. The City Corporation has already started putting down concrete sidewalks and crossings, a large staff of men being employed for the whole season. This work is done by day labour. Sewer work has also been started, and some of the contracts not completed last year are being finished. Indications are that this work will also be done by day labour, as on any contracts tendered for, the city engineer's tender thus far has been the lowest. The plans for the new carpet factory are being prepared and in the course of a short time active work will be started. Work has already begun on the new fire hall. The Machine Telephone Company was very busy putting in new telephones. Work on the new public school will be started at once. A new company has been formed called the Rapid Tool Company, with a capital of $40,000, work to commence July 1 on the manufacture of the Caldwell Lightning Auger Bit. The initial output will be 1,000 bits per day. There is only one other factory of this kind in Canada. The City Council has passed a by-law fixing the assessment of the Canadian General Electric Company's works at $150,000, on condition that the company spend a further sum of $200,000 on extensions, which may be started this season. This

would mean the doubling of the company's present staff of employees.

A new industry "The People's Bakery of Peterboro," capitalized at $50,000, intends to go extensively into the manufacture of bread, both wholesale and retail, and later on to produce other lines of confections.

Owing to the scarcity of labour and the water being low it will be a slow and difficult matter getting the logs to their destination this season. The superintendent of the waterways has issued orders that the logs must be hastened over all dams in order that the water may be properly conserved for navigation purposes.

The J. J. Turner Company has decided to add another storey to its factory. The Central Foundry Company, a new industry, has entered into arrangements to locate in the town of Port Hope. The company agrees to spend $5,000 on improving buildings leased from the town, the plant including machinery to cost $75,000, it is to employ fifty men the year round, and the yearly pay-roll is to be at least $2,500. The company is capitalized at $200,000, of which $165,000 is paid up.

The cost of coal per ton is now reduced to $6.90. Large shipments of wood are being brought by steamer and scows from the back country.

The Bell Telephone Company are preparing for laying underground wires on the principal streets of the city.

Large shipments of quarry stone are being brought by water from Stoney Lake and shipped by rail to the Barber Paving Company of Toronto. The Dickson Lumbering Company has disposed of its limits for the sum of $600,000 to a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists. Banks reported trade very brisk. The wholesale and retail trade was very active in certain grades of goods.

Moulders of the city have received an increase of 5 per cent. in wages. The former rate was $2.50 per day; they now receive $2.62½. They asked for 10 per cent. increase.

The labour market was free from unrest.

Wages rates in the village of Havelock will be for this year $1.50 for foremen; $1.25 for labourers, and $3 for teams per day. This amounts to a raise all round of 25 cents per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers throughout the district have completed seeding, and are getting ready for the planting of root crops. Fall grain has wintered well and the country's appearance augurs well for future products.

Lumbering.—All local mills are being taxed to their full capacity for the local trade.

Manufacturing.—All industrial establishments of every class without exception were exceptionally active, running full time and employing full staffs.

Mining.—Conditions were very active in most of the camps.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company is making extensive improvements in its yard at Lakefield, using thirteen carloads of gravel per day for one week in levelling up the ground and putting in new sidings. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is laying new steel rails on the Peterboro division about eight miles in all, and otherwise repairing its road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers were busy on repair work until new brick is ready for use. All engaged in the building trades were actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—With one or two exceptions all employed in these trades were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, woodcarvers, carriage workers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers were active.

Printing.—All were well employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers, boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather.—All employees were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and laundry workers were all active.

Transport.—Railway workers of all classes were busy. Street railway employees were active, and hackmen, carters, expressmen and cab drivers were very busy.

Unskilled.—This class was busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The buying of live stock, especially hogs, cattle, sheep and calves for the local market was heavy. The cheese factories were all busy, and several of the factories will soon have cheese ready for the export trade. Market prices were about the same, except apples and hay, which have advanced considerably on account of the scarcity. Considerable building is going on throughout the district. Rural stores reported business good, and the several saw and grist mills were all doing a steady business.

Lindsay.—The Horn Brothers Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited, was awarded the contract for supplying the Indians of Canada with blankets for the coming year. A carload of wool is required every two weeks to keep this mill in operation. During the past two weeks several carloads of yarns and cloth have been delivered to wholesale firms in Ontario and Winnipeg. This is one of the few mills in Canada that uses Ontario wool exclusively. Prices paid for wool vary from 17 to 19 cents for unwashed and 27 and 28 cents for washed.

Cobourg.—The following is a list of yearly salaries paid to municipal officers:—Medical Health Officer, $50; sanitary inspector, $50; chief of police (including uniform), $600; night watchman, $450; caretaker of town hall, $150; street inspector, $600; teamsters, No. 1, $450; teamsters, No. 2, $35 per month; harbour master, $400 per year.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were generally active, with skilled labour in nearly all lines in good demand, and abundant employment in the rural districts for all who are willing to work on farms. The influx of urban labour is not so quickly absorbed, though the demand has considerably increased with the advance of the season. Strikes and labour troubles have been comparatively few and unimportant, and all indications point to a busy and prosperous season.

The building trades are very active. Building permits issued during the first four months of the year amounted to $3,343,168, as against $2,086,964 for the corresponding period of 1905. The permits issued for April amounted in value to $1,424,000, as compared with $898,196 in April, 1905.

The Conciliation Committee, representing the Toronto Railway Company and Employees Union, having failed to reach an amicable settlement of the difficulties arising over the employment by the company of three men engaged as strike breakers during the recent Winnipeg strike the dispute has been submitted to a board of four arbitrators. Should these be unable to agree they will appoint a fifth arbitrator, whose vote will be final.

The special committee of the School Board on technical education has recommended that $30,000 be expended on a site and $25,000 on the erection of a suitable technical school building.

By an agreement which went into effect May 1, the bakers advanced the price of bread to 10 cents for a three-pound standard loaf, and 5 cents for a small loaf; nearly the whole trade are included in this arrangement.

The management committee of the Collegiate Institute Board of Toronto Junction, held on May 18, recommended increases in teachers' salaries.

The assessment of ward No. 1, recently completed shows a population of 27,597, as compared with 24,200 last year, an increase of 14 per cent.

Plans of frame houses for workingmen, to cost from $700 to $1,500 each, have been laid before the Board of Control. The appointment of a commission to acquire lands and erect dwellings to be rented by the week to mechanics was also advised.

On the 25th instant, a large deputation representing about fifty manufacturers of woodenware and the Toronto District

Council waited upon the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, and presented a memorial setting forth that the contract for prison-made woodenware in 1889 made by the Government based the price of prison labour at 50 cents per day, and the present contract, notwithstanding the general advance in wages and cost of living, was based on 30 cents per day.*

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy, and help was in demand. Recent heavy rains have had a beneficial effect; pasture is good and there is every prospect of a large hay crop.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevails in nearly every line, an increasing factor being the Western demand. Many manufacturers are increasing their plants and there is a general feeling of confidence in a continued era of prosperity. The iron trade was particularly busy owing to the extent of railway construction and building requirements. The Dominion Novelty Manufacturing Company has secured a factory and begun operations. The Bowser Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of gasoline tanks, will erect a large factory. The Chapman Ball-bearing Company has secured an acre of land as a factory site. The Delaney-Pettit Company, located in the west end of the city, is extending its factory. The McCam Milling Company is constructing a five-storey frame and iron flour mill to cost $13,000. On May 22 the forging shop of the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company at Swansea was gutted by fire, the damage to the building and machinery being about $200,000. This disaster threw some 350 men temporarily out of work. The company will repair the damage as soon as possible, and in the meantime is putting up temporary buildings where work will be resumed in a few weeks.

Railway construction.—The construction of the James Bay line between Beaverton and Toronto is now completed so far as track laying is concerned; the work of ballasting is going on rapidly and the remaining bridges are being put in place. It is expected that the line from Parry Sound to Toronto will be formally opened on Dominion Day. The construction of the Toronto-Sudbury line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been delayed by the difficulty of procuring suitable timber for bridges. There are now 3,500 men working on the line, sixty miles have been graded south of Sudbury and some miles of rails laid. The grading between Bolton and Seven River has been completed. The Toronto Railway Company will spend $1,500,000 in extensions and improvements this season. The principal items are the two new loops, the laying of new rails and road-bed on King and Queen Streets, the various extensions previously specified, and the construction of seventy new cars at a cost of $500,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and builders' labourers were generally well employed, but complained that the market was over-stocked. A number have left for San Francisco. Carpenters in the employ of Bryce & Sons went on strike on May 23 on account of the employment of non-union men. Plumbers and steamfitters found trade slack as yet; the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union came to an agreement with the employers on the 8th for an advanced scale of wages. The minimum wage was raised from 30 cents per hour to 37½, and the maximum from 40 cents to 42½ cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—General activity prevailed in all these lines with plenty of work except where conditions were adversely affected by the number of new arrivals. Twelve union sheet metal workers employed by the N. L. Piper Railway Supply Company, Front Street, went on strike on the 25th, on the ground that the company was employing helpers to perform skilled labour, contrary to agreement. On the 1st instant about fourteen English carpenters employed in the yards of the Canadian Shipbuilding Company demanded an increase from 25 to 27½ cents an hour and were discharged. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union concluded an agreement with their employers, dated May 1, by which all questions at issue were settled.

*A special article dealing with this interview is published elsewhere in the present issue

Wages were fixed at 30 cents an hour, an increase of 10 per cent., with time and a half for over-time, and double time for holidays.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were busy in most lines. Carriage and wagon workers to the number of eighty employed in seven shops went on strike on May 1st for a nine-hour day with a half holiday on Saturday, and $15 per week; some of the firms have conceded the terms. The Union of Interior Cabinet Finishers, numbering fifty men, has demanded a uniform rate of wages of 25 cents per hour.

Printing and allied.—The printing trade was rather quieter than in April. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing. — Custom tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, hat and cap, and neckwear workers, had steady work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, brewery workers, and cigarmakers were actively employed.

Leather.—The leather trades had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were busy especially during the latter part of the month. Many clerks, salesmen and bookkeepers among the immigrants arriving were unable to find work as the supply in these lines was equal to the demand.

Transport.—All classes engaged in transportation were well employed. Street railway employees were very busy towards the end of the month.

Unskilled.—This class of labour was generally well employed, but the market unsettled by continuous new arrivals.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

After three quiet months, this city experienced a decided revival of industrial activity during May. All secured employment, and in some lines there was a slight demand for more help. At the end of the month supply and demand were well balanced, and there was no need of men from outside.

The Ethanite Company commenced work on its new electro-chemical factory, Stamford Township granting a fixed assessment. The site is just outside the city. A shoe factory to employ 150 hands is projected. The Stamford Park Wine Company is doubling the size of its factory and vaults; its capacity will now be about half a million gallons. The Queenston Quarry Company will erect a large stone-crushing plant.

Conditions in the building trades were much more active during the month. Marble cutters were rushed with work. Transportation was heavy, and trade and financial conditions favourable. A strike of trackmen on the Michigan Central Railway occurred on May 21st. The vacancies were filled by new men.

The City Police Commissioners adopted a new schedule of pay for officers of all ranks. The chief will receive $80 per month instead of $75, and sergeants $70 per month instead of $65. Patrolmen will be paid as follows:—Probationers and first year men, $50 per month; second year men, $55 per month; third, fourth and fifth year men, $60 per month; rate after five years' service, $65 per month. The new schedule took effect May 1st. On the same date the International Railway adopted the following new schedule of wages for trainmen:—First year of service, 21 cents per hour; second year of service, 22 cents per hour; third year of service, 22½ cents per hour; fourth year of service, 23 cents per hour; fifth year of service, 23½ cents per hour; five to ten years service, 24 cents per hour; over ten years service, 25 cents per hour. Under a special provision men who would be entitled under the new schedule to 22½ cents per hour for the year beginning May 1st, 1906, will get 23 cents per hour that year. Every trainman gets his pay increased at least one cent per hour, some get as much as three cents per hour increase. The old schedule was twenty cents for the first year, twenty-one cents for the second year, and twenty-two cents for the third year and thereafter.

The organization of the new Trades and Labour Council was completed. It was chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The city assessment for 1906 shows decided increases in value of property and in population over 1905. All municipalities in the district show increased value in property, but some have slight decreases in population.

Fisheries Overseers made a number of seizures of fish shipments which contained fish of illegal sorts or sizes. The shipments were from Canadian ports to United States points. In all several tons of fish were taken.

The Ontario Power Company began to operate its fourth unit. This is the largest ever started, having a capacity of 12,500 horse power. Three more of equal size are building. The corner-stone of the Electrical Development Company's power house was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario on May 8th. All the power companies continue to make rapid progress with the construction and completion of their plants. The bill regarding the supply and control of electric power, passed by the Ontario Legislature during the month, and the interim agreement between the Canadian and American sections of the Deep Waterways Commission, regarding the diversion of water from Niagara Falls, were matters of great local interest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Agricultural operations were active, and until September there will be activity in this line. Crop reports were most favourable. The nurseries in Pelham Township made the heaviest shipments on record this spring and the importation of nursery stock was greater by two hundred cases than in any previous season since the opening of the Dominion Government fumigating station at Niagara Falls.

Manufacturing. — The Ontario Silver works are running to full capacity. The Scott Muffler Company, Niagara Neckwear Co., and Dominion Suspender Co., were very busy. Conditions at other factories were very satisfactory. The agitation for the enforcement of the law against the use of natural gas for lighting is being opposed. The gas has been extensively used for illuminating purposes for sixteen years, and no ill results are stated to have followed. It is a cheap light.

Railroad construction and employment. —Work on grading the extension of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway from Thorold to Fonthill and Welland went rapidy forward during May. The line will be in operation before fall. Summer brings increased services on all electric lines and employment is good. Employees of steam roads were all busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The large numbers of bricklayers and masons who flocked to this place last season have nearly all left. All local men were working. Many carpenters were idle at the first of the month, but after the 15th all were busy. Lathers and plasterers were quiet. Painters were fairly well employed, but plumbers, gas and steamfitters found employment dull and some went elsewhere for work. Stonecutters were active and builders' labourers generally well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.— Work was steady in the foundries and machine shops. Linemen and electrical workers were busy. Sheet metal workers were quiet.

Printing.—Printers were active early in May, but there were a few idle men near the end of the month.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were active. Ice men were becoming busier.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, and clerks were all employed. Delivery employees were active. The busy season for hotel and restaurant employees commenced, and a large number of additional employees were engaged. All the big restaurants and summer hotels opened; the Clifton House will open about June 15.

Transport.—In all lines of employment on steam railways full staffs of men were constantly engaged. Traffic was generally good. Trackmen were busy. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were busy.

Employment for longshoremen was made uncertain for a time by a strike early in the month, lasting about ten days. Street and other electric railways engaged many extra men, and employment was brisk. Hackmen were more active; carters, draymen and teamsters were busy most of the time.

Unskilled.—Labour was generally well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—A by-law to spend $15,000 on permanent sidewalks was carried by a large majority. Summer steamboat lines went in operation on May 1st bringing renewed activity in every line of business. The annual militia camp, to open June 12th and continue till June 23rd, will make June an active month.

Welland.—Assessment returns showed an increase of thirty-eight per cent. in valuation in the past year. Population also increased. Preparatory work at the steel plant site was commenced. Continued satisfactory progress was made with the cordage factory. The building of dwellings, new factories and business places was very active. The town council took action to aid the establishment of a machine tool factory.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the general condition of labour compared with last month. Greater activity was noticeable in the building trades as the season advanced. Work on civic improvement contracts amounting to many thousand dollars have been let, for paving streets, etc., which will give considerable employment this season. Employment in the mills and factories showed an improvement over last month. Wholesale and retail trade was active, and conditions were favourable for a good season's trade. The trouble among the plumbers reported at the beginning of the month is at an end.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy, and every indication is favourable for heavy crops. Last year the fruit growers secured 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes; this year there will be a return to the old price of 25 cents per bushel.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All trades were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, and coopers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy with plenty of work on hand.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were busy, and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were busy, and laundry workers active.

Transport.—Transportation was active. Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen, telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class was more active than last month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The condition of the labour market was more active than last month.

Merritton.—Labour, skilled and unskilled, was active, and trade was reported good.

Thorold.—The favourable condition of the labour market continued, with labour better employed than in April.

Jordan Station.—A company has been formed to organize an independent telephone company in the townships of Louth and Clinton. The company will be known as the Niagara District Telephone Company.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was exceptionally well employed during May, all outside workers being very busy. Wholesale and retail trade was brisk. On May 1 garment workers started to work forty-nine hours per week. The differences between the moulders and the stove founders were adjusted without difficulty; the masters wanted a reduction of 10 per cent. and the men an increase of the same amount; a compromise was reached leaving matters as they were. The carpenters have all returned to work at the increased rate. Some of the bakers are still out, while eight shops have signed the new schedule. The plumbers have settled their difficulty and returned to work.

At a meeting of the directors of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, it was decided to erect a second blast furnace with a capacity of four hundred tons per day.

Applications have been filed by the public school principals for increases of salary. The principals start now in eight-room schools with a salary of $650, and the highest pay they can reach under the present schedule is $1,200 a year. One principal gets $1,300, but he receives the extra $100 for special work. They have asked to start with $1,000 a year, and go by increases of $100 a year, to $1,800 for the sixteen-room schools.

The Newbigging Cabinet Company has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. The head office will be at Hamilton. The Automobile Company of Hamilton has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — The Copply, Noyes and Randall Clothing Company has decided to build a $25,000 addition to its warehouse. The North American Cobalt Refining Company has acquired the Hoepfner Company's property, and has set a large staff of men to work to get it into shape for refining Cobalt ores. The local plant will be running within a month. The large Westinghouse factories were running to full capacity with many large orders on hand.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Caledonia Railway Company is building a pipe line from Selkirk to Hamilton to furnish natural gas.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters and builders' labourers, plasterers, lathers and stonecutters were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders settled their differences with the foundrymen without a cessation of work. Machinery moulders were well employed. Machinists and electrical workers had a good month. Stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were active, and horseshoers and jewellers fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Furniture workers, upholsterers, carvers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers, were very well employed.

Printing and allied.—Pressmen, sterotypers and bookbinders had a fairly busy month.

Clothing.—The trades were fairly busy excepting some of the cheaper grades.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had an extra good month.

Leather.—Employees found conditions fair.

Miscellaneous.—Bartenders were busy; all have taken out licenses in accordance with the provisions of the new license law. Laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees, steam and electric, were well employed. Steamboatmen, steamboat firemen, teamsters, cab drivers and expressmen were active.

Unskilled.—This class was busily employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All industrial establishments were active and employees very busy. The John Bertram & Sons Company will build another large shop. The statement by the town assessor shows a total of $1,185,128, an increase in the total assessment of $42,951 over 1905. The population is 3,696. The annual meeting of the John Bertram & Sons Company, Limited, Employees' Mutual Benefit Association was held during May. During the past year the association had had unusual demands on its funds by reason of sickness among the employees, paying out $800 for sickness and $60 for funerals. The fees were increased 10 cents per month.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during May, and compared favourably with April and the corresponding month of last year. There was a slight demand for additional unskilled labour, and the Gas Company and the Electric Operating Company had some difficulty in securing men. The iron trades were busy, several of the shops working over-time during part of the month.

Great activity prevailed in the building trades. From January 1st to April 30th, 1905, sixty permits were issued representing $47,125; during the same time in 1906, ninety-six permits were issued representing $88,425, or nearly double that of 1905. A syndicate has been formed to build houses in the factory districts, which will be rented for $7 to $9 per month. A Sand, Lime and Brick Manufacturing Company has announced that it will build a $40,000 plant here in the near future. Work on a $20,000 extension to the premises of the Cockshutt Plough Company was commenced. The Radiator Works Company has installed new machinery and will commence operations at once. Retail merchants had an active month. The Gould, Shapley & Muir Company's employees had their first Saturday afternoon holiday on the 19th; about 250 men were affected. The Verity and Cockshutt Plough Companies commenced one week later, and about 800 men enjoyed the advantage.

The Ham & Nott Manufacturing Company is extending its factory in three departments, the enlargement embraces a three-storey addition, 28 x 80 feet; one storey, 60 x 30 feet, and a one-storey metal warehouse 30 x 80. The cost is estimated at about $5,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month was favourable to agriculturists and crops were looking well. A heavy hay crop is predicted. Farm labourers were wanted in several districts.

Manufacturing. — Industrial establishments were active; several agricultural implement shops were running over-time, and the Waterous Engine Works Company had a sign out "men wanted" during part of the month. The Felt & Rubber Manufacturing Company commenced operations at the close of the month.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company is building a large addition to the local station.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers were very busy, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders in some cases were out of work for some time, but in the majority of cases were fully employed. Electrical workers, linemen, machinists, metal workers, metal polishers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were busy, with horseshoers fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers were generally well employed. Pattern makers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, but it is not expected that the rush will last long.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, cigar and tobacco workers were active.

Leather.—These industries had an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were busy.

Transport. — Railroad trackmen and freight-handlers were busy. Street railway employees were steadily employed, the opening of the parks calling for an increased force. Teamsters and carters were busy, as were cab drivers.

Unskilled.—This class had abundance of work, and during part of the month was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—There were practically no unemployed at the close of the month, and no one was necessarily idle who was able and willing to work. Mills and factories had a steady month. Building operations were brisk.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during May were active and excepting in one or two lines there has been steady employment. Building work was plentiful; it is estimated that 150 houses are underway. Work on the new armory was commenced. Contracts have been let for the new Crowes iron works, to consist of three brick shops, 75 x 208; 30 x 197, and 60 x 226 feet. The Taylor, Forbes Company will build an addition of 100 x 80 feet to its present premises. The City Council has passed a by-law requiring the taking out of a building permit for the erection of new buildings. The passing of a new clause in the civic labourers' by-law increasing the wage rate from 15 cents to 16½ cents and 18 cents has been repealed, it being found to have been illegally put through. It is expected that no further action will be taken at present, but that the 16½ cent rate will be paid. The Retail Merchants' Association has decided to grant the Clerks' Association the Thursday half-holiday during July and August, if the clerks get the signature of the bulk of the merchants to agree to it.

The report of the Municipal Light and Power Works for the past quarter showed an increase in consumption of 792,400 cubic feet of gas, and an increase of 10,-121 K.W. hours of incandescent lighting. The net gain for the past nine months over expenditures was $20,031.26, although a material reduction in rates was made six months ago.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — Factories continued busy with plenty of orders on hand, though the stove, piano and organ trades were dull.

Railroad construction and employment. —Work on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway is being pushed, and the steel has been laid for about fifteen or twenty miles from this point.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades had a busy month with considerable work ahead, and plenty of men to do the work. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, electricians and builders' labourers had a busy month. Painters, paperhangers and stonecutters were also busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The iron trades had an active month, and moulders were actively employed, except in stove shops, which were dull. Machinists and helpers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades showed about the same condition as in April, with piano and organ makers dull. Woodworkers, upholsterers, and carriage makers had a busy month.

Printing and allied.—Printers had an active month, but hardly equal to April.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and lady garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and cigarmakers had a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, clerks, etc., were active. Hotel employees had an active month and claim no falling off since the raising of the rates

for hotel accommodation, and the increase in the prices of liquors, caused by increase in license fee on and after May 1.

Unskilled.—This class had an active month on railroad work, laying gas mains and sewers. There was a large foreign element employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—A new glove factory will be built at a cost of $6,000. There is general complaint of the scarcity of small houses suitable for working people.

Elora.—A by-law to loan a new furniture company $3,500 for ten years was carried by 186 votes to 5.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

May was characterized by activity in all branches of industry, and there was a keen demand for all classes of labour. The furniture trades were very busy, some of the shops working over-time. The Canada Castile Soap Company, now has its plant in active operation. The Forwell Foundry Company has twenty-five men steadily employed, manufacturing soil pipe and plumbers' supplies, and orders are coming in well. The Berlin Brick Company has been rushing work on its plant, and several large buildings are under roof. The Berlin Robe and Clothing Company has awarded the contract for a three-storey addition. The Williams, Greene & Rome Co. also intends erecting a large addition. The regular civic improvements for the summer season, cement walks, new roads, sewers, etc., have been commenced, and this will give employment to all available labour. On May 8th by-laws were carried, for the issue of $3,000 worth of debentures to improve the fire protection service, for a grant of $13,000 to complete payment on the sewerage system, and for a further issue of $55,000 with which to increase the light plant and extend the gas mains. In consideration of being granted a five years' franchise the Bell Telephone Co. will put its wires underground along the principal streets. Transportation was very active and wholesale and retail trade active, merchants generally having a busy month. No changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were reported, and satisfactory relations existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prospects are very promising. Fall wheat looks well, and the farmers are expecting a bountiful harvest. Seeding is now completed. The final acreage report of the Ontario Sugar Co. showed a total of 2,199 growers, comprising a contract acreage of 5,007¼.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing establishments of all kinds were crowded with work, and many were unable to keep up with orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades had a good month, one feature being the large amount of repair work done. There is considerable work on hand and some tenders not yet awarded. Bricklayers and stonemasons had a good month. Carpenters and joiners and painters and paperhangers were especially busy with a large amount of repair work. Stonecutters were steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron workers, iron moulders and helpers had a busy month. Steam engineers and electrical workers have been very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were very busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy. Glovemakers and boot and shoe workers reported activity.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active. Cigarmakers were busy.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers and trunk and bag workers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active, and broom makers were working over-time.

Unskilled labour.—This class was very busy and in great demand.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. R. F. Parkinson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during May showed little change from the preceding month. The manufacturing industry and the building trades were active, and labour, both skilled and unskilled, was generally well employed. With the exception of farm labour the supply was equal to the demand. A large number of immigrants found ready employment in the rural districts.

Work on a large extension to the factory of the Woodstock Wagon Company was practically completed during May. Work was commenced on the new factory of the Warren Church Organ Company, and the Oxford Knitting Company, a firm recently organized, secured a factory to begin manufacturing operations on June 15th. The starting of work on cement pavements and streets by the city on May 1st provided employment for a large number of men.

Unusual activity prevailed in the woodworking trades, carriage and furniture workers and organ and piano workmen being very busy. Building operations opened under favourable conditions, and the trade is promised a season of activity. The Ontario Government has asked for tenders for two additional buildings, in connection with the Ontario Epileptic Hospital here, which will provide accommodation for at least eighty additional patients.

Commercial transactions, transportation and bank clearings were very favourable and continued activity prevailed in wholesale and retail trade.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were granted an increase of about 5 per cent. in wages, bricklayers and masons now receiving from 35 to 40 cents per hour, and carpenters 25 cents per hour. There was no unrest in labour or industrial circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Favourable weather conditions made the success of the hay and fall wheat crop practically assured, while the prospects for grains and fruits are most encouraging. In all branches of dairying, activity was felt owing to the exceedingly high price of cheese. Farmers were busy completing seeding.

Manufacturing.—The factories continued busy in nearly all branches, with great activity in woodworking establishments. The Bain Wagon Company was working one-quarter of a day over-time, as was also the Thomas Organ Company. The latter is busily engaged on large export orders and is preparing a large exhibit of organs for the coming exhibition in New Zealand. At the end of the present month the Karn Piano, Organ and Pipe Organ Company will complete the most successful year in its history. The Stewart Stove Manufacturing Company resumed active operations on May 1, after stock-taking. Important additions to the plant of the Woodstock branch of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, are contemplated, and if carried out will practically double the present working force of the factory.

Railroad construction.—The Grand Valley Railway Company, which owns the Woodstock Street Railway, has applied to the Dominion Government for the right to sell and distribute electrical power in Woodstock. The City Council has appointed a committee to proceed to Ottawa to oppose the granting of the bill on the ground that it is not in the best interests of the city, this municipality at present owning and operating its own electric lighting and power plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were busy, all classes being well employed. Masons, bricklayers, lathers and plasterers were exceptionally busy, while painters and paperhangers had one of the busiest months of the year. Builders' labourers found ready employment. The indications are that the season will provide plenty of work.

Metal.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, bicycle and tool workers had an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Wagon and carriage makers and painters were busily engaged, while conditions among the furniture workers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carvers, piano and organ

workers were entirely satisfactory.

Printing.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment makers were steadily employed on spring work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a month of marked activity. Butchers and meat dealers were busy. Cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather.—All workmen at the tannery were active.

Miscellaneous. — Broom makers were busy. Clerks and delivery employees had a good month.

Transport.—Shipments to the home and foreign markets were heavy, and active; employment was given freight handlers, draymen and teamsters. Railway employees were actively engaged.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were given steady employment. Large numbers of immigrants have been engaged at the city factories.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ingersoll.—All manufacturing establishments were very active. The building trades were very busy. The Town Council granted the town clerk an increase in salary of $120 per year, to date from January 1, 1906.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was actively employed during May, the laying of cement sidewalks, street cleaning, etc., giving employment to a number of men and teams. The chief activity was in the building trades, a large number of houses being in course of erection. Upwards of $50,000 worth of building permits were issued during the month. The Mooney Biscuit Company has commenced work on a large extension to its factory. Kalbfleisch Brothers, of the "Empire Bicycle works" have purchased vacant lots opposite their works, and intend erecting a foundry in the near future. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business active. There was no change reported in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers have finished seeding and report crops looking remarkably well. Market prices were the same at last month excepting wheat which has advanced from 75 to 80 cents a bushel.

Manufacturing.—Great activity prevailed in woodworking factories owing to the large number of buildings in course of erection.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters had a busy month. Lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers were very busy. Plumbers, gasfitters and stonecutters were active. Builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, steam engineers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—All in these trades were very active. Carriage and wagon makers were well employed, and coopers reported trade good.

Printing and allied.—Printers were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, and cigarmakers were active.

Leather.—Harnessmakers were well employed.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers reported activity, and clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen, trainmen and trackmen were busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were active.

Unskilled.—Supply was fully equal to demand owing to the number of immigrants that have come to the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—Contracts for the brick, masonry and carpenter work, of the new Baptist church have been let; it is estimated to cost $5,500. The prospects for a large apple crop in this vicinity are good, there being a fine show of blossom.

St. Mary's.—A by-law was carried to raise $10,000 for the construction of permanent roads, cement walks, and two small bridges.

Nissouri.—While drilling for water a black crude oil was encountered at a depth of between 180 and 190 feet. A syndicate of farmers has been formed, but have not decided what course to follow.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market improved considerably during May, but the influx from the British Isles has more than supplied the demand for labour.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., (with large factories in London, Eng., and Glasgow, Scotland), which has conducted a branch factory here for about forty years, closed on May 17th, throwing about forty hands out of employment.

Real estate has increased 15 per cent. during the past three months. Twenty-five building permits were taken out during April, and it is expected that at least fifty will be taken out during May. Houses are very scarce.

On civic work, cement pavements are being repaired, and two gangs are at work laying cement walks; two sewers are in course of construction; the street railway has begun paving its portion of Dundas Street East, and the ward foremen have large gangs clearing the streets.

A strike of labourers employed by the Warren Paving Company and the Street Railway Company, laying pavements, took place on April 27th; on the Monday following a new gang took the strikers' places, and the work was continued.

On May 1st the bricklayers of the city demanded an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. Sixteen of the bosses signed the new scale, but four firms refused, and their employees, numbering about twenty-five went on strike; no settlement up to the end of the month was reported.

The sheet metal workers of the city made an agreement with their employers, whereby they got Saturday afternoons off during May, June, July and August.

The members of the fire department were given increases in wages as follows:—Assistant chief from $900 to $950 per year; four foremen from $725 to $750; three assistant foremen from $650 to $675; assistant engineer, $625 to $650; and six two-year firemen, $625 to $650. All increases were dated from January 1st, 1906.

The following city employees were granted increases during the month: City clerk from $1,600 to $1,700 per year; city hall janitor from $600 to $650; market clerk from $600 to $650.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers still had trouble getting help.

Railroad construction. — The Grand Trunk Railway Company had a large force of men employed west of the city raising tracks about sixteen feet high, and at the city limits twenty-seven feet high; the line will pass through part of the city on elevated tracks. East of the city also a large gang is at work cutting out grades. The Pere Marquette Railway Company is laying heavier rails on its line from Port Stanley to the city, a distance of twenty-three miles. The London and Western Railway Company is constructing a station in the city, and a bridge across the river, and will be ready in a few weeks to run its cars as far as St. Thomas. The London Street Railway Company is building a new belt line in South London; under agreement with the city cars must be running by July 1st.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The strike of bricklayers made conditions dull in this branch, and about twenty-five men were idle. A number of outsiders have come in, and a large number of residences are being built. Carpenters were very busy. Individual increases of 2 and 3 cents per hour were made in some cases. Plasterers and builders' labourers were very busy. Plumbers reported a scarcity of hands, and a number of steamfitters were brought in from Toronto and Hamilton. Painters reported work enough for all hands.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders on repair work and in jobbing shops were exceptionally busy. Machinists were busy. Linemen are putting up a lot of new wires throughout the city. Metal polishers and stove mounters reported trade as fair. Boilermakers were extra busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—The closing of the Bennett works threw about forty men out of work, and has overstocked the furnishing trade. Carriage and wagon makers were busy, especially in repair shops. At the Grand Trunk Railway car shops business was brisk. Coopers reported trade good.

Printing and allied.—Printers, especially in the job trade, were busy, and some pressmen were working over-time. Lithographers reported trade exceptionally good.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were in the midst of their busy season. Garment workers were also busy. Boot and shoe workers reported trade increasing, and more hands were being employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers reported trade as very good for the month of May, the license question being settled.

Miscellaneous.—Brush makers were slack, but broom makers reported trade fair. Theatrical employees were slack, the vaudeville house having closed until next season.

Transport.—Railroad train crews were busy. A large amount of freight and passenger traffic was moving. Street railway employees reported extra hours through the opening of the Springbank line for the summer. Teamsters were exceptionally busy, and had plenty of work ahead.

Unskilled labour.—Although a large addition has been made to this class, through new arrivals, nearly all are finding employment.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Though labour was well employed during April, May showed a decided increase in activity, the month witnessing the commencement of what promises to be a good season's work. All hands were well employed, and there were no idle men in the city owing to scarcity of work. Building contractors are of the opinion, however, that the season will not equal that of 1905; there have been few large contracts let, the work contracted for being chiefly residences. The relations between employers and employees continue good, and there are no prospects of friction in the labour market. There has been no noticeable influx of immigrants to this city, the few who have located here have been provided with work.

On May 1 the Michigan Central shopmen were returned to the old schedule, which provided for a working day of ten hours on five days of the week, and five hours on Saturday. This applies to all shopmen, exclusive of round-house employees or men engaged in work which demands continuous service.

The total assessment of St. Thomas is $5,584,265, as against $5,277,909 last year, an increase of $305,358. The assessment for realty was $5,071,435, as against $4,836,894 last year, an increase of $2,345.41. The business tax is $404,510, as against $370,785 last year, an increase of $33,725. The income tax last year was $70,330, and this year $108,270, an increase of $37,940. The population is 13,314, an increase over last year of 254.

In the Power, Heat and Light Department of the City, working hours were changed and the employees given an increase in salary. Heretofore the men have been working twelve hours per day; in future there will be three shifts for engineers and firemen, consisting of eight hours each. Six men are affected by the change. Outside foremen have had their pay increased 1½ cents per hour, and diggers 1 cent per hour. The superintendent has been granted an increase of $1.00 per week; the foreman of the gas department 50 cents per week, and lamp lighters (2) $1.67 per week. The schedule became effective May 1st.

Five employees of the Water Works Department have been granted an increase of $5.00 per month. The secretary-

treasurer of this department has been given an advance of $50 per year.

Street railway traffic for the month of April showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. 29,431 passengers were carried, as against 23,900 in 1905, and $1,044.19 receipts realized, as against $850.94 last year, an increase of $193.25.

A flat rate of $1.15 per thousand feet for gas will be put in effect on June 1st by the Light, Heat and Power Department. It is thought that the effect of the reduction will be to make gas more popular as fuel and light. Reports show that, including an expenditure of $6,128.35 for extensions chargeable to capital account, the net earnings will aggregate $22,000. The adoption of the flat rate will mean a reduction in revenue of $4,525, which will still leave a balance of $5,000 yearly. With the expected addition to the number of consumers this balance will be augmented accordingly.

It was decided at a recent meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association to close their places of business during the afternoon hours of every Wednesday from July 4 until August 31.

Merchants reported trade as quiet during May, though showing signs of renewed activity.

It was expected that the Southwestern Traction Co. will have its cars running into the city on the first of June, but it will be some weeks before the tracks will be completed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is early to estimate the crop outlook for the coming season; thus far conditions are very favourable. The frost has done little or no damage in this district, and the outlook for a good fruit season is bright. Oats are reported to be a light crop in some parts of the district, owing to "grub" which is doing considerable damage.

Manufacturing.—Local industries reported a steady month with no particular rush of orders.

Railway construction and employment.—There was considerable activity along the line of the Michigan Central Railway, construction work being pushed forward rapidly. Twelve crews are reported to be engaged in the work. It is the intention to make the Canadian division a double-track system from river to river. The Wabash-Grand Trunk Railway, and Pere Marquette Railways are also doing considerable line work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building season was well under way and all hands were well employed. Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, lathers, and plumbers had steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—The month has been an average one.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers had an average month, cabinet makers and upholsterers have been rushed with orders.

Printing and allied.—Job printers had an active month. There were advertisements in the daily papers asking for job help. Machine men had a steady month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors reported the month active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported fair conditions. Grocers had a slack month, but there was a noticeable improvement in trade at the close, though altogether the month has not been an active one for merchants.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade dull; hotel employees and cab drivers had an average month; laundry workers had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—All who desired work were accommodated.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were fairly active during May, although the building trades were scarcely as active as in the corresponding month of last year. Considerable civic work, such as paving, sewers, extensions of water mains, etc., was being done. There was no exceptional activity in any particular trade, but all workmen were fairly well employed. Transportation was normal, and wholesale and retail

trade fairly active. Harmonious relations existed between employers and employees.

A by-law to loan the Keystone Sugar Company of Toronto $75,000 for a period of ten years, came before the ratepayers on May 31st. The company proposes to bring the Wiarton Sugar Factory here and additional machinery from the other side, investing $450,000, local men to purchase $25,000 of the stock. Employment would be given to 200 men. A large acreage has been assumed

The city has purchased an isolation hospital and the first instalment of $1,000 on the price of $2,500 was paid on May 8.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy planting corn. A large acreage of this grain was being put in. The open winter affording little or no covering, and changes of temperature varying from extremely mild conditions to intense cold, led growers of fall wheat to fear the outcome. However, the general situation in the third week of May was better than was expected, although reports vary considerably. Clover suffered from the lack of protection. Winter losses of orchard trees were smaller than for several years. Except in a few localities, peaches appear to have sustained but little injury. The open winter was favourable to live stock. But for the instability of the market, the output of hogs would be considerably increased.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was in a fairly prosperous condition.

Railroad construction.—The C. W. C. C. Lake Shore Electric Road was laying tracks on Raleigh and William streets. It is intended to continue these tracks to the Lake shore.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers and gasfitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers and electrical workers had an active month. Linemen, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers were well employed. Coopers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month. Bookbinders were active.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were busy. Boot workers reported employment slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers had a busy month.

Leather.—Harnessmakers reported conditions quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery men and hotel and restaurant employees were well employed.

Transport.—All classes of railroad men were busy. Dray men and teamsters had an active month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour reported employment active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Tilbury—A site of 2½ acres for a canning factory has been purchased. The factory, which will be the largest and best equipped in Canada, will be commenced immediately. A number of oil companies, both Canadian and American, were busy drilling for oil, with good prospects of success, some of the wells bored yielding as high as thirty barrels per day.

Essex.—An increased acreage of tobacco has been planted, and there are good prospects for a large crop.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was actively employed during May, much civic work being done, including paving, laying sidewalks and street cleaning, which gave employment to a large number of men and teams. Building operations were very brisk. There is a scarcity of houses suitable for workingmen in the city at present. Rents are $12.00 to $15.00 a month.

The assessment commissioners returns show an increase of $517,785 over last year. The total assessment including real property, business assessment and

income is $7,993,755. The city's population is 14,509, an increase of 502 over last year; the net increase of births over deaths in the city was 122.

Wholesale and retail trade has been very active during May.

Carpenters had their wages increased 5-10 per cent., and are now getting 26-33 cents per hour, for nine hours.

On May 1st, the Journeymen Barbers got the following wage scale signed by all the shops in the city:—First grade to get $12.00 per week and 60 per cent. over $18.00. Second grade to get $11.00 per week and 50 per cent. over $16.00. Third grade to get $10.00 per week and 50 per cent. over $14.00, an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy seeding. The outlook is very promising, as the farmers did not have much rain to contend with. Fruit is looking well.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers were very busy. The Windsor Turned and Bent Goods Company has sold its large plant to an American firm which is overhauling it and putting in new machinery; it is expected that employment to 100 hands will be given.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Moulders, machinists, metal workers, blacksmiths, brass workers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers had a good month, and the outlook is very promising.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage and wagon makers, coopers and upholsterers reported a good month.

Printing and allied.—Printers had a busy month, some working over-time.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, working until ten o'clock every night.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a busy month.

Leather.—The leather workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel employees, and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad men, freight handlers, and steamboat men were all fully employed. Street railway employees are in their busy season.

Unskilled labour.—Teamsters and unskilled labourers were well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—There was great activity in manufacturing and building. Some of the factories are working over-time to keep up with orders. A large number of houses and stores have been contracted for, and many are under way. The Bank of Commerce has let the contract for a large building to be started immediately.

Sandwich.—The Saginaw Lumber Company is getting its mill in readiness to start operations at an early date; this will give employment to about 100 hands. The new post office is about completed, adding greatly to the appearance of the place. The Sandwich fish hatchery has distributed 25,000,000 white fish fry along the Detroit River, and in Lake Erie the fry was divided in lots of 1,000,000 each. Allotments were made to Bois Blanc, Fighting Island, and Sarnia. Six allotments were placed in the river near the hatchery, the remainder being distributed among the Lake Erie ports. In a short time 1,000,000 pickerel spawn will also be distributed at these points.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during May. Building operations were more active than at the same time in several seasons past. The opening of navigation usually causes an influx of supplies to the merchants, who import as little as possible during the winter owing to high railway freight charges. Bank clearings were fairly active. Trade was fair. Conditions in the several skilled trades were active.

The Lake Superior Corporation on May 1 paid off half of the $2,000,000 loan guaranteed by the Ontario Government two years ago. This would indicate that the

industries on which the city mainly depend are in a healthy condition. The steel plant has recently been very active. During the month a record run was made on one occasion, 859 tons of eighty-pound rails being turned out in twenty-four hours, the best previous record being held by the Sydney, N.S., mill, viz.: 809 tons. Among other orders for rails booked was one from Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company for 20,000 tons. The other industries in connection with the corporation were busy.

The local brewery is being enlarged.

Fire destroyed the crusher plant at Helen Iron Mine, Michipicoten; the loss was between $12,000 and $15,000. Steelton, a suburb of Sault Ste. Marie, is discussing a municipal water system.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes was well employed, but there appeared to be sufficient mechanics on the ground to do all the work offering. An extraordinary demand existed for labour in railroad construction camps. The building trades continued the most active on the list.

Gauged by bank clearings and the activity of transportation, business is evidently undergoing great expansion. This applies to both wholesale and retail trade.

The labour market has been unsettled during May by several strikes, and one lock-out. Horseshoers received a reduction of hours from sixty to fifty-five per week. The moulders of the city went on strike. The painters raised their minimum rate from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. Machinists and blacksmiths in one establishment were locked out. Printers stated that their strike against certain firms was still on.

A report prepared for the City Council of Winnipeg by Col. Hutton, Wm. Kennedy, jr., and Cecil B. Smith on the development of certain power sites on the Winnipeg river has been presented. They confined their estimates to one particular site which it is proposed to develop, viz.: the Point du Bois Falls. It is located about seventy-nine miles from Winnipeg. The cost of development and maintenance is estimated at $3,112,726 for 17,000 horse-power; $4,737,829 for 34,000 horse-power; and $6,210,180 for 50,000 horse-power. The cost of twenty-four-hour power per horse-power per year at sub-station low tension bus-bars ready for distribution would be $18.00, $13.87 or $12.46 according as 17,000, 34,000 or 50,000 horse-power were developed. At the present time there is a deficiency of power for civic purposes. Offers were recently received from the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company and from Mr. J. D. McArthur, the latter proposing to develop the Spirit Lake Falls on the Winnipeg river and for $1,500,000 to guarantee delivery of ten thousand horse-power at the switch board in the city of Winnipeg to be sold to the city at $26.00 per horse-power per annum.

The assessment commissioner of Winnipeg has issued a statement giving the population of Winnipeg up to November last as 97,000. This does not include the territory recently annexed to Winnipeg which has a population estimated at between six and seven thousand. The assessment for taxation purposes is $79,691,000, an increase of 29 per cent. over last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding has been completed under very favourable conditions, and a larger area than usual placed under crop. Grain is reported from all sections as looking well, and the weather most favourable.

Railroad construction.—Conditions were very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—All classes were fully employed, but the number of men keeps up to the demand. Building permits issued to date show a very large increase over last year for the same period.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—These trades have been disturbed by strikes. Inconvenience is being experienced by the public, and the practical closing down of one or two large estab-

lishments will interfere, it is feared, with building operations.

Woodworking and furnishing. — The woodworking establishments were all active.

Printing and allied.—Employing printers stated that business was active, keeping plants fully employed.

Clothing.—Activity prevailed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and biscuit factories reported favourable conditions.

Leather.—Activity prevailed in harness factories.

Miscellaneous.—Employment was exceptionally good, but there are large numbers of immigrants looking for light work in the city.

Transport.—All classes engaged in transportation were employed as fully as the rolling stock of the companies permitted.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during May has been active, and several advertisements have appeared in the local paper, for bricklayers, carpenters, and lathers. There was activity in all lines of business, more particularly real estate. Building operations and railway construction were very active. A new cigar factory has been projected; also the establishment of a branch of the Dominion Produce Co., Ltd., a corporation recently organized in Winnipeg, for handling of the company's western trade. A new collar factory is in course of construction for the S. & H. Borbridge Co. it will be ready for occupation very soon. The demand for residential property and building lots throughout the city continued active, and many transfers were made. The price of building lots has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. Merchants and transportation companies reported trade very active, a large amount of agricultural machinery being distributed throughout Western Canada. There has been no change in the rate of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop season opened under very favourable weather conditions. There is every prospect of a heavy increase in crop area, and a bright outlook for rapid early growth.

Manufacturing.—The planing mills and sash and door factories were very busy. The Brandon Western Milling Company, and the Alexander Milling Company were running day and night to keep up with orders.

Railroad construction.—The Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railroad's new line is expected to be completed by August next. Three Canadian Pacific Railway engines were sent out on the Wolseley branch, on May 14, to complete construction work. A contract has been let by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to a Winnipeg firm for grading forty miles of the branch line from Stoughton, on the Moose Mountain section, to Weyburn. The work will be started at once and will be finished by autumn. Contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, north of Brandon, were rushing work with a large gang of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, paperhangers and builders' labourers were busy. With carpenters and lathers trade was very busy. Stonecutters and plumbers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and patternmakers horseshoers and jewellers were active.

Printing and allied.—With printers and pressmen, trade was active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active, ice cutters and drivers were dull.

Leather.—Tanners, leather workers, saddlers and curriers were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers were active. With furriers trade was dull.

Transport. — Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific employees were busy, passenger traffic being very heavy. Freight handlers, cab drivers, draymen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled.—There was a demand for experienced farm hands throughout the West, and a great scarcity of this class. A number of unskilled labourers were employed in the city, and there were very few idle men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prince Albert.—This locality is crowded with land seekers, and property values have doubled within the last few weeks.

Dauphin.—The population is increasing fast. Though there was a small snow fall last winter, lumbering operations have been prosecuted vigorously in the Riding and Duck Mountains, and the cut will likely be larger than last season. The land in the country for miles round is being gradually settled and brought under cultivation, and the town is feeling the benefit thereof in the way of trade.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Brocklebank, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During May, the general condition of the labour market was very active and the demand for labour greater than in April. The large number of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States found ready employment, and all trades with one or two exceptions, had a good month. There was especial activity in the building trades. The sash and door factories were also operated to their full capacity in order to keep up with orders. The Natural Gas Company of Calgary has three carloads of machinery and casing on hand, and expects more to arrive in the near future; the company is preparing to drill for natural gas in the vicinity of the city. The clearing house returns for the week ending May 12 showed an increase of $100,000 over previous year, the full amount received being $973,257. Transportation activity was about the same as April, but there was a better demand for railroad workmen than in April, on account of the engagement of extra gangs and the starting of work trains. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a busy month. There is an opening here for a limited number of good painters and paperhangers. The leather workers on horse goods employed by the largest manufacturing firm in the city went on strike for an increase in wages. On May 1, also forty stonemasons and bricklayers went on strike, refusing to accept a reduction of 5 cents an hour for masons and 10 cents an hour for bricklayers, which the Builders' Exchange had given notice would be the standard wage after May 15. A speedy settlement of the last mentioned dispute was anticipated as there is a large amount of work in sight. There was no change reported in the strike of the coal miners of Lethbridge, which began in the latter part of March.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—Mining is being carried on actively at Bankhead, Canmore and Coleman. The last is a growing town situated in Southern Alberta, with an assessment of nearly $200,000. Arc lights are shortly to be installed. The International Coal and Coke Company, which is the most important industry of the place, is working two seams and preparations are being made to open a third seam. Five other seams have been thoroughly tested and proved workable, and need only to be tapped as the company's operations expand. The main seam averages fourteen feet in thickness, and the other one seven. The one seam has seventy rooms, and the other fifty. The mine is worked on the room and pillar system, and the workings produce from twelve to fifteen hundred tons per day, on a day shift, which means that the present capacity of the mine is three thousand tons per day if necessary. The car loader of the company at the tipple has a loading capacity of forty cars daily. The coking plant consists of eighty-six bee-hive ovens with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons of coke per day. The coal comes from the mines in trains

composed of about thirty cars drawn by compressed air locomotives, weighed and run on to the tipple where by a self-dumping arrangement it is dumped on to the screens, passing which the slack is taken out, and the coal goes to the picking tables, and thence to the bins for shipment. The pickings are taken to the ovens and used for the making of coke. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the principal consumer, taking nearly one thousand tons daily for steaming purposes. The coke is shipped to smelters in British Columbia. Wages average about $4 per day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers and masons were busy until May 18, when a strike occurred throwing about forty out of work. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, paperhangers and decorators were very busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers, were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Machinists and electrical workers reported a busy month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing.—These trades were busy.

Printing and allied.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather.—On account of the strike in one of the saddlery shops, there were a number of leather workers idle during the month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trackmen, etc., were active.

Unskilled.—As usual at this time of the year this class of labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The season promises to be very busy so far as railroad construction is concerned in this district. Mr. D. F. McArthur, contractor, has four hundred teams and 1,000 men employed on the Daysland branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, east of Wetaskiwin, to meet the construction gang working west from Saskatoon, a distance of nearly five hundred miles.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. A. Deyl, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for skilled labour during the month was very active, especially in the building trades, but owing to a shortage of native lumber and brick a few men were idle a part of the month. The demand for unskilled labour is not very active at this time, but the contemplated construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and extensions on the Canadian Northern Railway will engage a goodly portion of this particular class. The saw mills were working to their fullest capacity day and night. Merchants and wholesalers reported trade very good. Carpenters and joiners, painters, bricklayers and masons, plumbers and steamfitters secured a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day, after negotiations. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions have been very favourable for seeding, and there is every indication that a very large crop will be harvested.

Manufacturing.—Planing mills, sash and door factories were fully employed.

Mining.—Coal miners were quiet.

Railroad construction and employment. Preparations are being made to commence work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway east of Edmonton, and also on the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway west, and the work should be in full progress shortly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed towards the end of the month. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were ac-

tively employed, and plumbers and steamfitters busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing.—All were actively engaged.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were active.

Leather.—All were employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees were fully employed owing to the number of new arrivals.

Transport.—All railroad employees were engaged.

Unskilled.—The demand for labourers was not very active, as yet and was exceeded by the supply.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during May was active, there being a shortage in the supply of experienced woodmen and sawmill men. Business generally was in a healthy condition. The receipts at the Nelson Customs house during April, 1906, amounted to $19,030.56, as against $15,092.85 for April, 1905, showing an increase of over 25 per cent. Wholesale houses reported trade good.

At the St. Eugene Mine a disagreement with the boarding house management caused seventy men to quit work for about a week, when a change in the management took place and the men returned to work. Only a small percentage of the men employed were affected, there being in all about 330 men on the company's pay-roll. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and with the exception of the difficulty at the St. Eugene Mine, harmony prevailed between employers and employees throughout the district.

The concrete work has been finished on Nelson city electrical power plant, and the balance of the work will be undertaken as soon as the machinery arrives. The working force has been reduced to a few men, but it is hoped that the machinery will arrive in time for the city to be using its own light and power by Christmas, 1906.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new steamer "Kuskanook" was launched on the 5th instant. The "Kuskanook" has sixty-five rooms and cost about $100,000. The new steamer will take her route between Nelson and Kootenay Landing about June 1.

The retail merchants of Nelson have agreed to grant their clerks a half-holiday during the summer months, on Thursday afternoons, commencing on the first Thursday in June.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The excellent fruit growing qualities of the lands in the vicinity of Kootenay Lake district are becoming recognized and people from many parts of the world are purchasing land along the lake, and some of them settling upon the land, building houses, making clearings and planting out fruit trees, so that fruit growing in a few years will be an important factor in the industries of Kootenay district.

Mining.—On the 8th instant the first new furnace of the Pilot Bay Smelter Company was blown in, and the management reported that two more will speedily follow. A new electrolytic generator, which will have the effect of more than doubling the capacity of the electrolytic refinery of the Canadian Reduction works at Trail, B.C., has been ordered from the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, and should reach Trail for installation about the end of June. The plant ordered will cost in the neighbourhood of $20,000. Two new copper, and one new lead furnace is reported to be in course of construction at the Trail smelter. The Trail smelter management has recently successfully installed a new Heberlain roaster of eighty tons capacity. The Hall Mines Smelter Company, at Nelson, B.C., will soon have completed extensive alterations and improvements to its plant, all of which reflects the increasing prosperity of the mines of Rossland, East Kootenay, the

Slocan, and the Kootenay district generally. The Rossland mines claim to have about 1,000 men on their pay-roll. The LeRoi Company declared a dividend of two shillings a share, or a total of $12,600 on April 1. Le Roi No. 2 is in better shape than it has been since work was started upon it. It has the longest continuous ore chute, 1,200 feet, so far developed in the province, and the ore is stated to be of good grade, and sufficient in quantity to pay dividends for some time to come. The War Eagle and Centre Star are stated to have more ore now in sight than at any time in their history. The development on the Ymir mine, since its mills were shut down last fall, has fully satisfied the expectations of the management, who reported that a large body of good grade ore has been opened up in the western half of the mine, extending unbroken from the 700-foot to the 1,000-foot level. The Ymir stamp mill will soon resume operations, and the management has bonded the Goodenough Group of Claims, adjoining, and on the same lead, which will be worked in connection with the Ymir mine. Important developments are taking place at the Ottawa mine near Slocan City; the end of tunnel development having been practically reached, machinery is now being installed.

Coal mining.—The collieries at Coal Creek and Michel, B.C., are in a prosperous condition, their production for the past month being fully up to the average. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's pay-roll for April was as follows:—Coal Creek, $81,110.45; Michel, $50,476.10; Carbonado, $1,647.90. An accident occurred at the slack bins near the coke ovens at Fernie, on the 17th instant, a car coupling breaking caused five loaded slack cars to run over the end of the railway track crashing to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. The estimated damage to rolling stock was about $30,000. The wreck shut off the supply of slack to the coke ovens for a couple of days, entailing a further loss.

Lumbering.—All lumber mills throughout the district are now running, the mills at Nelson, and the new mill at West Fernie having started this month and working satisfactorily. The lumber business is improving somewhat. The Mountain Lumbermen's Association meeting, held this month at Calgary, Alta, advanced the price of lumber, on an average, about $1 per thousand. The lumber trade was somewhat affected by the scarcity of suitable or practical labour. The encouragement of white men of good habits, who would settle on the land, making permanent citizens, would aid in upbuilding the country. The province has already a surplus of clerks and others unsuited to undertake the work to be had in a new country.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during May was busy, but no particular shortage was reported except among unskilled labourers. An unusual amount of work requiring this class of labour is being carried on. The city sewer and reservoir are being built by day labour under the supervision of the City Council, but both these works are expected to be finished shortly when a supply of unskilled labourers will be available. All the building trades were exceptionally active. Carpenters were receiving 40 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Bricklayers received an advance in wages on the first from $4.50 to $5.00 per day. The strike of electrical workers continued. It is understood that a company has been formed in this city to manufacture glass. An option has been secured on the Automatic Can factory buildings. The Fraser River sand has been tested and found to be well suited for the purpose. Representatives of a smelting company have been looking over the available sites in this city for a smelter. Application has been made by a company to install a system of water works through the municipalities of Surrey, Delta and Richmond. Engineers have already surveyed pipe lines from the point of diversion to the distributing points. The company will install a plant in this city for the building of wooden pipe and agrees to employ twenty-five men and to

be in operation in six months. Work has been commenced on the construction of the large wharves and freight sheds for the Great Northern Railway Company in this city and is expected to be completed early in July.

A record of 25,000 miners' inches of water has been granted to the Burrard Power Company, Limited, from Lillooet lake and river. It is the intention of the company to develop electricity for the operation of an electrical line between Vancouver and Seattle.

The work of the Stane River Falls Power Company was being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and is expected to be completed in about a year. The company will expend about $1,500,000 in this enterprise. A steel concrete dam is being built, which when completed will furnish over 30,000 horse-power.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has about completed plans for the installation of an electric lighting and power system for the farmers and others at Ladner and vicinity.

The local mills have notified the city council of an advance in the price of lumber of all grades.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Activity prevailed. The prospects for good crops were reported very encouraging.

Fishing.—Fishing was rather dull. Some boats were still fishing spring salmon, but the run was about over. The price paid for spring salmon was 6 cents per pound.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is more active this season than it has been in the history of the province. All the mills are taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the demand.

Mining.—A large gold dredge is constantly at work on the Fraser River near Lillooet, but no reports as to the success of the enterprise can be obtained.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Great Northern Railway will shortly commence work on a new route of railway between this city and Seattle.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, painters, gas and steamfitters and stonecutters had an active month. Plumbers and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, shipbuilders, shipwrights, caulkers and horseshoers were active. Electrical workers were well employed. Linemen had a dull month on account of the strike.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, car builders and shingle weavers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers had active employment.

Printing and allied.—Active conditions prevailed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported an active month.

Leather. — Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported trade active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—Steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers were very busy.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during May and there were no idle hands in the skilled trades, though there were a few in the unskilled ranks. Activity was pronounced in building, several business blocks being in course of erection.

Business in local circles continued good and showed few fluctuations, except in the fruit market. On account of the almost total failure of the Australian crop, the prices of apples were exceptionally high.

California cherries were plentiful and Hood river strawberries were available. Hams and bacon continued to advance and sold at 17 to 18 cents and 18 to 19 cents per pound. No changes were reported in flour and feed. The hardware trade continued good with great activity in building lines. Real estate continued very active. Business property found a more ready sale than residential property.

It is estimated that the value of building permits for May will amount to about $400,000. The building permits issued during May, 1905, were valued at $256,070. Permits for April aggregated $364,635.

The Chinese laundry workers held a meeting at which it was decided to demand an increase in wages and a six-day week. There is no formally organized union, and the schedule does not provide a uniform scale.

The Vancouver Lumber Company opened its new mill on False Creek. Its capacity is 200,000 feet in a ten-hour day. No Chinese or Japanese are employed.

Telephone connection has been established with North Vancouver.

Bank clearings for April were $9,102,435. In April, 1905, they amounted to $6,175,405, and in April, 1904, $5,436,739.

Land registry office receipts for April were $4,361.75. In April, 1905, the amount was $2,882.40, and in March, 1906, $6,806.

The strike of the telephone operators was still unsettled.

A Vancouver company is now manufacturing bricks on Anvil Island at the rate of 25,000 per day. The continuous kiln erected last year at a cost of $25,000 is in operation night and day. Anvil Island is situated on Howe Sound about twenty-four miles from the city.

All but one firm have signified their intention of granting the Wednesday half-holiday to the grocery clerks during June, July and August. There are about 110 retail and seven wholesale establishments affected, employing about 700 employees.

A movement is under way among the members of the city police force to form an association, the objects of which are the same as those of other organizations of a like kind, mutual protection, granting of sick benefits, etc. A meeting will be held early in June.

The British Columbia Pine Timber Company will commence a sawmill on Kaien Island. A contract for 500,000 railroad ties was secured from the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Each tie will contain thirty-three feet, the total amounting to about 16,500,000 not counting the thousands of feet of waste lumber. The contract will cover 200 miles of road.

The Hundred Thousand Club, which has been formed to increase the population to 100,000 by 1910, opened a free employment bureau. It is as yet only experimental, but did a fair business the first week of its existence.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The spring drought that spread over the lower mainland of British Columbia was broken on the 12th and good fruit and hay crops are assured.

Fishing.—Activity prevailed in halibut fishing. Besides the extensive operations of the New England Fish Company, the British Columbia Packers' Association had the schooner "Athens" in commission. This boat delivered about eleven tons of fish at New Westminster. The new company, the Deep Sea Fisheries Company, Limited, purchased a steamer in England. This vessel will go into service in July, making its headquarters at Vancouver.

Lumbering.—Local shingle manufacturers were very busy and orders are booked for months ahead. The chief market is the Canadian North-west and Eastern Canada. Rough lumber was advanced to $15 per 1,000, an increase of $2. Mills were very busy, working night and day. The San Francisco fire had an effect on lumber prices and the suspension of duty on Canadian lumber proved a great boon.

Railway construction and employment.—Preliminary work looking to the establishment of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminus on Kaien Island began. The steamer "Rustler" was engaged taking out the necessary supplies to the townsite of Prince Rupert. A number of Indians were engaged in clearing camping ground and a site has been selected for the location of a wharf and building. About fifty men went north to commence work

there. Several carpenters were among the number to build bunk and cook houses.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were very active and all classes were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—General activity prevailed among iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers and wagon makers were active, but upholsterers and carriage workers were not all employed.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month.

Clothing. — Journeymen tailors were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers reported trade fair. Butchers were active and cigarmakers well employed.

Leather.—Saddlers and harnessmakers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. Clerks and delivery employees were well employed. Laundry workers reported trade good.

Transport. — Transportation companies were very busy, train crews working overtime. Steamboat men were active and ship labourers and longshoremen were well employed, street railway men were fully employed. Hackmen reported a good demand for steady men. Expressmen and teamsters were very active.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—The Mallery mineral claims, known as the Twentieth Century group, located on Howe Sound have been purchased. It was stated that the work of developing the claims would be proceeded with without delay. The new company will be incorporated as the British West Copper Company, capitalized at $500,000.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment during May was active and industrial conditions in general were very satisfactory. All classes of labour were well employed, supply and demand being well balanced. The building and iron trades were particularly active.

Chinese help in one of the city mills made a demand for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. A compromise was effected, the men accepting $1.35 per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The work of constructing and repairing fish traps was vigorously pushed throughout the month in order to be in readiness for the opening of the fishing season. Some twenty or twenty-five traps will be operated on the west coast of Vancouver Island this year. The new cannery of the Capital City Canning and Packing Company is ready for operation.

Lumbering.—The various lumber manufacturing concerns on the island were reported exceptionally active. Several orders from the North-west were placed with local mills, and it is expected that large quantities will soon be required for shipment to San Francisco. All the local mills were working to their full capacity throughout the month.

The total cut of lumber in British Columbia during 1905 was 473,713,986 lineal feet, of which 450,000,000 was cut outside the railway belt. This was an increase of 125,681,196 feet over the production of 1904, or approximately 40 per cent. The rate of growth has been greatly accelerated since the beginning of the present year, and it is predicted that 750,000,000 feet will be within the mark when the totals for 1906 are all in. Within the confines of the Victoria district there are ten lumber mills, of which six are at present in operation to their greatest capacity. The details are as follows:—

	Capacity in Feet per Day
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co. (Chemainus)	320,000
J. A. Sayward Mill	40,000
Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company	30,000
Taylor Mill	15,000
J. Leigh & Sons	15,000
Lemen, Gonnason & Company	10,000
Total	430,000

In addition to these there are several firms cutting a large amount. The four mills not at present in operation are those of Mr. M. Boyd, Cowichan (90,000); The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company, Sidney, (15,000); The Columbia Mill Co., Victoria, (10,000), and the Ucluelet Mercantile Company, (6,000).

Forty per cent. of the lumber exported over seas during 1905, or 20,392,072 feet, were sent from the mills of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company in fifteen vessels bound for Australia, England, South Africa, the west coast of South America and Antofagasta. These mills also shipped a large amount to Manitoba and the North-west, approximately 5,000,000 feet. This will be largely increased during 1906. During the first three months of the present year, five cargoes were dispatched from Chemainus, carrying 7,664,206 feet. Should that rate be maintained, the total for 1906 will reach nearly 31,000,000 feet.

Mining.—The annual report of the Department of Mines for 1905, just issued, shows that industry to be in a flourishing condition. Not only was the monetary value of the output greater than ever before, but the tonnage was larger, more men were employed and more mines shipped ore.*

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Operations were active and all classes fully employed. Carpenters and painters were in demand. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, conditions were much improved.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Employment continued active. Iron moulders were busy. Machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers were active. Sheet metal workers, horseshoers and carriage blacksmiths were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather.—Harnessmakers and saddlers reported an active month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active. Clerks and delivery employees reported a fair month, while laundry workers were in demand.

Transport.—Steamboat men and firemen and street railway employees were busy. Ship labourers, longshoremen, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen reported trade active.

Unskilled labour.—This class was exceptionally well employed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during May showed an improvement in most lines. The demand was active for unskilled labour especially, and in some branches there was a shortage. Exceptional activity prevailed in the sawmills and lumber camps, the former increasing their capacity and new mills and logging camps being opened. Merchants reported a fair month's business.

There were no changes in wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is expected that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will clear about 2,000 acres of land for the purpose of fruit raising.

Fishing.—There was little activity among fishermen.

* A review of this report is published under the heading Departments and Bureaus elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Lumbering.—This industry was very active, there being a heavy demand for lumber and logs, and the saw mills working to full capacity. Several parties were looking for suitable sites for mills and desirable timber limits. The Californian disaster caused an unprecedented demand for lumber in this province. The logging camps were in full operation and new camps were being started at several points on the coast.

Mining.—There was marked activity among the quartz mines, especially on Texada Island where several properties were being developed, showing good values. There are a number of properties on this island which have been idle for some time, but which are now being developed, prospects for the summer are very fair.

Conditions in the coal mines showed an improvement over last month and the prospects are for a fair summer's work. The mines in this city were worked about twenty-two days during May. While there were enough miners to meet the demands of the companies, the manager of the Western Fuel Company stated that there was a shortage of unskilled labourers as loaders and pushers.

The operators of the local sandstone quarry were putting in new machinery and making preparations for an expected heavy demand from San Francisco, as the stone from this place has the reputation of being the best sandstone on the Pacific Coast.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—There is not a very good outlook for the different branches. There were only a few new buildings being erected, and the improvements under way will soon be finished.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Blacksmiths reported trade quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Carriage makers had a quiet month.

Clothing.—Tailors reported trade dull.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed, but conditions were not active for the time of year.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fair demand for labourers, and in some branches a shortage was reported.

ACTION BY PARLIAMENT OF CANADA TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS TO WORKING MEN.

DURING the month of May, the subject of false representations to induce workingmen to come to Canada was under discussion in the House of Commons. The matter was brought up in debate on May 9 (*) on a resolution moved by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., to obtain the co-operation of the Parliament of Great Britain in the enactment of legislation of a kind similar to that passed by the Parliament of Canada during 1905, respecting false representations to induce or deter emigration to Canada. The resolution was as follows:—

Proposed Resolution of House of Commons.

That whereas it appears that during recent years numbers of persons have been induced to come, or deterred from coming, to Canada from Great Britain and Ireland through false representations made to them in the United Kingdom as to the condition of the labour market in Canada:

And whereas, by the passing of an Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration to Canada (4-5 Edward VII., Chapter 16), this Parliament has declared that legislation to prevent such false representations is necessary and desirable;

And whereas, it appears that the purposes of Parliament in passing the Act (4-5 Edward VII., Chapter 16) would be furthered by the passing of similar legislation by the Parliament of Great Britain:

That the Parliament of Canada believes it is in the interests of British subjects, both in the United Kingdom and Canada, such legislation should be considered favourably by the British Parliament.

That this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that such action may be taken thereon as His Majesty's advisers may deem meet.

In the course of the debate the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Labour, informed the House that the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on the results of his investigation into the alleged fraudulent practices in England which had induced a large number of printers to come to Canada during the past winter had been forwarded to the authorities in London, with the request, through Colonial

*See Hansard, May 9, 1906, pp. 2952, 2971.

Office, to the British Parliament, that similar legislation to that enacted by the Canadian Parliament in 1905 should be there enacted.

In a despatch to His Excellency the Governor General from the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 16th of May, a copy of which despatch was forwarded to the Department of Labour on the 31st, Lord Elgin acknowledged the receipt of the communication forwarded from the Government of Canada with regard to the complaints of the Winnipeg printers, and requested His Excellency to assure the Ministers of the Canadian Government "that their suggestion that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation, will receive the careful consideration of His Majesty's Government."

Report of Deputy Minister of Labour on Causes of Influx of Italians to Montreal during 1904.*

On May 1 a return was made to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, moved for by Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., for a copy of the report made by the Deputy Minister of Labour on the results of his investigation into the causes of the large influx of Italian labourers to the city of Montreal during the spring of 1904. This report had hitherto been regarded in the nature of a confidential document. It was given publicity for the first time in compliance with the Order of the House. As this report has to do with the question of false representations to induce workingmen to come to Canada, a resume of its contents, which were referred to during the course of the debate above mentioned, may be of interest in throwing further light from an official source upon the question of false representations.

The report of the Deputy Minister of Labour is dated June 11th, 1904. It sets forth at the outset the procedure of the investigation. It mentions that from 6,000 to 8,000 Italians had come to the city of Montreal during the first five months of 1904, and that about a thousand of this number were out of work in Montreal at the time of the inquiry. It is stated that over 75 per cent. of those who had come were married and had families residing in Italy.

Influence of Labour Market.

The causes which induced the large immigration of this particular class of labour are divided in the report broadly into two groups, one having to do with the condition of the labour market at the time and during the previous year, and the other with the specific means adopted by individuals and organizations to stimulate and further an abundant immigration. In connection with the first set of causes, it is pointed out that the preceding year having been an exceptional one in the demand for labour in many branches of industry and trade, and particularly in railway and construction work, a large number of Italians were induced to come to Canada, only a certain proportion of whom returned to Italy, whilst of those who did return many came back to Canada, expecting a like activity to prevail. As a matter of fact, while the supply of labour was increased in this way the demand on the part of railway companies was very much less than it had been for the previous year.

The representations made to the Government of Italy by the Italian Consul at Montreal as to the large amount of employment given to Italians in Canada, the action of the Italian Government in promoting or regulating Italian emigration from Italy to Canada, the encouragement given to Italian immigration through representations and in other ways by the Italian Immigration Aid Society in Montreal, as well as the representations of Italians who had returned to Italy for the winter, and of those who might have written to their friends in regard to the conditions of labour in Canada are all mentioned as possibly accounting for a small part of the excessive immigration. It is stated, however, that in the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Labour none of these facts had exercised any considerable influence; also, that while they may have operated by way of inciting emigration at the outset, representations from the same parties had, immediately prior to the in-

vestigation, been active deterrent factors. The nature and extent of the influence exerted by each of these factors is examined at length.

Dealing with the real cause of the large influx of Italians the Deputy Minister says:

The Work of Employment Agencies.

"The primary cause of the large influx of Italians to Montreal during the present year is, I believe, to be found in the work of certain Italian agencies in that city, and in the methods pursued by these agencies, in co-operation with railway and steamship companies or their agents, to induce immigrants to come to Canada. The most important of these agencies are the one conducted by Antonio Cordasco at 375 St. James Street, Montreal, and the one conducted by Alberto Dini at 2026 St. Catherine Street in the same city. In general, the methods adopted by each of these employment agencies have been much the same, though there has doubtless been some difference in the variety of devices adopted by each to secure a common end.

Methods Employed.

"The general plan adopted by these agencies is to cause it to be known in Italy in a number of ways, that there is a large demand for Italian labour in this country; that the persons in charge of these agencies are in a position to secure immediate employment for those who come to this country and apply to them. Employment agencies in Italy and transportation companies are supplied with the business cards of these Montreal employment agencies, and the intending emigrants are supplied with these cards and are told to present them on arrival in Montreal. The employment agencies charge a fee to each man for securing him employment, and also a fee to contractors or individuals who are supplied through them with labour. The agents of the transportation companies, and the employment agencies receive a commission on the tickets sold by them, and in some cases also receive from the individual to whom they have sold transportation a fee for directing them to an employment agency in this country. The amount of fraud which appears to be practised by these employment agencies in securing men in the first instance, and in securing from them their money afterwards, is almost incredible.

"Without attempting to more than outline some of the practices pursued, I beg to submit herewith a statement of the facts on which I base my opinion that these two agencies are in the main responsible for the large immigration of Italians to Montreal which has taken place during the present year. In so doing, it will be necessary to treat of each of these agencies separately.

Nature of Advertisements.

"Antonio Cordasco has more to do with the hiring of Italian labourers than any other man in the city of Montreal. On his business cards and in the press, he advertises himself as passenger agent for railway and steamship companies and exchanger of money for all Europe, a provider of work of all kinds, and especially work upon railways, in particular, the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which company he advertises himself as the only Italian agent. He has a controlling interest in an Italian paper, *Le Corriere del Canada*, which is published in Montreal, and he advertises freely in this paper and in *La Patria Italiana*, another Italian paper, published in Montreal and which is Mr. Alberto Dini's organ. These papers are not only circulated among the Italians in Montreal, but are sent in large quantities for distribution in Italy, and by various means circulated in districts in which emigrants are likely to be recruited. The following is a translation of one of Cordasco's advertisements as it appeared in several numbers of *La Patria Italiana*:—

"Tel. Main 2720.
"A. CORDASCO.
"Sole Italian Agent of the
"Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and other Companies.
"441 St. James St.,
"Montreal.

"NOTICE.

"Do you want to be employed in Railway Works, "Water Works and other kinds of works, last long "time and guaranteed payment sure—at the price of "$1.25 to $2.00?

"Do you want to be respected and protected either "on the work or in case of accident or other annoy- "ances, which may be easily met?

"Apply personally or address letters or telegrams to

"Antonio Cordasco,

"441 St. James St., Montreal.

"Sole agent who will find every security, and guaran-
"tee employment for labourers and foremen who know
"how to do their duty. He is fully trusted by all the
"greatest companies and contractors who continually
"request his services.

"Whoever has claims against any company, Mr.
"Cordasco is the only man who can succeed to have
"the satisfaction of said claims made with profit and
"promptitude."

"In other advertisements Cordasco points out the importance of all Italians who desire work registering with him; some of these notices would lead the reader to believe that he controlled the demand for Italian labour, and that unless work were secured through him it would go hard with the Italian who was seeking employment in this country. For example, the following:—

"IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"To the Army of Pick and Shovel.

"ITALIAN LABOURERS, BOSSES AND UNDER-
"BOSSES do not show two faces but only one
"have the courage of a soldier. Apply to the elegant
"and solid ITALIAN BANK of ANTONIO COR-
"DASCO if you do not want to weep your fortune
"in Spring, when the shipment of men will begin.

"Do not believe that with your dollar or dollars you
"will be able to get work like your comrades who
"have been faithful. No, never! We shall inspect
"our books as to the money orders and the passage
"tickets, and those who will not have their names
"entered in them will put their hands in their hair
"and will call Mr. Cordasco: 'Lordship, Don Antonio,
"let me go and work!' No, never! will be answered
"to them; go to those through whom you sent your
"money away, and so on.

"An advised man is half saved.

"By order."

Creation of False Impressions.

"Advertisements are drawn up in such a way as to cause the reader to believe that Cordasco is a man of great power and influence in this country, and Cordasco's newspaper itself appears to have the creating of such an impression as one of its chief purposes. The newspaper, however, is only one of the means which Cordasco has employed to produce a certain impression as to his power and influence in this country, all of the devices being unquestionably intended to induce Italians to come to Canada and secure employment from him. On the 23rd of January of the present year, for example, a number of foremen and bosses in his employ, arranged a demonstration which had in view the crowning of Cordasco as 'King of the Workers.' On this occasion he was presented with a crown, in shape not unlike that worn by the King of Italy, and this crown was publicly placed on his head, and has since been retained by him in a glass case. Immediately after this 'coronation,' a special supplement of the *Corriere del Canada* was issued. It contains on one page a photograph of Cordasco, with the words beneath 'A. Cordasco, proclaimed King of the Workers,' a photograph of 'the crown' presented to 'Signor Antonio Cordasco,' and photograph of a basket of flowers also presented to 'Signor Cordasco.' On this page is also published eleven columns of Italian names, and the whole is entitled 'In memory of the great parade of January, 1904, in honour of Signor Antonio Cordasco, King of the Workers.' The names are given so far as space will permit to indicate those who took part in the presentation. On the opposite page is another photograph of Cordasco 'Proclaimed King of the Workers,' and of the crown presented to him and photographs of several of the foremen 'who organized the great festival,' in honour of Signor Cordasco, 23rd January, 1904. A large special edition of this supplement was issued and copies sent to Italy where they appear to have been freely distributed. A little over a month later, on the 27th February, a banquet was given in honour of 'the King of the Workers.' The invitations to this banquet bore a crest resembling the royal arms of Italy. A long account of this banquet appeared in another edition of the *Corriere del Canada,* an edition of which also appears to have been sent to Italy.

"Another method employed by Cordasco of advertising his agency, has been to supply all Italians for whom he secures employment, as well as others who apply to him for the same, with envelopes which can be sent to friends in Italy, and which have on them Cordasco's address in Montreal, and a crest resembling the royal Italian arms. Space is left on the envelope for a name, and persons in Italy not knowing where their friends may be in Canada, may send their communications in these envelopes addressed in care of Cordasco and they are forwarded by Cordasco to the addresses of the persons as

registered in his books. The effect intended to be produced upon the unsuspecting Italian labourer at home would appear to be to have him believe that his friends or relatives in this country who have had or are having anything to do with Cordasco are under royal protection, and that all an immigrant has to do to secure work here is to put himself in touch with this crowned 'King of the Workers.'

"Besides inducing labourers to come by representations of this kind, which are made openly, Cordasco makes use of other devices less easily discoverable, but perhaps the more effective.

Canvassing of Agents.

"One method is to have personal agents visit the localities in Italy where labour is procurable, and induce men to emigrate on representation that they will secure plenty of work immediately on landing in this country. Sometimes foreigners are brought, not from Italy itself, but from among the number who have emigrated to this continent at an earlier date and have since resided in some of the American cities. Cordasco pretends that there is no business relation existing between himself and these agents, but I think there can be no doubt as to their acting in direct accordance with an understood arrangement which he has with them.

"Another plan he adopts is to communicate with agents of steamship companies in Italy, supplying them with his business card and with literature of a kind to stimulate emigration, and also with personal communications which can be shown to individuals, and which enable the steamship companies to more easily recruit emigrants for this country. I was unable to obtain direct information as to the exact nature of the operations of these steamship agents in Italy, but from such information as I was able to gather, and believe to be reliable, I am inclined to think that many of them should properly be considered as fraudulent employment agencies. They get a commission on tickets which they sell from the transportation companies, and, it has been represented, charge in many cases a higher rate of transportation than they are legally entitled to; they collect also in some instances fees from intending emigrants for information which they give in regard to means of securing employment on this side. It would appear that the agents of these agencies in Italy go frequently into the rural districts of Italy and recruit emigrants by means of representations of one kind or another. A common practice appears to be to inform an intending emigrant that, if being too old or feeble, or for any other reason, he is likely to be rejected, he can leave Italy by way of Chiasso on the Swiss border, and sail to this country from Antwerp, Hamburg, or other Atlantic seaboard ports. Most of the Italians who have been brought to Canada by steamship companies have taken this northern route via Chiasso.

Assisted Prepayment of Passages.

"Still another device used by Cordasco to bring men to this country from Italy is to send to Italy prepaid tickets, entitling the emigrants to passage from an Italian port to Montreal. The emigrant pledges himself by bond to repay this amount, and other amounts which may become due in the course of securing him employment, after earning sufficient money in this country. Cordasco, who has him supplied with work, arranges matters so that he gets a first lien on the wages of the emigrant who has been brought in in this way. It would appear in some instances that this scheme is effected by means of foremen who have charge of gangs, these foremen securing the tickets from Cordasco, and to appearances paying him for them. I am inclined to believe, however, that foremen so acting are direct agents of Cordasco himself, and that any forms of payments which may be gone through with are purely for the sake of deceiving the public. Cordasco admitted to me that he had sent during the past winter, over 200 of these prepaid passages to Italy, but I believe that if the truth were told, it could be shown that a very much larger number of prepaid passages had been sent. He informed me that $30 was the cost of a prepaid passage on some of the lines. When told that some of the immigrants who had secured tickets in

this way were under bond for $60 in payment of them to the foremen who had supplied the tickets, he admitted that it was possible this kind of fraud might have been practised. My opinion is that it is not only possible, but that it has been practised continuously, and that with the knowledge and to the financial advantage of Cordasco himself."

Following this account of the methods adopted by Cordasco is a condensed statement of the evidence upon which the findings in this connection are based, the report setting forth in some detail the statements of a large number of individual Italians as to the nature and extent of the frauds to which they had been subjected. An account is then given of the methods employed by Alberto Dini and one or two other employment agencies in Montreal, and Cordasco's connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway as its sole Italian agent in connection with the labour bureau of that company, operated by Mr. G. E. Burns is set forth.

Recommendation of Royal Commission.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the workings of these agencies, and the enactment of legislation to effectively stop such fraudulent practices as they might be shown to be in the habit of carrying on. The recommendation of the report in this connection is in the following words:—

"Apart altogether from the mystery which surrounds the workings of these employment agencies and which of itself would make it desirable that the nature and method of proceeding of these agencies should be clearly brought to light, I am of the opinion that the fraudulent practices of these agencies, injurious alike to unsuspecting immigrants who become their victims and the Canadian public, and the industrial classes in particular, who are also made to suffer, make it eminently desirable in the public interest that a thorough enquiry should be made by means of a Royal Commission and that steps should be taken, by legislation, if need be, to effectively put a stop, not only to whatever may be detrimental to the best interests of the country in the operations of these particular agencies, but of all similar agencies or organizations wherever situate in any part of the Dominion."(*)

(*)As already reported in the *Labour Gazette*, His Honour Judge Winchester was appointed under Royal Commission on June 22, 1904, to inquire into the immigration of Italian labourers to Montreal, and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies in that city. The report of the Commissioner was transmitted to the Minister of Labour on March 24, 1905. It was followed in the session of that year by the passing of an Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration. See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. V., No. 12, p. 1347; Vol. 6, No. 7, p. 756.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1906.

AN advance copy of the acts assented to at the prorogation of the New Brunswick Legislature on March 22 was received at the Department of Labour through the courtesy of the King's Printer of the province during May. The following is a review of the more important measures passed during the season from the standpoint of industry and labour:—

Compulsory Attendance at School.

A very important act, in connection more particularly with the enforcement of the provisions of the provincial Factories' Act of 1903 relating to the employment of child labour, was one providing for the compulsory attendance of children at school. The act is divided into two parts, the first requiring that in school districts in which a formal resolution to that effect has been passed at the annual school meeting, the names and ages of all children residing in the district, between the ages of seven and twelve years inclusive, must be compiled before the first day of August in every year, with a record of the children named on the list who have not been at school for eighty full days during the then current school year up to April 1. The parents and guardians of the latter children are thereupon to be notified. After the close of the school year a list of the children who have not attended school during the entire year for 120 full days, is to be compiled and the sum of two dollars collected

from the parents or guardians of every child who has not attended school any portion of the year, and *pro rata* in the case of each child who has attended school but not for a period equal to 60 per cent. of the prescribed teaching days. This sum may be remitted or reduced on appeal to a justice of the peace. Parents or guardians who are having their children properly educated otherwise than in a public school, or whose children are in delicate health, or who reside at least two miles distant from a school where no provision for the conveyance of children is made, are exempted from the payment above specified.

The second part of the act, which is restricted in its application to certain cities and incorporated towns specified in the Schools Act of the Consolidated Statutes, including the cities of St. John, Fredericton and Moncton, defines at length certain measures that are to be taken for enforcing the attendance of children at school in these localities. Every child is required to attend school during regular school hours for at least 120 days in each school year, unless physically or mentally unfit, or excepting they be over twelve years of age and have passed certain prescribed examinations. The names and ages of children residing in the city or town, between the ages of six and sixteen years are to be compiled and a record kept by the school board of their attendance at school. Attendance at a private school approved by the board may be accepted in lieu of attendance at a public school. Parents or guardians who fail to comply with the above requirements are liable to a penalty of not less than $1.00 and not more than $20 for the first offence, and in case of a second or subsequent offence to a penalty of $1.00 and costs for each school day that the law is not complied with, though the maximum penalty imposed in any one year must not exceed $60.00. The case in which an exemption from the specified attendance is allowed are set forth in the act and include such contingencies as ill-health, domestic affliction, poverty, proper education elsewhere, etc. The treatment of truancy is also dealt with.

Employment of Child Labour.

Particularly important from the standpoint of labour are the sections included in the above act which relate to the employment of children in industrial establishments. No child, it is provided, under the age of 16 years may be employed in the cities and towns to which the act applies by any person in any business whatever during the school hours of a school day unless the child has attended some public or private school, or has been otherwise properly instructed in spelling, reading, writing, geography, composition and arithmetic for at least six months of the twelve months immediately preceding the employment, and in every year in which the child is employed. The child must deliver to the employer a certificate signed by the secretary of the board certifying to his attendance, or a certificate signed by the city or town superintendent of schools or principal, that he has passed a satisfactory examination in grade seven of common school work. The employment of children under the age of thirteen years in any mechanical, manufacturing or mercantile establishment is absolutely forbidden. The penalty imposed on an employer for the violation of this and other provisions of the act is fixed at not less than $10.00 and not more than $50.00 for each offence. An examination into the situation of children employed in manufacturing and other establishments, is to be carried out at the beginning of each school year by the local school board, or by some person or officer appointed for the purpose, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the act are being duly observed, and in order that proceedings may be instituted against any persons who may be violating the law. During the conducting of this examination, the superintendent or manager of the establishment which is being examined must exhibit on demand a correct list of all children under the age of sixteen years employed in the establishment, with the certificates of their attendance at school, or of their having received the required instruction elsewhere. Failure to furnish this list after a formal request to do so is punishable by a penalty of not less than $10.00 nor more than $50.00. Violations of the act for

which no express penalty is provided are punishable with a maximum fine of $20.00, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both.

Protection of Timber Lands.

An act "For the better preservation and protection of the public domain" was passed, in view of the great and increasing value of the Crown timber lands of the province, consisting at present of about 10,000 square miles. The act provides for the appointment of a sub-committee of the Executive Council to act with the Surveyor General, to make a complete survey of the Crown lands of the province, classifying the same and dividing them into districts with base lines and other lines as may be necessary. A minute description of the character, quality and quantity of the lumber in the various sections is to be made with accompanying reports as to the relative growing capabilities of the timber in the vicinity of each river and stream, its accessibility, and the requirements necessary for making it either accessible or more accessible and for improving the driving facilities of the streams. The flow of water in the various streams is to be taken cognizance of, and recommendations made as to the impounding of waters or other operations that may be necessary to give a suitable flow during the dry seasons. The sub-committee is also to describe the location and character of all agricultural lands included in the domain of the Crown, as distinct from those which are especially suitable for the growing of timber, and to survey and divide such lands if need be into lots of 100 acres each. The lands which at present contain timber of undersize or scrubby growth, and which will not be likely to produce merchantable timber, under existing regulations, are to be reported on and an estimate made as to the quantity of pulpwood which may be obtained from them. In conclusion the relative values of the Crown timber lands in each section at present held under licenses, are to be carefully considered and reported upon.

On the completion of the work above outlined, and the preparation of the necessary maps by the sub-committee, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is given power to make such regulations as may be deemed necessary to properly protect and encourage the lumber industry and to preserve the timber areas of the province, with due regard to the necessity of reasonably protecting and encouraging also the manufacture of lumber within the province. Regulations, subject to the approval of the legislature, may be made for the extension of existing licenses over such areas as are reasonably necessary for the permanent carrying on of existing lumber manufacturing industries. The removal of hemlock trees from which the bark has been stripped, and the taking out of the tops of trees which have been cut on licensed lands, may be made the subject of regulation, and special regulations may also be issued to apply to localities where the timber is of sparse or stunted growth, describing the conditions under which it may be cut.

The act provides for the summoning of a forestry convention during the present year, to be held at Fredericton, to which all persons interested in the protection of the forests of the province, or in the science of forestry, are to be publicly invited to attend.

The protection of the timber lands of the province from forest fires may be made subject to special regulation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In this connection it may be noted that a special act was passed during the session repealing the act of 1905 "for the prevention of fires in connection with surveys and construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and other railways passing through forest lands in New Brunswick," in view of the fact that an arrangement has been made between the Government and the Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada for the employment of special forest fire wardens for purposes of securing safety from fire. The arrangement provides for the payment of the services of the fire wardens and the direction of their services, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council being empowered in general terms, to make regulations for the prevention of forest fires during the survey and construction work of railways through the province.

In order to facilitate the driving of lumber on the River St. John the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to confer with the authorities of the State of Maine and the Province of Quebec with a view of joint action, any arrangement arrived at to be ratified by the legislative assembly of New Brunswick. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also make regulations with respect to boom or river driving companies, including the regulation of tolls and general management.

Provision is made for the reservation from settlement or license of Crown Lands situated at the head waters of rivers and streams in order to protect and preserve the water supply.

Encouragement of Clam Raising.

The act also contains a number of provisions to encourage the raising and protection of clams along the sea-coast of the province. Clam beds wherever situated in the province may be protected under regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may also, if he sees fit, have surveys made of those portions of the province where clam beds may be successfully planted, and may divide and lease the same, either by public auction or by private contract, the lessee to have the exclusive right to take clams from the area leased for a maximum period of ten years, with the privilege of renewal. Provision is also made for the appropriation of a maximum amount of $100,000 per year during the next five years to encourage the planting of clam beds and the protection and development of the industry in portions of the province in which the industry is not now carried on to any considerable extent. In the Counties of Kent and Gloucester, in portions of which the industry is at present prosecuted, this section of the act is to apply only in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is satisfied that the people owning the land where the industry is operated desire to have the section apply, the people being ensured the right and privilege at a nominal rental of prosecuting the industry as before, subject to regulation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Miscellaneous.

In the various appropriations made for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of the province the following items were included:—$200 additional to provide for *butter and cheese factories;* $4,500 for the encouragement of *dairying;* $500 to provide a *dairy school;* $3,000 to provide for *farmers' institutes;* $800 to provide for the *Maritime Stock Breeders' Association;* $700 to provide for *illustration orchards;* $750 to provide for *cold storage;* $300 to provide for assistance to scholars from New Brunswick attending *agricultural colleges;* $2,000 to provide for *surveys and railway inspection;* and $2,000 to provide for *tourists' associations.*

Under an act in further amendment of the *Liquor License Act* express companies and other carriers delivering liquor in a county in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force, or into any locality where the sale of liquor is prohibited under the provisions of the Liquor License Act, to be paid for on delivery, are made liable to a penalty of not less than $40 and not exceeding $100 for each offence.

Women were admitted by a special act of the session to the study and *practice of law* on the same terms and subject to the same conditions and regulations as men.

By an *amendment of the general Mining Act,* gypsum is in future to de deemed a mineral. Carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and gypsum are to be included under the definition of "Mines and Minerals" in grants of the Crown, but are not to be subject to any royalty to the Crown. Previously these commodities were expressly excluded from the above term as subject to royalty.

The exemption of *butter and cheese factories* from taxation, provided for under a special act in 1896 (chap. 39) was continued for a further period of ten years.

The provisions of the law with respect to the *licensing of peddlers* were altered in the way of reducing the fees. Previously peddlers using a horse or vehicle were charged on a different scale from others; this distinction is abolished by the present act.

The *City of Fredericton* was given power by special act to aid *industrial enterprises* by exempting them from water rates or taxation, or by making a loan to them.

The maximum loan allowed under the act is placed at $50,000, and no loan may be advanced until the applicants have erected and installed all the necessary buildings and machinery to the satisfaction of the city council, and the industry is in active operation.

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES IN CANADA—DECISION BY MR. JUSTICE CLUTE AT TORONTO, ONT.

AT the non-jury sitting of the High Court of Justice of Ontario held at Toronto, Ont., on May 3, 1906, a case under the law relating to combines in restraint of trade in Canada, was tried before His Lordship Mr. Justice Clute. The plaintiffs in the action were Messrs. Wampole and Company, manufacturing chemists, and the defendants, the F. E. Karn Company, Limited, of Toronto, wholesale and retail druggists.

The action was for damages for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiffs stated that they had in November, 1905, entered into two separate agreements with the defendants. One of these provided that, in consideration of the plaintiffs supplying to the defendants certain specified preparations at certain prices, the defendants would not sell at wholesale any of the said preparations at a price below those mentioned in the agreement. This was the form of agreement usually adopted with wholesalers. Under the second agreement, which had reference primarily to the retail trade, the defendants covenanted not to sell the preparations specified to any retailer except in accordance with a schedule of prices mentioned in the agreement and then, only when the retailer had signed an agreement to the same effect.

The plaintiffs stated that they had carried out their part of the contracts, in the way of supplying the defendants with their preparations, but that the defendants had sold their preparations at lower prices than those agreed upon.

The defence was that the contracts were in restraint of trade and, consequently, null and void. It was further argued that the agreements referred to were procured by an unlawful conspiracy between plaintiffs with other manufacturing chemists and the Association of Wholesale and Retail Druggists, for the purpose of unduly enhancing the prices of certain medicines.

Nature of the Evidence.

One of the principal witnesses examined was the manager of Messrs. Wampole and Company, who explained the nature of the agreements, and the effect of price-cutting upon the company's business. The object of the agreement, he stated, was to do away with the keen competition existing between large dealers and small retailers. The form of the contract had been prepared by the Retail Merchants' Association. The company had been approached in the first instance by the Association, it being represented that it was impossible for the small retailers to handle certain of the company's preparations at the price at which they were sold by the large dealers. The first agreement adopted proved ineffective and the plan was dropped for six months. Later, a second form of agreement was proposed by the Retailers' Association, and adopted by the company. It further appeared from the evidence that in the case of one of the preparations specified, the defendants paid 50 cents a bottle and the offence was that they sold it for 79 cents instead of $1.00 a bottle. It was admitted that the result which it was sought to obtain through the employment of the agreements was to prevent retail druggists throughout the country from competing with each other by cutting prices. The effect of the agreement with the wholesale trade was to ensure that only retailers who were employing the Retailers' agreement could obtain the Company's goods.

His Lordship's Decision.

His Lordship, in reviewing the above and other evidence, pointed out, in a decision dated May 19, that the effect of the contracts was to fix the price at which

these preparations were sold to the wholesale trade, the prices at which the same articles were sold by the wholesale trade to the retail trade, and, lastly, the prices at which they would be sold at retail. Competition in these articles, accordingly, was not only affected but was entirely destroyed, and the agreement existed not only between the parties to the action but affected the entire trade in the article. This, His Lordship held, was contrary to Section 516 of the Criminal Code in that the price of the article named was unreasonably enhanced as a result of the agreement.

His Lordship, after pointing out that a number of the cases relied upon by the plaintiffs were decisions in states and countries where there is no law corresponding to the Canadian statute and were therefore of little assistance in arriving at a decision in the present instance, concluded as follows:—

"I think the statute was intended to provide against agreements similar to the one in question. The history of the law shows that it was passed at a time when the law relating to the protection of native industries was being introduced. As an objection to the protective tariff it was argued that combinations might be formed which would destroy competition and so enhance the price; that while upon the one hand foreign goods were excluded, the introduction of which might moderate the price of the article in question, upon the other hand trade combinations might be formed which would destroy competition and greatly raise the price of the commodity to the consumers. To meet that objection, the law against restraint of trade was passed. It was intended to prevent the very thing that was aimed at in the present contract, and it is difficult to conceive of a scheme more effective to destroy competition and to enhance prices than the contract sued on. It is the form adopted by the Association of Retail Merchants in Canada and by the Association of Wholesale Merchants in Canada. It thus included to the extent of the membership of these various associations a very large part of the trade in Canada. The result is that, to the extent that these associations are able to reach persons engaged in the manufacture and trade, they will be able to absolutely control the prices of the various commodities and articles of trade; not only to limit but to destroy competition, and in effect to declare that no one will be permitted to deal in their commodity who will not first of all bind himself to sell the same only at a fixed price.

"I find as a fact from the evidence that the agreements in question and each of them were procured by an unlawful conspiracy between the plaintiffs, defendants and other manufacturing chemists and the Association of Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and that the conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of unduly preventing or lessening competition in the purchase, barter and sale of the articles in question, being articles of trade and commerce, and for the purpose of unreasonably enhancing the prices of said commodities and are contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code and are null and void.

"The plaintiffs' action must be dismissed with costs."

DEPUTATION RE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOUR AT TORONTO.

ON May 25, a deputation representing some fifty manufacturers of woodenware in the Province of Ontario, together with a number of business men, five representatives of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council and representatives of the town of Newmarket, Ont., waited upon the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario and presented a memorial relating to the employment of prison labour at the Central Prison, Toronto.

The memorial had reference to an agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, and the firm of Taylor, Scott and Company, respecting the manufacture of woodenware at the Central Prison. The agreement was dated July 20, 1905, and came into force on September 1,

1905, formal ratification having been made by the Legislature on April 18, 1906.

Terms of the Agreement.

The more important provisions of the agreement, between the Ontario Government and Messrs. Taylor, Scott and Company, were as follows:—

The Government undertook to provide and maintain a woodworking shop, as now installed at the Central Prison, and to furnish a fixed supply of prison labour, including labour for running engines, loading and unloading raw material and product, etc., to operate the same, taking charge also of all lumber and other material supplied by the company while within the Central Prison. The prisoners detailed for the duty were to be by preference those having experience in a woodworking shop, wherever possible, and they were to be assigned to the work continuously. The company was given the use of all buildings and yards used by the prison woodworking shop when operated by the Government, the general railway facilities of the prison, sufficient yard room for piling 500,000 feet of lumber on the siding in the present yards, and all machinery at present installed. The products to be manufactured were set forth as washboards, stepladders, broom handles, flooring, clothes' pins, and other commodities in the manufacture of which the use of machinery or tools of an unduly hazardous character is not required. The Government assumed the risk of all goods and property stored on the prison premises by the company, whether raw material or finished product, from loss or damage from any cause whatever. The agreement also provided for the employment of a machinist for the purpose of keeping the machinery in good repair, sharpening knives and saws, etc., at a maximum salary of $900 per annum, one-half to be paid by the Government and the other half by the company, other labour, except disciplinary guards, to be provided by the company at its own cost. Fuel, oil and mill supplies were to be furnished by the company, which was also required to consume all waste from the twine factory and other shops of the prison. The Government agreed to replace worn-out machinery, and to supply power when through accident or other unavoidable cause, the ordinary source was interrupted. The minimum number of men to be supplied by the Government was placed at eighty, and if the company should require more it was to have an additional number up to one-third of the total number in the prison, and as many more as would not interfere with the carrying on of the other industries. Accidents to machinery, or deficiency in the number of prisoners supplied through epidemic or contagious diseases in the prison, were not to subject the Government to any claim for damages. The contract was to date from September 1, 1905, to September 1, 1910, renewable for a further period of five years, if so agreed, six months' notice to be given by the Government if it should deem it expedient to resume the plant at the expiration of the contract. In case the company should desire to cancel the agreement on its expiry, the inspector was allowed to take over the manufactured and raw material at actual cost. On the contract coming into force the company agreed to purchase all available raw material on hand at a price to be determined in case of dispute by an arbitrator named by the Provincial Secretary. The assignment or subletting of the agreement, without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, was forbidden. The company agreed to abide by all rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the prison. The agreement set forth the following scale of prices to be paid to the bursar of the prison at stated periods for the making of the several products which it was proposed to manufacture:—

1.—For the making of zinc, glass and enamel washboards, 8 cents per dozen.
2.—Wood washboards, known as the 17-inch dovetail made all wood, six cents per dozen.
3.—Double washboards, i.e., with rubbing surface on both sides, 11 cents per dozen.
4.—Step ladders at the rate of half a cent per foot.
5.—Broom handles, any length, up to 50 inches, at $1 per thousand.
6.—Flooring, 50 cents per thousand feet, lumber measure.
7.—Window screens, small, four cents a dozen.
8.—Window screens, medium, five cents per dozen.
9.—Window screens, large, six cents per dozen
10.—Butter moulds, 1 inch square, 11 cents per dozen.
11.—Clothes pins, ever ready, 7½ cents per five gross box.
12.—Clothes pins, best, five cents per three gross box.
13.—Clothes pins, common, 3¾ cents per five gross box.
14.—Toy or handy washboards, 6 cents per dozen.
15.—Self-wringing mops, 10 cents per dozen.
16.—Diamond mops, one cent per dozen.
17.—Ash sifters, 6 cents per dozen.

18.—Broom racks, 75 cents per dozen.
19.—Egg carriers, one dozen size, 20 cents per dozen.
20.—Egg carriers, two dozen size, 30 cents per dozen.
21.—Brush blocks. 35 cents per thousand.
22.—Brush block handles, 20 cents per thousand.
23.—Any goods not before mentioned to be paid for by day labor at the rate of 3½ cents per hour for each hour of every prisoner employed thereon.

The contractors guaranteed that the above prices would bring a revenue to the Government of at least three cents per hour for each prisoner employed. If it was found that the work done at the rates specified would amount to more than four cents per hour the excess was to be refunded to the company. Work done for the contractor in other shops of the prison than the wood shop was to be paid for at 5 cents per hour for every convict so employed. The company was given the right to install additional necessary machinery, but the plant was not to require more than 150 horse-power to operate it. The agreement was made subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly.

Memorial Presented by Deputation.

The memorial presented to the Provincial Secretary by the deputation above mentioned was as follows:—

Toronto, 25th May, 1906.

The Honourable The Provincial Secretary:

Sir,—The manufacturers and representatives of labour here to-day desire to call your attention to the great injustice done to them by reason of an agreement having been entered into between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and Ellen Charlotte Taylor, of the city of Toronto, trading under the firm name of Taylor, Scott & Co., respecting the manufacture of woodenware at the Central Prison, Toronto.

The return presented to the Legislative Assembly shows that this agreement was made on the 20th day of July, 1905, and ratified by the Legislature on or about the 18th day of April, 1906. We regret to say that we knew nothing about the matter until some time after the agreement had been so ratified by the Legislature.

The manufacturers were not looking for such a change of policy by the Legislature for they had reason to expect that the system of hiring out prison labour to manufacturers had been abandoned long ago.

In 1899 the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat made a somewhat similar agreement with the Brandon Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, for the manufacture of a large quantity of wooden goods in the Central Prison, but at a much higher price than that charged in the agreement complained of. Piece work prices at that time were based on prison labour at 50 cents per day, and in addition, the Brandon Manufacturing Co. was to pay to the Government the sum of $6,500.00 per year to cover the salaries of the Government employees engaged upon the industries. We find in looking over this former contract that the piece work prices were in most cases about three times as much as the present agreement calls for, but notwithstanding this fact, when tht contract came before the Legislature for ratification in March, 1890, it was strongly opposed, (not only by the opposition, but also by the labour representatives and manufacturers), as being unfair and unjust to both manufacturers and labour. Owing to the opposition offered, Sir Oliver Mowat decided to appoint a commission to inquire into the whole system of the management of Prison Labour. This Commission was appointed and reported at a later date and, since such report, a different method has been adopted.

Now, after this long lapse of time, although the cost of living has greatly increased and the wages of all classes of mechanics have materially advanced—in most cases from 50 to 75 per cent.—and the cost of the manufacturer for paid labour has in consequence greatly increased, yet prison labour is now hired out under the present agreement at a very much lower rate than it was fifteen years ago, it now being based on only 30 cents per day instead of 50 cents as formerly. Surely prison labour, if it is to compete with paid labour, ought to bring the same proportionate increase in value.

We are very strongly of the opinion that the present system of equipping the prison industries with the latest improved machinery and hiring out prison labour at such ridiculously low rates is wrong in principle, and should be stopped. If the object sought to be obtained by such a system is to give employment to prison

labour, then why not use machinery that would require more hand labour and thereby give more employment to the prisoners? In this way the prison labour could be used without coming into such strong competition with free labour. The present system of equipping the prison industries with improved machinery and hiring out prison labour is inconsistent with the policy of excluding prison manufactured goods from this country.

In looking over the prices of piece work on the various goods mentioned in the present agreement, we notice that they range from one-fifth to one-third of the cost at which these same goods could be manufactured by paid labour, and that the basis on which these piece work prices are made is prison labour at 3 cents per hour, which is less than one-fifth of the price at which unskilled labour can be had in the market. We also notice that the Central Prison prices include not only labour, but all general expenses, and the only item entering into the cost of production, which Taylor, Scott & Co. have to supply, is their raw materials. All this gives them a great advantage in the sale of their goods, for they can place and are placing these goods on the market at a very much lower price then any other manufacturer. In addition to the piece work prices arranged by present agreement, Clause 3 therein gives the firm of Taylor, Scott & Co. the right to manufacture 'other products in the manufacture of which the use of machinery or tools of an unduly hazardous character is not required.' Under this clause the company can manufacture almost any line of wooden goods, and in this way would compete with almost every factory manufacturing wooden goods in the Province of Ontario.

The manufacturers represented here today, who have a very large amount of capital invested in machinery and plant, and a large number of men employed for the manufacturing of various goods named in this agreement, and other goods that may be manufactured by Taylor, Scott & Co., thereunder, find that they are unable to meet such competition without serious loss. We, therefore, most emphatically protest against this agreement, and would respectfully ask the Government to take, at the earliest possible moment, such steps as may be necessary to annul said agreement.

Yours respectfully."

The memorial was signed by about twenty manufacturers and a number of business men.

In addition to the presentation of the above memorial a number of the delegates delivered addresses. The representatives of the Trades and Labour Council urged that the prison label be attached to all prison made goods. Representatives of the town of Newmarket stated that unless the contract were annulled several hundreds of men would be thrown out of work in that municipality.

Reply of Provincial Secretary.

The Provincial Secretary in reply to the Deputation stated that the Government would give the matter careful consideration and in this connection would ascertain how the prices obtained for prison made goods compared with those obtained for goods of similar quality made elsewhere.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POWER COMMISSION.

UNDER a special Act of the Ontario Legislature passed in 1903, Ontario municipalities were authorized to appoint a commission to inquire into the "feasibility and desirability of securing the establishment and operation of municipal power, heat and light works." The Commission was required to report to the municipalities by which it was appointed concerning the need of power, cost of installing and operating works, and rates in the several towns and cities concerned, as well as to determine the proportion in which the municipalities should contribute to the cost of any proposed plant. The Act also provided for the publication of the report of the Commission.

Following the passage of this Act, the municipalities of Toronto, London, Brantford, Stratford, Woodstock, Ingersoll and

Guelph appointed a commission consisting of five members, who with the exception of one technical member, served without remuneration. A firm of electric and hydraulic engineers was employed to report upon the engineering aspects of the question. The Commission limited its investigation into the question of the development of power at Niagara Falls, and its report was handed to the mayors and municipal councils of the appointing corporations under date of March 28, 1906. An advance copy of the report was received at the Department during the month of May.

Power Requirements.

The following estimate of the power requirements of the municipalities in question is given by the Commissioners:—

Total present consumption of the 7 municipalities above mentioned	73,631 H.P.
Total estimated consumption of the 7 municipalities above mentioned	87,883 H.P.
Net present consumption of the 7 municipalities above mentioned	55,325 H.P.
Approximate present consumption of 11 additional municipalities	25,800 H. P

Capital Costs.

The Commissioners had an estimate prepared of the cost of developing and transmitting a supply of 30,000, 60,000 and 100,000 horse-power, respectively, to the municipalities concerned, including interest and sinking fund during the construction period. The estimate was as follows:—

——	Cost of 30,000 H.P.	Cost of 60,000 H.P.	Cost of 100,000 H.P.
Toronto	$4,323,096	$6,265,424	$6,216,137
London	847,119	1,095,356	945,185
Brantford	429,152	571,097	509,248
Guelph	317,441	425,386	377,821
Stratford	329,923	431,018	368,154
Woodstock	216,226	278,939	244,589
Ingersoll	221,672	287,391	249,754
Hamilton			1,163,812
St. Thomas			399,438
Paris			123,322
Dundas			66,359
Mitchell			97,847
St. Mary's			130,136
Berlin			426,393
Waterloo			189,628
Preston			106,243
Hespeler			48,095
Galt			246,939
Total	$6,684,629	$9,354,611	$11,909,100

Subject to distribution cost.

Annual Expenses.

The total estimated annual expenses of all kinds, including water rental, repairs, renewals, interest and contingencies, but not including taxes, were as follows:—

——	30,000 H.P.	60,000 H.P.	100,000 H.P.
Interest and Sinking fund	$371,163	$519,425	$661,266
All other charges	488,447	619,126	752,368
Total	$859,610	$1,138,551	$1,413,634

Service Rates.

The rates which it would be necessary to charge the consumers to make the undertaking self-sustaining were estimated as follows:—

I.—MOTOR SERVICE PER H.P. PER ANNUM: 24-HOUR SERVICE AT CONSUMERS' PREMISES.

Municipality.	30,000 H.P.	60,000 H.P.	100,000 H.P.
Toronto	$21.97	$15.73	$14.60
London	53.07	23.87	20.34
Brantford	30.02	17.93	15.57
Guelph	27.68	18.26	16.70
Stratford	33.67	21.45	19.42
Woodstock	34.48	21.05	17.53
Ingersoll	33.96	21.61	17.99

II.—ARC LIGHTING: COST PER LAMP PER YEAR.

Municipality.	30,000 H.P.	60,000 H.P.	100,000 H.P.
Toronto	$42.02	$37.61	$36.48
London	54.08	44.89	41.36
Brantford	49.73	42.91	40.55
Guelph	47.84	40.69	39.13
Stratford	56.83	47.23	45.20
Woodstock	56.16	48.16	44.64
Ingersoll	72.58	64.02	60.40

III.—INCANDESCENT LIGHTING: COST PER K. W. H.

Municipality.	30,000 H.P.	60,000 H.P.	100,000 H.P.
Toronto	$.0741	$.0640	$.0614
London	.1150	.0925	.0839
Brantford	.0945	.0778	.0720
Guelph	.1140	.0965	.0926
Stratford	.1218	.0983	.0934
Woodstock	.1347	.1091	.0895
Ingersoll	.1321	.1112	.1023

Saving Effected.

The following statement is presented as to the savings which would be effected under a municipal development:—

Estimated savings on	Amount of same.	Representing a reduction of existing costs of
Arc light service	$78,257.00	45
Incandescent light service	92,537.00	21
Industrial motive power	769,331.00	69
Other motive power	924,233.00	77
Annual savings	$1,864,558.00	63.5 = aver.

Miscellaneous.

Explanations in full detail in connection with the above and other phases of the question are given in the report. The questions of alternative developments, financial provisions, legal position, preservation of Niagara Falls, are dealt with at length. On the subject of municipal trading in general, the report states:—

"Municipal administration is a branch of civil government, and the proposed undertaking may be regarded as a development of municipal trading. The intrusion of government into trading spheres, and indeed, the extension of its functions beyond the smallest minimum possible, has occasioned much debate and received much condemnation . . . A great change has taken place in the complex organization of society in the last half century . . . The extension of municipal trading or the municipal operation of public services may be regarded as an evidence of the fitness of the people in, rather than as a certain means of unfitting them for the business of life. Such branches of civic enterprise represent the voluntary efforts of society to work out a more efficient civilization. . . . . It has, of course, been alleged that such extensions of municipal activity constitute a check to industrial development. Without, however, surveying the whole field, it is tolerably clear that this particular enterprise constitutes an industrial development of the first magnitude. And inasmuch as it is not proposed to monopolize the waters of the continent or even the Province, there is an ample field left for independent commercial progress and for individual development, even if the latter were impossible under state or municipal institutions. All other objections to such enterprises rest on grounds of expediency. The growth of municipal debt, inferior management, consequent loss to the ratepayers and other objections of like order comprise the whole indictment. These, of course, can only be considered in their particular applications. In this special enterprise there is no reason why any of these calamities should occur."

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Commissioners strongly recommended that the proposed enterprise be taken up and pushed to completion, other municipalities being requested to join in the work. If the latter will not co-operate, the development of the 60,000 horse-power type is recommended. A recommendation as to a site for power development is added.

In two appendices to the report, sundry explanatory memoranda as to costs, service rates, water rental, etc., are added. A number of special articles by Prof. Fessenden, electrical engineer of Washington, D.C., the technical member of the Commission, and the report of Messrs. Ross and Holgate, the electric and hydraulic engineers, are given.

NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

ON May 4 a deputation of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Right Honourable the Prime Minister to present certain resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Congress. In addition to the members of the deputation there were also present several members of Parliament and the Deputy Minister of Labour. The resolutions were presented by Mr. Griffiths, the secretary, and short addresses were also made by Messrs. Bertrand and Verdon.

The Prime Minister in replying to the deputation, pointed out wherein the Government had already met in part the desire of the Congress that action be taken to prohibit employment agencies from making false representations in English and foreign newspapers with a view to inducing persons to come to this country; also, the action which the Government had taken with a view to meeting the wishes of the Congress to secure the abolition of Sunday labour. Concerning immigration the Prime Minister stated that it was the policy of the Government not to encourage skilled workmen to come to Canada, and mentioned what the Government had done in furtherance of its policy in this respect. Consideration was promised to the request that all public contractors should placard a copy of the Fair Wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour in a conspicuous place on the works to which the schedule related; at the same time it was pointed out that it is the practice of the Department of Labour to publish these schedules in the *Labour Gazette,* which publication was within the reach of any persons who might desire to be informed as to its contents. As to the resolution of the Congress regarding an increase of duties on boots and shoes, the Prime Minister said that the action which would be taken in regard to this would depend largely on the views of the Tariff Commission which had recently been taking evidence on the subject. Two other resolutions, one regarding technical education and the other having to do with the appointment of a scaffolding inspector, were said to come more within the scope of the Provincial Legislatures.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

Quebec,—

L'Ange Gardien,—Carpenters.

Ontario,—

Brantford,—Horseshoers.

Berlin,—Retail Clerks.

Ottawa,—Carpenters.

London,—Industrial Workers of the World.

Toronto,—Fur workers.

Manitoba,—

Winnipeg,—Canadian Pacific Railway helpers and labourers.

Alberta,—

Calgary,—Painters and Decorators.

Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders' helpers.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY 1906.

DURING the month of May the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$535.83
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other hand stamps	59.50
Supplying stamping material and boxes and repairing stamping pads	710.21
Supplying mail bags	1,765.94
Repairing mail bags	822.68
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	462.55
Supplying railway mail clerks tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, railway mail clerks tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	73.75
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	4.25
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	4,049.10

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

OFFICIAL returns relating to immigration into Canada during the present season show a considerable increase compared with 1905. This is particularly true of immigration from the United States which during the first ten months of the fiscal year showed an increase of 11,268, while immigrants from Europe increased 7,010 in number during the same period. Homestead entries have also shown a heavy increase. Detailed information relating to these and other features of the movement is given below.

Immigrant arrivals during May were very heavy, the majority being distributed in western Canada, though large numbers remained in Ontario. It was stated that practically the entire accommodation of vessels sailing to Canada from Great Britain and the continent of Europe had been booked for some months ahead, and that certain of the companies were arranging to put on extra steamships.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

Immigration through ocean ports during April, 1906, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING APRIL 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total
Immigrants	13,624	3,043	2,905	19,572
Returned Canadians	657	69	42	768
Tourists	284	32	25	341
Totals	14,565	3,144	2,972	20,681

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, for the first ten months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS FROM JULY 1905, TO APRIL 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July	4,440	2,141	2,268	8,849
August	3,582	1,705	1,810	7,097
September	3,554	2,211	1,942	7,707
October	2,411	1,568	1,367	5,346
November	1,632	1,061	793	3,546
December	1,495	665	552	2,712
January	1,206	459	436	2,101
February	2,033	644	500	3,179
March	9,839	2,164	2,238	14,241
April	13,624	3,043	2,905	19,572
Totals	43,878	15,661	14,811	74,350

During the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1904-05, a total of 67,340 arri-

vals was reported, making an increase for the present fiscal year of 7,010.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., during April, 1905, as compared with April, 1906, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING APRIL, 1905-06.

	British.		Continental.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Halifax	5,556	7,095	2,159	522	7,715	7,61
St. John	4,569	2,930	2,030	4,296	6,599	7,22
Quebec		1,567		136		1,70
Montreal	1,218	1,428	928	1,268	2,146	2,69
Vancouver		6		176		18
Victoria		7		141		14
Totals	11,343	13,033	5,117	6,539	16,460	19,57

Immigration from the United States during the first ten months of the fiscal year was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1905 TO APRIL, 1906.

Through Montreal	893
Through Winnipeg and outports	36,688
Customs entries	5,656
Total	43,237
Corresponding months of fiscal year 1904-05	31,969
Increase in fiscal year 1905-06	11,268

The total immigration to Canada from July, 1905, to April, 1906, compared with a corresponding period of the fiscal year 1904-05 was as follows:—

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

From July 1905 to April 1906:		
Through ocean ports	74,350	
From the United States	43,237	
Total		117,587
From July, 1904, to April 1905:		
Through ocean ports	67,340	
From the United States	31,309	
Total		99,309
Increase for 1905-06		18,278

British Emigration Returns.

During the month of April, 1906, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING APRIL, 1906, COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1905.

Nationality.	1906.	1905.
English	10,209	10,928
Scotch	3,018	2,399
Irish	565	458
Total of British origin	13,792	13,785
Foreign	1,607	2,735
Total	15,399	16,520

The number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America for the four months of the present year ending April 30, as compared with a corresponding period of 1905, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1906, AND 1905.

Nationality.	1906.	1905.
English	26,653	23,469
Scotch	7,007	4,372
Irish	1,209	1,018
Total of British origin	34,869	28,859
Foreign	5,367	6,564
Nationality not distinguished	14	6
Total	40,250	35,429

Homestead Entries during March, 1906.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in March, 1906, as compared with March, 1905:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1906, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1905.

Agency.	1906.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	91	152		61
Battleford	578	225	353	
Brandon	9	37		28
Calgary	214	202	12	
Dauphin	72	33	39	
Edmonton	585	280	305	
Kamloops	4	23		19
Lethbridge	247	196	51	
Minnedosa	22	25		3
New Westminster	5	3	2	
Prince Albert	141	148		7
Regina	994	588	406	
Red Deer	639	177	462	
Winnipeg	48	46	2	
Yorkton	369	291	78	
Total	4,018	2,426	1,710	118

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made in March, 1906, as compared with March, 1905, of 1,592. A statement of the homestead entries made during the

first nine months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JULY, 1905-MARCH, 1906, COMPARED WITH JULY, 1904-MARCH, 1905.

Month.	1905.	1904.	Increase.
July	3,751	3,011	740
August	3,040	2,360	680
September	2,406	2,015	391
October	2,771	2,015	756
November	3,468	2,642	826
December	2,335	1,902	433
	1906.	1905.	
January	1,903	1,407	496
February	2,036	1,169	867
March	4,018	2,426	1,592
Total	25,728	18,947	6,781

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, during March, 1906, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING MARCH.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	653
" Quebec	73
" Nova Scotia	49
" New Brunswick	24
" Prince Edward Island	22
" Manitoba	132
" Saskatchewan 55, Alberta 51	106
" British Columbia	19
" Yukon	2
Persons who had previous entry	210
Canadians returned from the United States	71
Americans	1,271
Newfoundlanders	9
English	635
Scotch	147
Irish	59
French	16
Belgians	12
Swiss	5
Italians	2
Roumanians	5
Greeks	
Syrians	1
Germans	122
Austro-Hungarians	212
Hollanders	5
Danes (other than Icelanders)	6
Icelanders	7
Swedes 52, Norwegians 31	83
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	33
Mennonites	23
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Turks	2
New Zealanders	1
Australians	1
Total	4,018

Representing 10,444 souls

Of a total of 1,342 entries made in March by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 394 were from Dakota, 284 from Minnesota, 95 from Wisconsin, 80 from Iowa, 75 from Michigan, 54 from the State of Washington, 51 from Illinois, 38 from Kansas, 34 from Montana, 29 from Nebraska, 28 from Oregon, 22 from Ohio and 20 each from Idaho and Oklahoma.

Lands Patented during March, 1906.

An abstract of letters patent, covering Dominion lands, situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of March, 1906, is as follows:—

LAND PATENTS DURING MARCH, 1906.

Nature of Grant	March, 1906. No. of Patents	No. of Acres
British Columbia Homesteads	3	472.90
British Columbia Sales	3	1,299.00
Coal Lands Sales		
Commutation Grants	1	23.44
Homesteads	900	143,233.71
Hudson's Bay Co. Grants		
Military Homesteads	2	638.38
Mineral Rights	2	176.83
Mining Lands Sales		
Northwest Half-breed Grants	49	9,237.17
Parish Sales	1	148.00
Quit Claim Special Grants		
Railways:		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	3	167.02
Can. Pac. Ry. Grants		
Can. Pac. Ry. Grants (Souris Branch)		
Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds	4	48.74
Man. and Northwestern Ry		
Man. Southwestern Col. Ry	22	5,244.82
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask., Ed. & Steamboat Co.	207	353,149.26
Sales	27	3,857.42
School Land Sales	7	793.73
Special Grants	8	59.69
Yukon Territory Sales	1	143.35
Totals	1,240	518,683.46

In March, 1905, the number of patents issued was 1,072, covering an area of 761,857.28, showing an increase for March, 1906, of 168 in the number of patents, but a decrease of 243,163.82 in the number of acres patented.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of April, 1906, as compared with the corresponding month of the year, 1905, and from the beginning of the calendar year to April 30, 1906, as compared with the corresponding period of 1905:—

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY DURING APRIL 1906 AND APRIL 1905, AND FROM JANUARY 1, TO APRIL 30, 1906, COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1905.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
April, 1906	5,603.54	$ 62,069.90
" 1905	6,398.63	47,287.36
Decrease	795.06	in. 14,782.54
From Jan. 1 to April 30, 1906	28[illegible].66	$231,450.79
" " " " 1905	22[illegible].38.75	160,078.70
Increase	4,517.91	$ 71,322.09

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING MAY, 1906.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged in the work.

Department of Public Works.

CONSTRUCTION of a post office building, Alexandria, Ont; name of contractor, William G. Rowe; date of contract, May 28, 1906; amount of contract, $8,787.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than:			
Foreman bricklayer	$4.00	per day.		
" mason	3.75	"		
" carpenter	3.00	"		
Timekeeper	2.00	"		
Bricklayer	.35	per hour,	10	hrs. p. day
Masons	.33½	"	10	"
Stonecutters	.37½	"	10	"
Builders' labourers	.15	"	10	"
Carpenters	.20	"	10	"
Joiners	.22½	"	10	"
Lathers	1.30	per thousand laths.		
Plasterers	.35	per hour	10	"
Painters	.20	"	10	"
Blacksmiths	.20	"	10	"
Ordinary labourers	.12½	"	10	"
Plumbers and steamfitters	.20	"	10	"
Sheet metal workers	.20	"	10	"
Electrical wirers	.20	"	10	"
Driver, 1 horse and cart	.20	"	10	"
" 1 horse	.20	"	10	"
" 2 horses and wagon	.30	"	10	"
" and 2 horses	.30	"	10	"

Department of Railways and Canals.

*Wiring of new freight shed on pier No. 8, Halifax, N.S.; date of contract, April 4, 1906; amount of contract, $880.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Foreman	$2.25.
Wiremen	1.75.

*Omitted from last month's report.

*Wiring of engine house and annex at Riviere du Loup, Que.; date of contract, April 9, 1906; amount of contract, $900.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, per day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman	$2.25.
Wiremen	1.75.

*Addition to station and freight shed at Norton, N.B.; date of contract, April 9, 1906; amount of contract, $2,400.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 Hours Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.25.
Carpenters	2.00.
Masons	2.50.
Builders' labourers	1.50.

Raising of sheds Nos. 4 and 5 on Basin No. 2, Lachine Canal; date of contract, May 4, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than:			
Builders' labourers	$0.20	per hour,	9	hrs. p. day
Blacksmiths	2.25	per day,	10	"
Carpenters	2.25	"	9	"
Machinists	2.25	"	9	"
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	10	"
" 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10	"

Paving approaches to swing bridge, Lachine Canal; date of contract, May 26, 1906; amount of contract, schedule rates.

*Omitted from last month's report.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than :		
Builders' labourers	$1.98	per day of	9 hours.
Common labourers	1.50	" 10	"
Block stone pavers	1.98	" 9	"
Steam rock drillers	2.00	" 10	"
Stonecutters (rough work).	.37½	per hour 8	"
" (better class of work).	.40	" 8	"
Masons	.35	" 9	"
Carpenters	2.25	per day. 9	"
Blacksmiths	2.25	" 10	"
Machinists	2.25	" 9	"
Stationary engine engineer	2.50	" 10	"
" " fireman.	1.50	" 10	"
Steam derrick engineer	2.50	" 10	"
" fireman.	1.50	" 10	"
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50	" 10	"
" 2 horses and wagon.	4.00	" 10	"
Tug captain	50.00	per month and board	
" engineer	65.00	"	"
" fireman	28.00	"	"
" deckhands	21.00	"	"

From Dawson to Stewart River, passing at or near Grand Forks—eighty-four miles; date of subsidy agreement, May 25, 1906; amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE

The minimum rate of wages to be paid for the several classes of labour, respectively, employed by the company, and for the hire of teams, shall be the current rate in the district through which the railway is constructed, and the company hereby covenants and agrees to make good any difference in the rates paid for the work done which may be less than the current rate aforesaid.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspectors of the province of Ontario, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 360 workpeople in Canada during the month of May, 1906, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 114 were fatal and 246 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, accidents to twenty-three workmen, of which three were fatal, were reported, which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before May. The number of fatal accidents reported in May, 1906, was forty-eight more than in the preceding month and sixty-four in excess of May, 1905. The non-fatal accidents numbered one less than in April, 1906, and 100 less than in May, 1905.

The following is the record for the month by industries and groups of trades :—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total
Agriculture	11	18	29
Fishing and hunting	4	.....	4
Lumbering	14	18	32
Mining	13	24	37
Building trades	6	19	25
Metal trades	3	40	43
Woodworking trades	.....	9	9
Textile trades	.....	7	7
Food and tobacco preparation	2	8	10
Leather trades	.....	3	3
Railway service	25	25	50
Navigation	18	5	23
General transport	3	26	29
Civic employees	.....	7	7
Miscellaneous	8	23	31
Unskilled labour	7	14	21
Total	114	246	360

Of the 173 returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, twenty-one were reported to have been under twenty-one years of age, forty-two between twenty-one and forty-five and nine over forty-five; 101 were over twenty-one years of age, but their ages were not specified.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month were the drowning of five members of the crew of the "Erin," which foundered in the St. Clair River; the drowning of four lobster fishermen off Maulbay, N.B., the deaths of four log drivers on the Aristook River, N.B., and of four railway construction hands at Dunchurch, Ont., by an explosion of dynamite; the deaths of three railway

sectionmen at Callender Station, Ont., through lightning; the drowning of four labourers in the Montmorency River, Que.; the drowning of two Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company employees in the Nipigon River, Ont., the drowning of two surveyors on the Montreal River near Fort Machewan, Ont., and the drowning of three members of the crew of the "Thetis" in Louisbourg harbour, N.S.

Foundering of the "Erin" in the St. Clair River.

On May 31, the steamer "Erin" bound up the St. Clair River with the barge "Donfort," in charge, was struck amidships by a steamer bound down, about one mile south of Courtright, Ont., and sank almost immediately in twenty feet of water carrying down five members of her crew.

Drowning of Four Lobster Fishermen at Maulbay, N.B.

On May 22 four fishermen employed in a lobster factory went out in a small boat to visit the lobster traps at Maulbay, near Miscou, Gloucester County, N.B. Their boat capsized or sank and all were drowned.

Death of Log Drivers on the Aristook River, N.B.

On May 3, four log drivers were thawing dynamite over a fire, to be used to loosen a jam of logs in the Aristook River, when twenty-five sticks exploded killing them instantly.

Dynamite Explosion at Dunchurch, Ont.

On May 7 four hands employed in connection with the construction of the James Bay Railway were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion. A shot of two boxes of dynamite had missed fire on the previous day; the men were working over-time and accidentally discharged it.

Fatality at Callender Station, Ont.

On May 12, while a number of railway sectionmen were carrying a steel rail along the track a bolt of lightning struck them killing three and dangerously wounding the fourth.

Drowning Accident at Montmorency, Que.

On May 7, four workmen employed by the Quebec Railway Light and Power Co., on the way to the place where they were working attempted to cross the Natural Steps Rapids in the Montmorency River, Que., in a flat bottomed boat. The boat upset and the four were drowned.

Drowning Fatality in Louisbourg Harbour, N. S.

On May 30 the schooner Thetis from Summerside, P.E.I., for Louisbourg, was driven ashore at the entrance of Louisbourg Harbour, N.S., and sank. The crew took to the rigging, but were swept into the sea and three were drowned.

Drowning Fatality off Bustard Isle, Ont.

On May 8 the tug Clipper sprung a leak off the Bustard Islands, Ont., and sank within a few hundred yards of shore carrying down with her the captain and two of the crew.

Fatality on the Nipigon River, Ont.

On May 9 two canoe men in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company were drowned in the Nipigon River as they were coming back from landing supplies.

Drowning Accident on the Montreal River, Ont.

On May 13 two surveyors were drowned at the rapids below Machewan some eighty miles above Latchford on the Montreal River, Ont., by the upsetting of their canoe.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were eleven fatal accidents reported during May, one more than in the preceding month, and seven more than in May of last year. Two farmers were struck by lightning and killed. Two were killed by falls, two by falling material, two by collision between their vehicles and railway trains, one by injuries received in a runaway, one by blood poisoning, and a farm servant at Neudorf, Sask., was burned to death in a prairie fire. The serious accidents numbered eighteen, five being due to falling material, four to falls, three to runaways, three to being struck by tools, two received while tending live stock, and one to contact with machinery.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 31.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Agriculture—						
Farmer	Cap Blanc, Que	May 4		1	Loss of 2 fingers	Struck by axe while splitting wood.
"	Malahide Tp., Ont	" 3		1	Back injured	By falling of bent while barn raising.
"	"	" 3		2	Internal injuries	" "
"	Magnatawan, Ont	" 10	1			Dragged along ground by runaway team while harrowing.
"	Bell's Corners, Ont	" 12		1	Severely injured	Team ran away.
"	Jonequiere, Que	" 16	1			Fell from ladder.
"	Coaticook, Que	" 8		1	Several ribs broken	Run over by wagon.
"	Rock Island, Que	" 7		1	Body badly bruised	In collision between two teams.
"	Otonabee, Ont	" 19		1	Right shoulder inj. and body bruised	Fell under iron roller.
"	Petersburg, Ont	" 19	1			While barn raising stick of timber struck him on head.
"	Dereham, Ont	" 15		1	Critically injured	Fell 16 ft. from roof of barn.
"	Port Burwell, Ont	" 22		1	Back severely hurt	Thrown from vehicle in runaway.
"	Hopewell Hill, N. B	" 8		1	Arm broken	Fell off barn bridge.
"	Glenmorris, Ont	" 25		1	Dangerously injured	Bitten and trampled upon by vicious horse.
"	Ellice, Ont	" 19		1	Three ribs broken	Jammed by horse against stall.
"	Waterloo, Ont	" 19		1	Arm seriously injured	By sheep shears.
"	Tyendinaga, Ont	" 29	1			Vehicle struck by engine at crossing.
"	Peterboro, Ont	" 28		1	Head badly injured	Piece of timber fell on him while barn raising.
"	Ennismore, Ont	" 30	1			Blood poisoning.
"	Smithville, Ont	" 26	1			Fell from roller, breaking neck.
Farm hand	Sherbrooke, Que	" 8		1	Loss of an eye	Contact with pitchfork.
"	Glen Sutton, Que	" 2		1	Head cut	Glancing of axe.
"	Ridgetown, Ont	" 25	1			Struck by lightning.
"	Orangeville, Ont	" 25		1	Seven ribs broken	Load of potatoes passed over him.
Farmer's son	Bagotville, Que	" 15	1			Horse fell on him.
"	Byron, Ont	" 19	1			Struck by lightning.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont	" 26	1			Vehicle struck by train.
Farm servant	Iendorf, Sask	" 26	1			Burned to death in prairie fire.
Fishing and Hunting—						
Fishermen	Maulbay, N. B	" 22	4			Drowned—while lobster fishing—boat capsized.
Lumbering—						
River driver	Aristook River, N. B	" 2	4			Explosion of dynamite.
"	River Bete Puante, Que	" 4	1			Crushed to death in log jam.
"	Cherry River, Que	" 7		1	Jaw fractured	Struck by cant hook.—
" (foreman)	Blind River, Ont	" 25	1			Tree fell on him.
"	Bic, Que	" 9	1			Drowned starting log jam.
Camp foreman	Arnstruther Tp., Ont	" 11		1	Foot badly injured	Log rolled on it.—
Saw mill owner	Arkell, Ont	" 26	1			Struck by board from circular saw.
Shingle mill owner	Somerville Tp., Ont	" 10		1	Lost 2 fingers	Contact with saw.—
Saw mill owner	Fitch Bay Que	" 25		1	Dangerously injured	Caught in shafting.
"	St. Cyriac, Que	" 13	1			Fell off roof while putting out a fire.
Night foreman in mill	Kenora, Ont	" 7	1			Caught in shafting.
Mill hand	Wiarton, Ont	" 4		1	Lost half of hand	Contact with saw.
"	Jonequiere, Que	" 4		1	Loss of arm	" "
"	Montreal, Que	" 5		1	Loss of 2 fingers	" "
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 2	1			Struck by flying bolt.
"	Windsor Mills, Que	" 9	1			Caught in belting.

Mill hand	St. Stephen, N.B.	May	16	1	Lost part of hand	Contact with saw.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	"	15	1	Leg broken	Log fell on it.
"	Fredericton, N.B.	"	17	1		Fell on circular saw.
"	St. Mary's, Ont.	"	18	1	Nose and ribs broken	Lumber pile fell on him.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	22	1		Fell on circular saw.
"	Chatham, N.B.	"	15	1	Head badly injured	Struck by belt.
"	South Branch, N.B.	"	5	1	Hand badly lacerated and loss of 1	Contact with machinery.
"	Loggieville, N.B.	"	7	1	Hand badly crushed ...[finger]	" "
"	Ford's Mills, N.B.	"	4	1	Leg broken	Log rolled on it.
"	Miquelon, Que.	"	26	1	Loss of hand	Contact with circular saw.
"	Foster, Que.	"	15	1	Loss of part of finger	" "
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	"	19	1	Arm broken	While putting belt on running pulley
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	19	1	Eye injured	Struck by splinter from edger.
Mining—						
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	"	2	1	Severely injured	By fall of coal.
"	"	"	2	1	Leg badly cut	Struck by haulage rope.
"	Mabou, N.S.	"	9	1		Crushed between car and prop in mine.
"	Taber Alta.	"	11	1		Crushed between cage and shaft wall
"	Balck Lake, Que.	"	11	1		Fell 75 feet down shaft.
"	Britannia, B.C.	"	11	1	Head cut, hip bruised, &c.	Fell 40 feet.
"	Black Lake, Que.	"	10	2		Explosion of dynamite.
"	Glace-Bay, N.S.	"	17	1	Probably fatal injuries	Crushed between car and roof of mine.
"	"	"	18	1	Leg broken	Fell from hoisting cage.
"	"	"	18	1	Head cut open	Fall of coal.
"	"	"	17	1	Nose broken	By overwinding of cage.
"	"	"	17	1	Legs and back badly injured	By fall of coal.
"	"	"	22	6	All badly scalded	By bursting of steam pipe.
"	"	"	21	1	Hip dislocated	By fall of stone.
"	"	"	21	1	Skull fractured	"
"	Howe Sound, B.C.	"	21	1	Concussion of brain & body wounds	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Inverness, N.S.	"	18	1		Struck by runaway box.
"	Cumberland, B.C.	"	11	1		By fall of coal.
"	Ladysmith, B.C.	"	19	1		"
"	Extension, B.C.	"	21	1		"
"	Glace Bay N.S.	"	26	1		"
Smelters	Grand Forks, B.C.	"	1	2	Badly burned	Explosion of furnace.
Mine manager	Nelson, B.C.	"	10	1		By fall of rock.
"	Inverness, N.S.	"	21	1	Both legs broken	Struck by a rake.
Quarryman	Graniteville, Que.	"	2	1	Leg badly bruised	Caught between 2 stones.
"	Bras d'Or Lake, N.S.	"	13	1		Drowned while conveying provisions to quarry
"	Woodstock, Ont.	"	19	1	Head cut, may lose sight of an eye.	Injured by belated blast.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	8	1	Head badly cut	By fall of rock.
Fire boss	Coleman, Alta.	"	19	1	Loss of both hands and 1 eye	Explosion of glycerine caps.
Landing tender	Glace Bay, N.S.	"	29	1		Struck by box of coal.
Building Trades—						
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	"	5	1		Fell from scaffold.
"	Richmond, Que.	"	7	2	Seriously injured	Scaffold gave way.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	5	1		Str. by eng. while laying plank walk near track.
"	London, Ont.	"	8	1	Head severely cut	Fell down ladder.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	8	1	Head badly bruised	Fell from scaffold.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	"	8	1	Leg broken	Fell 12 feet from scaffold.
"	St. Roch, Que.	"	14	1	Leg broken	Struck by glancing axe.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	15	1	Internal injuries	Fell from scaffold, 15 feet.
"	Fredericton, N.B.	"	18	1	Head badly injured	Fell from roof of house.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	"	22	1	Leg broken	Scaffold gave way, fell 14 feet.
"	East Clifton, Que.	"	22	2		Scaffold gave way fell 10 feet.
"	Ruskin, B.C.	"	19	1		Fell 22 feet from scaffold.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	"	5	1		Asphyxiated by gas in cellar of home.
Painter	St. Sauveur, Que.	"	18	1	Arm broken	Fell from ladder.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	"	19	1		Scaffold gave way, fell 30 feet.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

Trade or industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building Trades—Con.						
Painter	Niagara Falls, Ont	May 10		1	Internal injuries	Fell from building.
Carpenter	Brantford, Ont	" 18		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in wood shaper.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 21		1	Hand badly cut	Hand axe slipped.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 5		1	Internal injuries	Fell from ladder.
Mason	Montréal, Qué	" 15		1	Ribs broken, etc	Fell 35 ft. from a house.
Millwright	Midland, Ont	" 25	1			Fell from elevator 85 ft.
Bricklayer	Hamilton, Ont	" 4		1	Body badly crushed	Between crane and wall of factory.
Metal Trades—						
Machinist	Montréal, Qué	" 9		1	Probable loss of leg	Crushed between locomotive & stop at station.
"	Sydney, N. S.	" 8		1	Asphyxiated	By carbon monoxide gas from furnace.
"	Loggieville, N.B	" 12		1	Hand badly cut	Contact with machinery.
"	Sydney, N. S.	" 14		1	Loss of all his fingers	Run over by electric crane.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 11		1	Loss of two finger nails	Caught in drilling machine.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 26		1	Probable loss of eye	By splinter from emery wheel.
"	Brantford, Ont	" 25		1	Loss of two toes	Piece of iron fell on foot.
Foreman moulder	Stratford, Ont	" 10		1	Face and eyes badly burned	By splashing of molten metal.
Hoistman in foundry	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 28	1			Overcome by gas from blast furnace.
Iron worker	Sydney, N. S	" 2	1			While on car conveying steel ingots head came
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 5		1	Rib broken	By fall in foundry. [in contact with top of
"	St. Roch, Que	" 18		1	Loss of thumb	Caught in machinery. [casing.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 12		1	Finger badly crushed	" "
Stationary engineer	Toronto, Ont	" 7	1			Fell into two feet of boiling water, died from
" "	"	" 26		1	Probably fatal injuries	Caught in fly wheel of engine. [scalds.
Boiler maker	Brantford, Ont	" 4		1	Foot badly crushed	Piece of flanger fell on it.
Structural Iron worker	Montréal, Qué	" 23		1	Arm badly crushed	Piece of iron fell on it.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 23		1	Concussion of brain	Struck on head by sledge hammer.
Sheet metal worker	"	" 3		1	Loss of part of finger	Caught in a press.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 25		1	Loss of thumb	"
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 18		1	Loss of finger	Caught between dies.
"	"	" 21		1	Deep gash in nose	Struck by a tin can from machine.
"	"	" 21		1	Loss of finger nail	Caught in die press.
Electrical worker	Levis, Qué	" 24		1	Loss of thumb	Explosion of dynamite cartridge.
" "	Toronto, Ont	" 17		1	Back seriously injured	Collision of car with wagon.
Lineman	Merritton, Ont	" 10		1	Hand seriously cut	Fell from a building.
Car worker	Montreal, Qué	" 17		1	Leg broken	Heavy piece of steel fell on it.
Shear grinder	Hamilton, Ont	" 4		1	Loss of part of finger	While working on squaring shears.
Factory employee	Toronto, Ont	" 7		1	Scalp wound, etc	Fell down elevator shaft.
"	Quebec, Que	" 17		1	Two fingers crushed	Caught in machine.
"	Hespeler, Ont	" 1		1	Loss tips of two fingers	Contact with saw.
Stove mounter	Guelph, Ont	" 1		1	2 fingers crushed	While lifting a stove.
Copper worker	Toronto, Ont	" 21		1		Overcome by nitric acid fumes.
Agricult. implement worker	Smith's Falls, Ont	" 3		1	Finger badly crushed	Struck by hammer.
" "	"	" 10		1	Foot badly burned	By molten metal.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	" 9		1	Right leg badly injured	Binder fell on it.
" "	"	" 12		1	Toe badly crushed	Casting fell on it.
" "	"	" 3		1	Arm lacerated	Struck against saw.
" "	"	" 15		1	Arm and hands burned	By molten metal.
" "	Toronto, Ont	" 2		1	Ankle dislocated	A heavy disc fell on it.

Agricult. implement worker	Toronto, Ont.	May	15		1	Foot badly crushed	Piece of machinery fell on it.
Shipbuilder	Collingwood, Ont.	"	10		1	Leg broken	Struck by travelling crane.
"	"	"	17		1	Foot badly crushed	Piece of shafting fell on it.
Woodworking and furnishing Trades—							
Woodworker	Woodstock, Ont.	"	4		1	Loss of 3 fingers	Caught in shaper.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	4		1	Loss of 1 finger	Contact with circular saw.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	19		1	Arm badly lacerated	" "
"	Rodney, Ont.	"	17		1	"	Contact with saw.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	4		1	Loss of part of thumb	Contact with rip saw.
"	Meaford, Ont.	"	2		1	Hand badly gashed	Caught in boring machine.
"	Dundas, Ont.	"	3		1	Internal injuries	Struck by piece of wood flying from rip saw.
Bicycle worker	Brantford, Ont.	"	22		1	Finger nearly cut off	Caught in chain of bicycle.
Carriage worker	Guelph, Ont.	"	9		1	Two fingers badly lacerated	Contact with sanding disc.
Textile Trades—							
Cotton mill hand	Montmorency, Que.	"	5		1	Loss of 2 fingers	Caught in a machine.
"	"	"	17		1	"	Contact with revolving card.
"	"	"	2		1	Loss of forefinger	Caught in a machine.
Cordage Co. employee	Peterboro, Ont.	"	10		1	Both legs severed	Run over by car.
Cotton mill hand	Hamilton, Ont.	"	14		1	Foot badly crushed	Caught in elevator.
Belting factory hand	"	"	16		1	Hand seriously injured	Run through by sewing machine needle.
Woollen mill hand	Chatham, Ont.	"	17		1	Hand badly lacerated	Caught in carding machine.
Railway Service—							
Engineer	Edmonton, Alta.	"	7	1			Fell from engine and was run over by it.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	25		1	Head and shoulders cut	In collision with gravel train.
Conductor	Chatham, N.B.	"	11		1	Leg broken	Fell from train.
Porter	Toronto, Ont.	"	10		1	Collar bone broken, &c.	Struck by shunting engine.
Round house employee	London, Ont.	"	1		1	Hand crushed	In the cinder pit.
Car shop employee	Stratford, Ont.	"	1		1	Foot crushed	Heavy iron bar fell on it.
"	"	"	8		1	Nose broken, etc.	Struck by bar of iron flying from emery wheel.
"	"	"	8		1	Ankle hurt	Large casting fell on it.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	8		1	Head wounded	By a fall in the Angus shops. [from machine.
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	11		1	Internal injuries	Struck by a casting weighing 300 lbs. projected
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	18		1	2 ribs broken, etc.	Jammed bet. engine and doors of shop.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	30		1	Hand crushed	Caught in machinery.
Switchman	"	"	11	1			Run over by locomotive.
Brakeman	Cap St. Ignace, Que.	"	9		1		Fell between car and run over.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	24		1	Loss of leg	Run over by train.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	25	1			Caught between cars.
"	Blackwater June., Ont.	"	24	1			Caught between cars while coupling.
"	Orangeville, Ont.	"	7	1			" "
"	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	"	8		1	Dangerously wounded	Caught between cars.
"	Hoquiam, B.C.	"	9	1			Run over by train.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	10		1	Internal injuries	Crushed between cars.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	10	1			Run over by train.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	14		1	Concussion of brain	Fell into a culvert.
"	Palmerston, Ont.	"	14		1	Nose broken and hip injured	Fell off freight car.
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	18		1	Shoulder dislocated, etc.	Fell from freight train.
Construction hand	Kenora, Ont.	"	17		2		Explosion of dynamite.
"	La Tuque, Que.	"	5	1			Struck on head by rock from blast.
"	Dunchurch, Ont.	"	8	4			Explosion of dynamite.
"	Nepigon River, Ont.	"	12	2			Drowned by upsetting of canoe.
"	Kenora, Ont.	"	28	1			Run over by train.
Nightwatchman	Montreal, Que.	"	10		1	Hands and face burned	Explosion of gasoline tank.
Yardman	Bridgeburg, Ont.	"	14	1			Run over by train.
Roundhouse employee	Ottawa, Ont.	"	30		1	Side hurt	Fell off an engine. [splinters of wood.
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	"	13		1	Internal injuries	In head-on collision, struck in abdomen by
"	Illicillewaet, B.C.	"	23	1			Bridge collapsed, train fell through.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	25		1	Spine injured	Fell from engine.
Sectionman	Callender Stn., Ont.	"	14	3	1		Struck by lightning while carrying steel rail.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Railway Service—Con.						
Sectionmen	New Westminster, B.C.	May 14	1			Run over by train while riding a hand car.
"	Moncton, N.-B.	" 12		1	Leg severely injured	Rail fell on it.
"	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 1		1	Leg and foot injured	"
"	Britannia, Ont.	" 29	1			While on hand car, struck by train.
Food and Tobacco Preparation						
Biscuit factory hand	Montréal, Qué.	" 14		1	Finger crushed	Caught in machinery.
" "	London, Ont.	" 18		1	Hips and abdomen injured	Caught between elevator and landing.
Bakery driver	Toronto, Ont.	" 17		1		Run over by his vehicle in runaway.
Biscuit factory hand	"	" 7		1	Leg broken	Fell down elevator shaft 15 ft.
Creamery hand	Princeton, Ont	" 18		1	Arm broken	Caught in machinery.
Cereal Co. employee	Peterboro, Ont.	" 22		1	Face and hands burned	By explosion of gas.
Sugar factory worker	Montréal, Que.	" 21		1	Spinal column fractured	Sack of sugar fell on him.
Cheese maker	Tp. of Emily, Ont.	" 9	1			Dropped dead while fighting fire in factory
Brewer	London, Ont.	" 10		1	Arm and nose broken	Fell down elevator shaft 12 ft.
"	Walkerville, Ont.	" 10	1			Smothered in grain bin.
Leather Trades—						
Leather dresser	Quebec, Que.	" 12		1	Leg broken	Elevator cable broke—fell 12 ft
"	"	" 12		1	Head and face cut, etc.	" "
Trunk maker	Toronto, Ont.	" 3		1	Finger badly injured	Struck by eyelet.
Navigation—						
Captain of tug	Near Bustand I. Georgian Bay	" 3	1			Drowned.
Sailors	" "	" 3	2			Tug sprung leak and foundered.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 3		1	Internal injuries	Fell into hold of vessel.
"	Quyon, Que.	" 13	1			Fell overboard, drowned.
"	North Sydney, N. S.	" 11	1			Washed overboard, drowned.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 24	1			Run over by train on wharf.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 13		1	Loss of 3 fingers	Caught between gearing of steam crank.
"	Pointe des Monts, Que.	" 17	1			Struck on head by cut off rivet.
"	Off Louisburg, N. S.	" 29	3			Drowned, vessel wrecked.
Crew of SS. *Erin*	St. Clair River, Ont.	" 31	5			Drowned, vessel sank after collision.
Longshoreman	Québec, Qué.	" 7	1			Fell overboard from vessel and was drowned.
"	"	" 12	1			Drowned, fell off ship.
"	"	" 17		1	Leg broken	Box of merchandise fell on it.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 29		1	Head injured	A plank fell on him.
Fireman on vessel	Vancouver, B. C.	" 25		1	Chest and shoulder lacerated	Explosion of water gauge.
Boat worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	1			Drowned off wharf.
General Transport—						
Teamster	Jacques Cartier, Que.	" 1		1	Leg broken	Sewing machine fell on it.
"	St. Sauveur, Que.	" 3		1	Hand crushed	Caught between 2 pieces of furniture.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 3		1	Foot crushed	Heavy laden vehicle passed over it.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5		1	Back injured	Thrown from vehicle.
"	Renfrew, Ont.	" 4	1			Struck by train at crossing.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 10		1	Leg broken	Merchandise fell on it.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 11		1	Loss of arm	Run over by car laden with wood.

"	Montreal, Que	May	9	1				Thrown from vehicle in runaway.
"	Holstein, Ont	"	10		1	Internal injuries		Bridge broke under weight of team.
"	Magog, Que	"	15		1	Face cut		Kicked by horse.
"	Jacques Cartier, Que	"	22		1	Jaw broken		"
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	18		1	Concussion of brain		Fell from load of wood.
"	Lindsay, Ont	"	17		1	Foot badly cut		By glancing of axe.
"	Toronto, Ont	"	16		1	Head cut and bruised		Fell from his vehicle.
"	Quebec, Que	"	22		1	Leg broken		Load of wood fell on it.
"	Hamilton, Ont	"	23		1	Knee cap injured		In runaway.
Hack driver	Guelph Ont	"	3		1	Head injured		Kicked by a horse.
Stableman	Gatineau Point,Que	"	11	1				Burned to death. stable destroyed by fire.
Superintendent of transfer Co	Montreal, Que	"	16		1	Four ribs broken		Fell from bridge of a vessel.
Street car employee	Ottawa, Ont	"	13		1	Serious body injuries		Knocked off car by bridge girder.
" "	"	"	15		1	Internal injuries		Fell from pole he was painting.
" "	Toronto, Ont	"	17		1	Severe internal injuries		Struck in abdomen by brake handle.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	"	10		1	Nose broken		By derailment of car.
" "	"	"	28		1	Hand badly crushed		Derailment of car.
Delivery employee	Toronto, Ont	"	18		1	Shoulder dislocated		Fell through trap door 18 ft.
"	Stratford, Ont	"	26		1	Severely injured		A land roller went over him.
Freight handler	Montreal, Que	"	21		1	Chest crushed and ribs broken		Piano fell on him
Coal driver	"	"	25		1	Probably fatal injuries		His load of coal went over his body.
Carter	Kingston, Ont	"	22		1	Foot badly crushed		Heavy weight fell on it.
Civic employees—								
Fire captain	Montreal, Que	"	21		1	Severe bodily bruises		Thrown from buggy on way to fire.
Firemen	"	"	21		2	" "		Part of wall fell on them.
"	Quebec, Que	"	28		1	Head and face burned		While at a fire.
Fire chief	Dundas, Ont	"	25		1	Collar bone broken		Caught in machinery of filtering apparatus
Civic labourer	Guelph, Ont	"	2		1	Arm badly cut		Knife slipped while trimming trees.
"	"	"	22		1	Leg broken		Struck by runaway team.
Miscellaneous—								
Glass worker	Hamilton, Ont	"	4		1	Leg broken		Box of plate glass fell on it.
Druggist	Milverton, Ont	"	19		1	Face badly burned		Explosion of chemicals.
Domestic servant	Galt, Ont.	"	3		1	Leg broken, etc		Fell while cleaning windows.
"	Quebec, Que	"	10		1	Head badly cut		Fell from stepladder through pane of glass.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	23		1	Serious bodily injuries		Fell down stairs.
Clerk (female)	Toronto, Ont	"	7		1	Serious internal injuries		Fell down elevator shaft.
Clerk	St. John, N B	"	10	1				Head caught between elevator and landing.
"	Montreal, Que	"	9		1	Face and hand badly burned		Explosion of furnace.
"	Quebec, Que	"	12		1	Leg broken		Elevator cord broke.
Fireman of crematory	Toronto, Ont	"	12		1	Badly burned		Fell into crematory.
Elevator boy	"	"	21		1	Foot badly crushed		Caught between elevator landing.
Paper maker	Sherbrooke, Que.	"	10	1				Caught in shafting.
"	Windsor Mills, Que	"	9	1				Struck by belt head hook.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	"	8		1	Bad scalp wound		Struck on head by piece of pulley which burst.
Asphalt plant worker	Windsor, Ont	"	7		1	Arm badly lacerated		Caught in sprocket.
Cartridge factory hand	Quebec, Que.	"	23		1	2 fingers badly crushed		Caught in machinery.
Gap worker	Dundas, Ont	"	1			Body badly crushed		Jammed between crane and wall.
Surveyors	Montreal riv. near Fort Mache	"	13	2				Drowned, canoe upset.
Rag buyer	Toronto, Ont [wan, Ont.	"	7		1	Internal injuries		In runaway.
Pulp mill worker	Chatham, N. B	"	14		1	Head seriously injured.		Struck by a bolt while oiling machinery.
"	Thorold, Ont..	"	6	1		Arm broken		Caught in belting,
Medicine vendor	Berlin, Ont..	"	1	1				Struck by engine at crossing.
Commercial traveller	Warsaw, Ont	"	11		1	Severely injured on body		Thrown from vehicle in runaway.
"	Peterborough, Ont	"	19		1	Head and body badly cut		Four trunks fell on him in runaway.
Cement worker	Deseronto, Ont	"	1	1		Foot badly hurt		Nail penetrated it.
"	Victoria Road, Ont.	"	10	1				Instantly killed.
"	Marlbank, Ont	"	20		1	Hand badly cut		Contact with button saw.
Broom maker	St. Thomas, Ont	"	15		1	Leg broken		Caught in belting.
Bill poster	Montreal, Que	"	31	1		—		Bridge parapet fell on it.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. No. 31.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1906.

Trade or industries.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of order.	Remarks.
Unskilled Labour—						
Labourer	Quebec, Que	May 1		1	Loss of thumb	Side of stone fell on it.
"	"	" 3		1	Hand cut	By axe while splitting wood.
"	Montreal, Que	" 5	1			In collision between engine and street car.
"	Montmorency Falls, Que	" 7	4			Drowned, boat in which they were proceeding
"	Toronto, Ont	" 5		1	Leg broken	Large stone fell on it. [to work upset.
"	"	" 11		1	Back injured	Crushed by car in elevator pit.
"	Lindsay, Ont	" 17		1	Foot badly cut	By glancing of axe.
"	Amherst, Ont	" 12		1	Nose broken and face cut	Struck by derrick handle.
"	Sydney, N.S	" 23		1		By fall of clay and stone.
"	Guelph, Ont	" 3		1	Lost 2 fingers	Caught in saltpetre machine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 2		1	Jaw and skull fractured	Fell into wheel pit.
"	" "	" 25		1	Foot crushed	By tramway locomotive.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 14		1	Toes crushed	Cog wheel fell on him.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 2		1	Hand cut	A wide chisel fell on it.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 14		1	Leg broken	Cave in of gravel pit.
"	"	" 1		1	Head injured	Red hot rivet fell on it.
"	Guelph, Ont	" 29	1			Cave in of earth in trench.
"	Montreal, Que	" 29	1			Fell 30 feet from building.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MAY.

Farmer	Whitby, Ont	April 26		1	Inwardly injured	Fell from hay loft.
Quarryman	Graniteville, Que	" 27		1	Hand badly crushed	While moving stones.
"	"	" 28		1	Head injured	Struck with handle of derrick.
"	North Vancouver, B.C	" 26		1	Probably fatal injuries	Explosion of a belated blast.
Carpenter	Amherst, N.S	" 30		1	Loss of thumb and fingers	Caught in buzz saw.
Blacksmith	Cowansville, Que	" 28		1	Hand badly lacerated	Bitten by vicious horse.
Woodworker	Ingersoll, Ont	" 26		1	" "	In grass picking machine.
Merchant	Granby, Que	" 29		1	Head and face cut	Thrown from buggy.
Physician	Cowansville, Que	" 26		1	Body badly bruised	Thrown from vehicle.
Freight handler	Fort William, Ont	" 29	1			Run over by shunting engine.
Iron worker	Sydney, N.S	" 29	1			Struck by clamps of hoisting gear.
Mill hand	Demoiselle, N.B	" 24		1	Leg broken	Log rolled on it.
"	Sherbrook, N.S	" 24	1			Struck in abdomen by a bolt from a bolter.
Laborer	Allanburg, Ont	" 30		1	Leg broken	Caught in bridge.
"	Shisler's Point, Ont	" 26		1	Loss of hand	Explosion of dynamite.
Machinist	Peterborough, Ont	" 17		1	Nose broken and face cut	Struck by die of pneumatic rivetter which blew
Agric. implement worker	Hamilton, Ont	" 4		1	Foot badly burned	By some hot iron. [out.
" "	"	" 10		1	Hand badly cut	Caught between cradle and annealing pot.
" "	"	" 20		1	Thumb badly crushed	Caught in dog.
" "	"	" 20		1	Foot badly burned	By molten metal.
" "	"	" 24		1	Foot and ankle burned	"
Shipbuilders	Collingwood, Ont	" 6		2	Severely injured	Carrier fell on them.

Fishing and hunting.—There were four fatalities in this industry, due to drowning.

Lumbering. — Fourteen workers met death by accident and eighteen were injured during May, being an increase of nine fatalities and of four non-fatal accidents compared with April and an increase of ten fatal and nine non-fatal accidents compared with May, 1905. Of the fourteen fatal accidents four were caused by an explosion of dynamite, four by contact with machinery, two by falls, one by being crushed in a log jam, one by a load of lumber falling on him, one by drowning and one by a board projected from a saw. Of the eighteen other accidents twelve were caused by contact with saws and machinery, five by falling material and one by a wood splinter from an edger.

Mining.—In this industry thirteen workmen were killed and twenty-four injured. The record for April was eleven killed and six injured, and for May, 1905, four killed and eleven injured. Six of the thirteen fatalities were due to falling rock or coal, three to being crushed between cars and portions of the mines, one to falling down a shaft, two to dynamite explosions and one to drowning while conveying provisions to a quarry. The falling of coal or rock was also responsible for six of the minor accidents, the bursting of a steam pipe in a mine for six, contact with machinery for three, dynamite explosions for three, falls for two, being crushed between cars and parts of mine for two, and explosions of furnaces in a smelter for two.

Building trades.—These trades suffered the loss of six workers through accident during May and nineteen other workers were severely injured. This was an increase of three in the number of deaths and of five in the number of injured as compared with the previous month and an increase of three fatalities and of four non-fatal accidents, as compared with May, 1905. Of the fatalities, three were caused by falls from scaffolds, one by being struck by an engine while working on a station platform, one by falling down an elevator shaft, and a plumber in Montreal was asphyxiated by gas while repairing a gas main in a cellar. Of the minor accidents, nine were caused by falls from scaffolds, three by falls from ladders, three by falls from buildings, three by contact with machinery and one by being crushed between a crane and the wall of a factory.

Metal trades.—Three were killed and forty injured during May. During April there were four killed and forty-seven injured, and during May, 1905, two were killed and twenty-six injured. One of the deaths was due to the victim, a hoist man in a foundry at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., being overcome by gas from a blast furnace. While an iron worker at Sydney, N.S., was on a car conveying ingots his head came in contact with top of casing and he was killed, and a stationary engineer at Toronto, Ont., fell into 2½ feet of boiling water and died from the effects. Of the forty non-fatal accidents twenty-one were due to contact with machinery, ten to falling material, three to splashing of molten metal, three to falls, two to temporary asphyxiation by gases and one to a collision of a street car with a wagon.

Woodworking trades.—There were no fatalities in these trades during May, but there were nine workmen injured. There were no fatalities in the preceding month, but twelve workmen were injured, while in May, 1905, there was one death from accident and thirteen injuries. Of the May, 1906, accidents, eight were caused by contact with machinery and one by being struck in the body by a piece of wood flying from a rip-saw.

Textile trades.—Seven minor accidents occurred in this group during May, an increase of six over April last; in May, 1905, one fatality and two injuries was the record. All of the seven accidents first above mentioned were due to contact with machinery.

Railway service.—The record for May with railway employees was twenty-five killed and twenty-five injured. In April there were twenty-one killed and eleven injured, and in May of last year, fifteen killed and twenty-two injured. With regard to the fatal accidents there were six men run over, five men were killed by explosions of dynamite, four were crushed between cars, four were struck by lightning, two fell from trains, two were drown-

ed, one was struck by falling material, and one was killed by a bridge giving way and the engine falling into the river. Seven of the minor accidents were caused by falls, six by falling material, three by dynamite explosions, two each by collisions, contact with machinery and being crushed between cars and one each by being struck by an engine, by being run over and by being jammed between engine and door of shop.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Two fatalities and eight non-fatal accidents occurred in this group during May. The month before there was one death and four injuries. A cheese-maker dropped dead while fighting fire in his factory and a brewer at Walkerville, Ont., fell into a grain bin and was smothered to death. Three of the minor injuries were received in elevators, two through contact with machinery, one of the injured was run over by his vehicle, an explosion of gas injured another, and falling material another.

Leather trades.—There were three minor accidents in this group, against none in the previous month and one in May, 1905. Two leather dressers were injured by the elevator cable breaking causing them to fall about twelve feet and a trunk maker in Toronto, Ont., had his hand seriously injured by being struck by an eyelet.

Navigation.—In this class there were eighteen deaths due to accident, and five workmen injured during May; in April, 1906, there were two killed and four injured, and in May, 1905, two killed and eleven injured. Of the eighteen fatalities sixteen were due to drowning, one to being run over by an engine on a wharf, and one to being struck on the head by a falling iron rivet. Two of the minor accidents were due to falling material and one to each of the following causes: Falling into hold of vessel, contact with machinery and explosion of a water gauge.

General transport.—Three were killed and twenty-six injured. In the previous month two were killed and nine were injured, and in May, 1905, two were killed and seven injured. A teamster at Renfrew, Ont., was struck by a train on a crossing and killed, a teamster in Montreal, Que., was killed by being thrown from his vehicle in a runaway and a stableman at Gatineau Point, Que., was burned to death in his stable. Eight of the minor accidents were caused by falls, eight by falls of material, three to contact with machinery, three by kicks from horses, two to being run over and two to derailment of street cars.

Civic employees.—There were seven serious injuries during May; last month there were three, and in May, 1905, two. Five of the seven accidents happened to firemen and two to civic labourers.

Miscellaneous.—Eight were killed and twenty-three injured; in the previous month five were killed and fifteen injured, and in May 1905, one was killed and eight injured. Two of the deaths were due to contact with machinery, two to drowning, one to an elevator accident, one to a bursting pulley and one to being struck by a train. Of the twenty-three injuries, eight were due to contact with machinery, seven to falls, five to material, two to explosions and one to a runaway.

Unskilled labour.—During May seven workmen met death by accident and fourteen were injured. This was seven more fatalities and three more injuries than in April, and the same in the number of fatalities, and an increase in serious injuries of two. Four labourers were drowned in the Montmorency River, Que., while going to work. A labourer in Montreal, Que., was killed in a collision between a street car and an engine. A cave-in of earth at Guelph, Ont., killed a labourer, and a labourer in Montreal, Que., was killed by falling thirty feet from a building. Of the non-fatal accidents, nine were from falling material, two from tools, one from a fall, one from machinery, and one from a cave-in of earth.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during May, 1906.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Railway Statistics.

Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30th, 1905. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1906, pages 117.

THE report on the Railway Statistics of Canada for the year ended June 30th, 1905, issued by the Department of Railways and Canals, states that on June 30th, 1905, the completed miles of railway in Canada was 20,601, an increase of 990 miles compared with the previous year. There were in addition 3,632 miles of sidings. There were 20,533 miles laid with steel rails, and the number of miles in operation amounted to 20,487. The paid up capital of the railway companies in Canada amounted to $1,248,666,414, an increase of $62,119,496. The gross earnings of the companies amounted to $106,467,199, an increase of $6,247,763. The working expenses aggregated $79,977,574, an increase of $5,414,412, compared with the previous year, leaving the net earnings $26,489,625, an increase of $833,351. The number of passengers carried was 25,288,732, an increase of 1,647,958, and the freight traffic amounted to 50,893,957 tons, an increase of 2,796,438 tons. The rolling stock comprised 94,161 cars of which 78,178 were equipped with air brakes and 85,381 were fitted with automatic couplers. There were also 2,906 locomotives.

The accident returns show a total of 468 persons killed, of whom thirty-five were passengers and 227 employees and other persons, in addition 1,357 were injured, of whom 244 were passengers, and 919 employees and 194 other persons. At the close of the last fiscal year there were 793 miles completed of electric railways, and the paid up capital of the Electric Railway Companies amounted to $61,033,321; the gross earnings aggregated $9,357,125.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Factory Conditions in Ontario.

Eighteenth annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1905. Toronto, King's Printer, 1906; pages 77.

The reports of the Ontario Inspectors of Factories for 1905 indicate that with regard to industrial and commercial conditions the past year compared favourably with the previous year, many new factory buildings having been erected. An improvement was also found in the equipment of factories for the protection of the employees, the new factories being provided in most cases with modern appliances for the safety and comfort of the employees.

Among the recommendations made by the inspectors were the following: That there should be a change in the present law relating to boiler inspection, which would provide for a rigid and quick inspection of steam boilers; that the Shops' Act should be amended to provide that the age limit for the employment of children in shops be raised from ten to fourteen years, so as to make it the same as in the Factories' Act; that the law relating to permits for over-time be amended by reducing the time limit, as the present Act means that young girls and women can be compelled to work three nights a week for three months, and that the canning industry be brought without any exemption under the general regulations of the Factories' Act.

This volume also contains a list of accidents reported to the inspectors during 1905.

Water Power of the Trent District.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the Province of Ontario, second report, Trent district. Toronto, King's Printer, 1906, pages 24.

The second report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario deals with the part of the Province of Ontario which lies north of Lake Ontario, but not including Toronto. This district, which for the purposes of the report is called the Trent district, is divided into three portions: (a) the Upper Trent Valley; containing

the municipalities of Peterboro, Lakefield, Lindsay and Fenelon Falls. The total amount of power available in this district is not very large and in the near future will all be utilized for local consumption.

(b) The Lower Trent Valley, which contains far more valuable water power, is only developed to a slight extent, but no industrial centres of importance.

(c) The Moira River Valley, which contains a large number of comparatively small water powers of which but few are developed.

It is stated that the Trent and Moira rivers afford a source of electric power which could be made available over a district extending from Pickering in the West to Kingston in the East, and from Lake Ontario to as far north as industrial centres exist. In the Upper Trent Valley, the amount of electricity developed is equivalent to 8,285 horse-power out of a total power of 11,800 horse-power. In the Moira and Lower Trent districts, the electricity developed is equivalent to 280 horse-power and the amount of hydraulic power used direct is 2,425. The municipalities bordering on Lake Ontario use a total of 14,540 horse-power, of which 1,140 horse-power is electric and 2,330 hydraulic used direct. The waters of the Moira River and its tributaries are capable of producing 4,900 horse-power, of which 5 horse-power is now developed. The Upper Trent River could produce at low water 17,265 horse-power, of which 12,405 is now developed, and the Lower Trent River 43,510 horse-power, available at low water, of which 4,025 is now developed.

Fisheries of Ontario.

Seventh annual report of the Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, 1905. L. K. Cameron, King's Printer, Toronto, 1906, pages 82.

The Report of the Ontario Department of Fisheries, 1905, states that the year was a fairly profitable one for fishermen, although there were many violent wind storms on the lakes. Compared with 1904 fewer fish were caught, but as better prices were obtained, the result was nearly as good. During 1905 there were 3,247 persons engaged in the fishing industry in Ontario, being 122 less than the previous year. The amount of capital invested was $1,129,467. There were in use 122 tugs valued at $323,279; 1,464 other boats valued at $299,498. The value of the licensed nets, sails, fishing machines, spears and hooks was $1,130,800. The Fisheries produced 22,572,300 pounds, valued at $1,708,963. The total catch for 1904 shows a total decrease of 1,437,670 pounds, and a decrease in value of $84,561. The quantity of the principal species taken comprised 6,170,850 pounds of trout, 5,232,200 pounds of herring, 3,236,940 pounds of pickerel, 2,895,820 pounds of whitefish, and 1,479,900 pounds of pike.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mineral Production of British Columbia.

Annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending 31st December 1905. Victoria, King's Printer, 1906, pages 273.

The report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines for 1905 contains statistical tables showing the total mineral output of the province for all years including 1905 with a summary of the production by districts during the last four years and more detailed statistics relating to the production in the past year.

The value of all the minerals produced in British Columbia since 1882 amounted to $248,663,176. The principal minerals were coal and coke, the production of which amounted to $73,786,754; placer gold, which amounted to $67,772,702, and lode gold, which amounted to $36,385,058. There was also produced copper to the value of $27,258,013, silver to the value of $23,688,688, and lead to the value of $14,958,161.

During 1905 the value of mineral produced amounted to $22,461,325, being over $2,000,000 more than the amount produced in 1901, which was the highest of any previous year. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of $3,483,966. The increased production was confined to the districts of South-East Kootenay, the Boundary district, Nelson Mining Division and the Yale Mining Division, the remaining districts showing a decrease. During 1905 there were 146 metalliferous shipping mines employing 3,596 men, which produced 1,706,679 tons of ore. There were in addition twenty-

four non-shipping mines employing 114 men. The gross output of the coal mines in British Columbia was 1,825,832 tons. Of this amount 1,202,971 were sold as coal and 441,520 were used for coke. With regard to the markets, 529,271 tons of coal were sold for consumption in Canada, and 673,700 tons were exported to the United States. With regard to coke, 150,454 were sold in Canada and 117,637 were exported to the United States.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Colonial and Foreign Mining Statistics.

Mines and Quarries: General Report and Statistics for 1904. Part IV.—Statistics relating to persons employed, output, and accidents at Mines and Quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. Wyman & Sons, London, 1906, pages 214.

British report relating to Colonial and Foreign statistics of mines and quarries; it is estimated that in 1904, the total number of persons engaged in this industry, in the world, was nearly five millions, of this total about one-fifth in the United Kingdom and about one-third in the British Empire. More than half the number were employed in mining coal; Great Britain employing over 833,000, the United States 594,000, Germany 543,000, France 171,000, Belgium 138,000, Austria 119,000 and India nearly 93,000. The total amount of coal produced was 886 million tons, valued at more than 295 million pounds sterling. The greatest production of coal was in the United States, where they mined 319,613,000 tons; Great Britain came second with 236,158,000 tons and Germany third with 169,450,000.

There is an increase of 24,455 kilograms in the amount of gold mined, the increase being principally within the British Empire. The British Empire supplied nearly 60 per cent. of the world's output, and the United States 23½ per cent.

With regard to iron the United States led with an output of nearly 16¾ million tons. The German Empire came second with 5½ million tons, and Great Britain, third with 4½ million.

The statistics relating to the loss of life from accidents in mines and quarries shows that in Great Britain and Ireland the death rate in coal mines was 1.24 per thousand persons employed; for the British Empire the rate was 1.25, while in France the rate is 1.07, in Germany 1.90, and in the United States 1.35. In the case of gold mines, for which figures are available only for the British Empire, there was a slight falling in the death rate from 2.61 to 2.55 per thousand.

Labour Bureaus.

Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1906. Wyman & Sons, London, pages 32.

A report made to the Local Government Board, dated November, 1905, has been issued as a return to an order of the House of Commons. This shows that there were in existence, eleven Labour, or Employment Bureaus in London, ten Municipal Bureaus in Great Britain outside of London, and three Non-Municipal Bureaus. The report gives a detailed account of the work of each Bureau. There are also in the report three tables in which the statistics of the Bureaus are summarized. Table I., comprising five Municipal Bureaus, in which no work is done beyond the registering of applicants and employers, shows that in the year ending August 31st, 1905, there were registered 8,550 applicants for employment, and 380 offers of employment; work was secured for 701 applicants. Table two, comprising fourteen Municipal Bureaus in which active effort is made to meet the demand of workmen for suitable employment, shows that during the same period there were 45,987 applicants for work, of whom 40,717 were males and 5,270 females; employment was obtained for 15,431 of these applicants. Table three, shows, for the same Bureaus, that out of 40,717 male applicants, 6,318 or 15.51 per cent. of the total number obtained work from private employers.

With regard to the prospects of Labour Bureaus, it is pointed out in the report that a Labour Bureau can do nothing to increase the amount of employment. The utmost that can be hoped for it is a lessening of the period during which individual employers and workmen are searching for one another. In 1892 the Trades Union Congress of Glasgow passed a resolution to the effect "that a Labour Exchange on the model of the Paris Bourse de Travail should be established and main-

tained by Public Funds in every centre in the Kingdom." The importance of intercommunication between Bureaus is pointed out in order that applications for skilled men may be filled promptly, but it is stated that at the present time there would be no great advantage in linking up all the Bureaus with one Central Exchange, but if Bureaus should increase in number in any industrial area, it would be advantageous that a Central Exchange for that area should be established. In London the different Bureaus are united to a certain extent through the Central Employment Exchange. The best employers and the best workmen have been inclined to hold aloof from Labour Bureaus in the idea that they are intended to meet the needs of inferior workmen. To overcome this prejudice a suggestion has been made by the Founder of the Ipswich Bureau, that only men of good references should be registered or recommended to employers, and that the old, physically incapable and inferior should be delt with by other agencies.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Industrial Statistics of North Carolina.

Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina, 1905. Raleigh, State Printer, pages 382.

The report of the Bureau of Labour and Printing of North Carolina for 1905, contains eight chapters in which are treated the progress of agriculture in that State, the industrial conditions relating to different trades, the statistics of miscellaneous factories, the statistics of cotton, woollen and knitting mills, particulars relating to the newspaper industry of the State and an account of the summer resorts of North Carolina, with statistical tables relating to railway employees and railway companies. In an appendix is given a list of condensed statistics of manufactories taken from the report of the Federal Census.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, 1905, "A visit to Great Britain and Ireland in 1905. Report of G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in Canada.

Ontario.—Ninth Annual Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, 1905.

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, 1905.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the Province of Ontario, for the year 1905.

Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1905.

First Annual Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province of Ontario, 1905.

First Annual Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1905.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1905.

Great Britain.—Regulations, &c., made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department with regard to the Administration of the Aliens Act, 1905.

Mines and Quarries. Reports for the West Scotland District (No. 2) to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1905.

Mines and Quarries. Reports for the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire District (No. 5) to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1905.

Mines and Quarries. Reports for the Swansea District (No. 11) to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1905.

Austria.—Die Wohnungs- und Gesundheitsverhaltnisse der Schuhmacher. Herausgegeben vom k.k. Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. Wien, 1906.

The Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century.

La Revolution Industrielle au XVIIIe Siecle. Essai sur les commencements de la grande industrie moderne en Engleterre par Paul Mantoux, Ancien eleve de l'Ecole Normale superieure, Ancien pensionnaire de la Fondation Thiers, Docteur ès-lettres. Paris: Publications de la societe de librairie et d'edition (Anot, rue Cujas) Edouard Cornely et Cie., Editeurs, 101 rue de Vaugirard, 101, 1906.

A most important volume to all persons

interested in the history of the growth and development of modern capitalistic industry and in an understanding of the conditions which have produced the present industrial system has been written by M. Paul Mantoux, of Paris, France, under the title of "La Revolution Industrielle au XVIIIe Siecle." (The Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century.) The writer is a scholar of high attainments, and the book he has produced is an exceptionally valuable contribution to the economic literature of to-day.

The volume deals almost exclusively with England, but the writer, in limiting the account to the development of modern capitalism to England has done so because it was in that country in the eighteenth century that modern capitalistic industry had its birth. What has taken place in other countries of the modern world by way of industrial development has been along lines similar to those illustrated in the industrial history of England.

The treatise is a complete and exhaustive one. It opens with an account of the old domestic system of industry and the commercial and other economic conditions of the country during the time immediately preceding the industrial inventions, which led to the substitution of mechanical power and the growth of large establishments. The history of inventions and their effects upon the several leading industries are dealt with in detail, particular attention being paid in this connection to the textile industries, the manufactures, development of the iron industry, the use of coal and iron in industrial processes and the introduction and use of steam. The immediate and subsequent consequences produced by the change of the methods in production consequent upon the substitution of the factory for the domestic system of industry and the development of modern capitalism are dealt with in detail. The effect of these changes upon the working classes and the social and industrial problems to which they have given rise are also dealt with at length.

The volume contains a complete bibliography of books and documents relating to the industrial revolution. It is in every way the most important and complete work which has appeared on this phase of industrial history, the most important so far as present economic conditions are concerned in the history of the world.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

WHILE there was a great increase in the number of disputes in May compared with the previous month, few of them were of great magnitude, and industrial conditions were not greatly affected by them, except in Lethbridge, Alta. and Calgary, Alta.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were thirty-seven trade disputes reported to the Department to have been in existence during the month, in which both employers and employees were affected. Of these nine commenced prior to the beginning of the month and twenty-eight after. Compared with April there were sixteen more, and compared with May there were twenty-five more disputes. About 180 establishments and 3,230 employees were affected directly by the new trade disputes during the month, and twenty-eight firms and 300 employees were indirectly affected. Including the disputes which were in existence before May 1st, there were in all approximately 217 firms and 4,383 employees directly or indirectly affected during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during May was approximately 45,675 working days, as compared with 28,950 in April and 4,170 in May, 1905.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by the new disputes of the month:—

Trades	Number of Disputes
Mining	2
Lumbering and sawmilling	1
Building Trades	10
Metal Trades	3
Woodworking Trades	1
Textile Trades	2
Clothing Trades	3
Food and Tobacco Preparation	2
Leather Trades	1
Transport	3
Total	28

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause	Number of Disputes
For higher wages	12
For higher wages and shorter hours	2
For higher wages and other changes	1
For shorter hours	1
For recognition of Union	3
For recognition of Union and higher wages	1
Against employment of certain persons	4
Against discharge of employees and other changes	1
Unclassified	3
Total	28

Methods of settlement.—Of the thirty-seven disputes which were in existence during May, nineteen were terminated in the course of the month in so far as the establishments affected were concerned, leaving eighteen still in existence at the end of the month. There were eleven disputes settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and there were eight which terminated without any negotiations, the places of the strikers being filled in two cases, and work being resumed on the employers' terms in three other cases. With regard to the remaining disputes, in one the employers ceased to be affected, in another the demand of the strikers was granted without negotiations, and in the third, the dispute was settled by the resignation of an employee.

Results of disputes.—Of the nineteen disputes which were terminated during the month, six ended in favour of the employers, eleven in favour of the men, and a compromise was reached in both of the remaining disputes.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The following is a brief account of the disputes which commenced prior to May 1, and were in existence during the month.

Strike of Coal Miners at Lethbridge, Alta.

A strike of *coal miners* at Lethbridge, Alta., which began on March 9th., continued throughout the month, and throughout April without any settlement being reached. The prolongation of the dispute was seriously felt in the district surrounding Lethbridge, which was dependent upon the mines there for its supply of fuel. The cause of the dispute was a demand for higher wages, and about 500 men were affected by it.

Strike of Stone Cutters at St. Marc des Carrieres.

A strike of *stonecutters* which commenced on March 14th at St. Marc des Carrieres was terminated on May 21st. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of three firms to grant a demand for an eight-hour day and for wages at 25, 28 and 31¼ cents per hour, according to their competency. Two of the employers granted the demands of the men while the third continued to work with apprentices. The men who were still out of employment owing to the strike formed a company of their own, and according to a report received from the union, their company had received a number of contracts and they were all satisfactorily employed.

Strike of Weavers at Montreal, Que.

On April 9th., a strike of the *weavers* of the Dominion Textile Company took place at Montreal. According to the Secretary of the Union twenty-two employees were directly affected and eighteen indirectly affected by this dispute. On May the 1st., the strike extended to two other factories of the same company, at St. Annes, and Hochelaga, and 1,350 employees were affected. On May 7th., both of these strikes were terminated. In the first instance the company having granted the increase of 21 per cent. on their wages and in the case of the latter dispute an increase in wages was granted amounting to an average of 14 per cent., and certain other complaints of the employees were adjusted at the same time.

Strike of Bakers at Montreal, Que.

On April 28th, a strike was declared by the Journeymen Bakers' International Union at Montreal, owing to a refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages of from $12 to $15, with $18 a week for foremen. They also demanded that they would not be required to make more than 700 loaves a week each man. According to a report received from the Master Bakers' Associa-

tion about thirty-five men had ceased work. It is alleged that some of the employees received the salary they asked for, and others withdrew from the union and remained at work at the same wages which they had been receiving. It is further stated that all the shops were working and had all the men they needed. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

A strike of *paving labourers,* at London, Ont., which began on April 28th, owing to a refusal of the Street Railway Company to grant a demand for a reduction from ten to nine hours in the working day, was terminated on May 1st, when the work which the strikers had been performing for the Street Railway Company was handed over to the Warren Paving Company, which had been working on the same street. The places of the strikers were in this way filled by others.

With regard to a strike of *telephone operators* and electrical workers at Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., which began February 21st, no definite settlement was reached. It was reported however that the British Columbia Telephone Company had filled the places of the strikers, and all negotiations towards a settlement had been broken off.

On April 28th about thirty-five *carpenters,* employed by Messrs. Windsor and Woodley at Toronto, declared a strike owing to the employment of a non-unionist. Work was resumed on May 1st, the non-unionist having left the employment of the firm.

New Disputes.

Strike of Painters at Winnipeg, Man.

On May 8, a strike of about 250 *painters* took place at Winnipeg, Man., affecting about twenty-three firms, members of the Master Painters' Association. Prior to the strike, the men were in receipt of wages varying from 25 to 35 cents per hour and their working day was nine hours long. Negotiations had been proceeding for some months between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Master Painters' Association. According to a statement of the Master Painters' Association, the Painters' Union sent a communication early in April to the Association, asking for a joint meeting to consider a schedule of wages for the year beginning May, 1906. Committees were accordingly appointed by the Association and the Local Union, and on April 23rd, it was alleged that an agreement was arrived at. Subsequently, negotiations were resumed upon the arrival of a representative of the Central Executive of the Painters' Brotherhood. According to a report received from the union, they demanded a rate of wages of 33⅓ to 40 cents per hour and a nine-hour day. The agreement which the Master Painters claim to have made in April provided for a rate of wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour and a ten-hour day, with five hours off on Saturdays for five months, and an eight-hour day for the rest of the year. In a report received from the union, it was stated that sixty firms and 450 men were directly affected by the dispute. On May 23rd, a new agreement was signed, of which the following is a copy:—

AGREEMENT between Local Union No. 739 of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and the Master Painters of Winnipeg.

Clause 1.

That the hours of labour shall be between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch between 12 and 1 o'clock, when practicable, but in any event nine hours shall constitute a day's labour, but in case where men cannot get on a job at 7 a.m. through the fault of the owner of the property, the men may go to work at 8 a.m. and quit at 6 p.m.

Clause 2.

That the minimum rate of wages shall be 30 cents per hour.

Clause 3.

That all work done after 5 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, Christmas and New Years to be paid at the rate of double time.

Other holidays to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. These holidays are as follows: May 24th, July 1st. Sundays and Labour Day no man shall be allowed to work.

Clause 4.

That in case of grievance between employer and employed the Grievance Committee of the Union shall meet the Grievance Committee of the Master Painters' Association and endeavour to adjust the grievance.

Clause 5.

No man shall go to work out of the city unless he receives all expenses, or they are paid for him.

Clause 6.

That any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade shall be registered to serve a regular apprenticeship of three consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he complies with this rule and is nineteen years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Clause 7.

That each shop shall be allowed one improver to every five journeymen employed, their wages to be not less than 25 cents per hour.

Clause 8.

No journeyman shall be allowed to take work for himself, whilst employed by a boss.

Clause 9.

That a union man shall work for none other than a master painter for less than a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour.

Clause 10.

That these regulations shall take effect and come into force the first day of May, 1906, and shall remain in force until May 31, 1907, and that no alteration shall be made at that time without three months' notice being given prior to the 1st of January, 1907, from the party desiring a change, and that a meeting shall be held between both parties to this agreement in the first week in January, 1907. If no notice be given then these regulations shall be kept in force for another year and so on from year to year.

SIGNED:

Committee of Master Painters' Asso.

SIGNED:

Committee of Local 739.

Strike of Plumbers at St. Catharines, Ont. May 1st.

On May 1 a strike of *plumbers* took place at St. Catharines, Ont., by which about twenty-four men and seven firms were affected. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the employers to sign an agreement, involving an increase in wages of from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. According to a report received from the union, work was resumed on May 3rd, all the shops but one having signed the agreement. Four men who had been employed in the shop, which had not signed the agreement, had found employment elsewhere by May 15th. The following is a copy of the agreement:—

1st. That nine hours shall constitute a day's work, to be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., excepting the hour from 12 midday to 1 p.m. Also Saturdays when five hours shall constitute a day's work from 7 am. to midday.

2nd. That the rate of wages paid to journeymen shall not be less than thirty cents (30 cents) per hour.

3rd. Over-time shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half until midnight and after that hour, double time. Saturday p.m. to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Sundays, Jan. 1st, Good Friday, May 24th, July 1st, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall call for double pay.

4th. That employers shall employ none but union men, or men willing and eligible to become union men.

5th. That men dispatched on out of town work, shall receive their railway fare, and board, and travelling time to be paid between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

6th. That each employer shall employ not more than one apprentice to every three journeymen, present apprentices to be retained.

7th. That each employer shall be entitled to employ a man to do general helping, additional help may be employed on steamfitting when necessary.

8th. Should any grievance arise the same shall be referred to a committee of an equal number of Master and Journeymen Plumbers and Fitters.

This agreement to stay in force until three months after notice is given desiring a change by either parties.

Strike of Carriage and Wagon Workers at Toronto.

On May 1st a strike of *carriage and wagon makers* took place at Toronto. According to a report received from one of the employers eight establishments and 175 men were directly affected by the dispute and fifty establishments and 250 men were indirectly affected From another report it appears 130 men were affected directly and 230 indirectly. The cause of the dispute was a demand for a reduction of from fifty-five to fifty working hours per week at the same wages as before. Three establishments granted the demand. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month. It was alleged by the employers that the result of the strike would be to drive the carriage business to outside towns where the expenses are 40 per cent. less than in Toronto, and where the work is carried on for sixty hours per week. It was further alleged that the hours worked by the carriage workers in Toronto are the shortest worked by any in America, and that the wages are 20 per cent. higher than any place in Canada, and equal to wages paid in the United States. According to a report furnished by the Employers' Association on May 4th, the members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Association employed 78 per cent. of the workmen engaged in the trade in Toronto. It was ascertained there were still at work 110 men in the shops in which the strike existed, and that about eighty men were on strike. The carriage makers complained that the condition of the trade had been in a bad state for some time owing to the introduction of automobiles and the growth of the factory carriage industry.

Strikes of Carpenters and Plumbers at Fort William, Ont.

On May 1st, strikes of *carpenters and plumbers* took place at Fort William, Ont. According to a report received from one of the unions involved about 100 men, employes of thirteen firms, were affected by the dispute. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the employers to grant certain demands of the men. The plumbers asked for an increase in wages from 45 cents to 55 cents per hour and eight-hour working day instead of one of nine hours. The carpenters asked for an increase in wages from 27½ and 32½ to 35 cents per hour and a day of nine instead of ten hours. An account furnished to the press on May 23rd by the Builders' Exchange states that the principal causes of the trouble were a demand of the carpenters for a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour and the closed shop. The following terms were offered by the employers: First. That the scale of wages shall be from 30 to 35 cents per hour, the contractors to have the privilege to grade the men. Second. The contractor to give union men the preference. It was alleged that the union refused to submit the points to arbitration. It was claimed that on May 22nd there were only about six carpenters on strike, and that there were only three or four contractors for whom the union men would not work. A later report from the Builders' Exchange stated that it was not in reality a strike as the union men were working for certain contractors, and refuse to work for others. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Coal Miners at River Herbert, N.S.

On May the 9th, a strike of *coal miners* employed by the Minudie Coal Mining Company took place at River Herbert West, N.S. In a report received from the Miners' Union it was alleged that the strike was due to the refusal of the company to allow a chain runner to do the work of loading in lieu of granting him an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per day, which he had requested previously. On May the 24th the work was resumed, the company having granted the demand of the chain runner, at the request of the local lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association of which he was a member. According to the union eighty-four men were directly affected by the dispute and sixty-six were indirectly affected.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons at London, Ont.

On May 1st a strike of *bricklayers and masons* took place at London, Ont., in

which four firms and about twenty-three men were directly affected and twenty-one men indirectly. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement involving an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. It was claimed by one of the employers that they were willing to pay this rate to first class men, but not to inferior workmen. The strike was not supported or countenanced by the International Executive Council of the Union. According to the union eighteen contractors had signed the new agreement. No settlement of the dispute took place during the month.

On May 8th a strike of *builders' labourers* took place at Quebec, affecting directly 24 firms and 210 men. In a report received from the Labourers' Union it was stated that six establishments employing forty men granted before the end of the month their demand for an increase in wages from 16⅔ to 20 cents per hour. About twenty-seven firms were indirectly affected by the dispute, as well as many plasterers, bricklayers and masons, the number of whom could not be ascertained as some continued to work serving themselves.

On May 17th a strike of *iron moulders* took place at Winnipeg, Man., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant certain demands made by the Moulders' Union. Three days later the machinists and blacksmiths of one shop were locked out on account of a threat to strike. Three firms were affected by the dispute. According to a report received from one of the firms affected, the demands which were refused included an increase in wages of from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour, closed shop, and certain other changes in conditions. This company stated that as the cost of material, power, light, heat and everything else connected with manufacturing was very much higher than in the East or the South with which they were competing, they could not meet with the demands of the men. A statement furnished by the Moulders' Union declared that they were confining themselves entirely to the question of an increase in wages. The union claims that every effort had been made to have a peaceful settlement before the strike was declared. The union stated that thirty-eight men were affected, while one of the firms placed the number at fifty-six.

On May 7th there occurred a strike of *ship labourers* at St. John, N.B., which affected about eighty-five men. The dispute arose on account of the existence of two rival labour organizations at St. John, the Ship Labourers' Society, and the Longshoremen's Association. The firm of Messrs. William Thompson & Co., who were engaged in loading three ships had an agreement with the Ship Labourers' Society. One of the vessels was given to members of this society to load, but as there were not a sufficient number to unload the other two ships, the work on them was assigned to the Longshoremen's Association. The members of the Association, however, refused to work on these vessels so long as the Ship Labourers' Society were working on the other ship. On May 8th the company signed a three years' agreement with the Longshoremen's Association, in which the latter promised to furnish men at 35 cents an hour in summer and 30 cents an hour in winter, with 40 cents for grain and double rates on Sunday and Christmas. Payment for half time is to be given for waiting.

On May 22nd two *band sawyers and setters* employed in a saw mill at Fairville, N.B., stopped work on account of the refusal of their employer to grant a demand of an increase in wages of from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. As a result of their stopping work the mill was closed down and about 200 men were thrown out of employment. Work was resumed on May 28th, an arrangement having been made whereby four band sawyers and setters would be employed in place of two, and thus the work was made lighter.

On May 29th a strike of *teamsters* employed by the Dominion Transport Co. took place at Montreal. According to a report received from the Teamsters' Union, the cause of the dispute was a refusal of the company to grant a demand for an increase in wages, which had been made in April. The increase demanded was from $1.60 to $1.75 per day of ten

hours, with 20 cents per hour extra for over-time. No settlement was reported by the end of the month, but the company had filled the places of some of the strikers. About 250 men were said to have been involved in this dispute.

On May 25th a strike of fifteen *structural iron workers* of the Hamilton Bridge Work Company, Limited, took place at Hamilton, Ont. According to a report received from the company, the dispute was owing to the employment of a non-union man. It was alleged by the company that they were not aware of any union of structural iron workers and had made no arrangements or agreement with one. The company announced that they would not discharge the non-unionist, and reported that on the following day the strikers returned to work on the company's terms.

On May 7th a strike of *leather workers* took place at Calgary, Alta., employees of the Great West Saddlery Co. The dispute arose through a demand being made from the Leather Workers' Union for a slight increase in the piece work prices, equivalent to an increase of from $2.25 to $2.50 per ten hour day. The demand was also made that the price list be placed in the factory so that the employees could look up the prices instead of going to the superintendent. It was reported by the Leather Workers' Union that the firm had no objection to granting the increase in payment for piece work, but that they refused to recognize the union.

On May 1 a strike of *plumbers* took place at Hamilton, Ont. According to a report received from the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, the strike involved fourteen firms and fifty-three employees. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the employers to sign the agreement providing for an increase in wages amounting to 2½ cents per hour. It was alleged by the union that the employers were willing to pay the increase but did not want to sign any agreement with the union. On May the 5th thirteen employers out of the fourteen signed the agreement and work was resumed.

On May 28th about 150 *employees* of the Wener Garment factory of Montreal declared a strike. The cause of the dispute was a refusal to grant the demand of weekly payment of wages instead of fortnightly, and to re-instate a member of the union who had been discharged. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

On May 4 about 200 *carpenters* employed by fifty contractors stopped work at Hamilton, Ont., owing to the failure of the Master Carpenters' Association to sign the yearly agreement, the men wishing to receive an increase in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. On the evening of May 5th the agreement was signed, to be in force until May 1st, 1907, and work was resumed on Monday, May 7th. The strike only lasted one and a half working days.

On May 18th a strike of *bricklayers and masons* occurred at Calgary, Alta. According to reports received from the employers the cause of the dispute was their refusal to grant a demand for an increase in minimum wages from 55 to 60 cents per hour for stonemasons and from 55 to 65 cents per hour for bricklayers. It was claimed that the rates demanded had been paid to the best men, but that the contractors could not make them a minimum wage. It was further alleged that the contractors had offered to arbitrate, but that the Bricklayers and Masons' Union had refused. No settlement of the dispute was reached during the month, and its effects began to be felt by the general business interests of Calgary. The number of persons involved in the dispute was variously estimated, the returns ranging from four to ten firms, and from thirty to 200 employees directly affected. In addition to these, one report gave twenty-five firms indirectly affected and another gave thirty-five employees indirectly affected. One of the employers stated that their refusal to comply with the demands of the union was based on the following grounds:—The minimum wage asked for was so high that it was causing the erection of an inferior class of buildings; the prevailing scale coupled with the long seasons enjoyed in Calgary makes the average earnings of the men affected far higher than in any other point in Canada, and out of proportion with other trades; the majority of the men are not competent

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. No. 65

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH													
Mining—													
Coal Miners	Lethbridge, Alta.	Demand for an increase in wages and other changes	1	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Mar.	9	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Building Trades—													
Carpenters	Welland, Ont.	Demand for union shops	3	1	50	.....	12	.....	"	2	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Granite cutters	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of an employee for refusing to sign an individual agreement, and for recognition union	2	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	Jan.	26	.....		No settlement reported at end of month.
Granite cutters	Beebe Plains, Que	In sympathy with striking granite cutters of Toronto	1	.....	45	.....	37	.....	"	12	.....		No settlement reported at end of month. Places of some strikers were filled.
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	Apr.	28	May	1	Non-unionist resigned.
Metal Trades—													
Telephone Operators and Electrical workers	Vancouver & New Westminster, B.C.	Demand for employment of union labour only	1	.....	20	34	.....	.....	.....		.....		No settlement reported, but places of strikers were filled.
Textile Trades													
Cotton millhands	Montreal, Que.	Demand for an increase in wages.	1	.....	22	.....	18	.....	Apr.	9	May	7	Increase of 21 per cent granted.
Food and Tobacco preparation													
Bakers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from $12 to $15 per week and $18 for foreman	25	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	"	28	.....		No settlement reported but firm claimed not to be affected.
Unskilled Labour—													
Labourers	London, Ont.	Demand for 9 hour day instead of 10 at same wages	1	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	"	27	May	1	Places of strikers were filled.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH													
Mining													
Miners	Moyie, B.C.	Objection to food provided by company's agent	1	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	May	7	"	15	Co. placed boarding house in charge of a new manager and men returned to work.
Coal Miners	River Herbert West, N.S.	Refusal of Co. to allow chainrunner to do loading	1	.....	84	.....	56	.....	"	9	"	24	Co. granted demand.

Lumbering and sawmilling—													
Sawyers	Fairville, N.B.	Demand for increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 per day	1		2		200		"	22	"	28	Co. agreed to employ 4 sawyers instead of two.
Building Trades—													
Carpenters	Hamilton, Ont.	Refusal of employers to sign an agreement involving an increase in wages from 30 to 35c. an hour.	50		200				"	4	"	5	Agreement signed, work resumed May 7.
Bricklayers & m's'ns	London, Ont.	Demand for an increase in the minimum rate of wages from 40 to 45c. per hour	4		23		12		"	1	"	28	Work resumed on employers'terms
"	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages	10		200		35		"	18			No settlement reported at end of month.
Painters	Winnipeg Man.	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 33½ cents per hour	23		250				"	8	May	23	Agreement signed & compromise.
Carpenters	Fort William, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from 27½ to 35c. per hour and a day of 9, instead of 10 hours	10										No settlement reported but carpenters were working for all but 3 firms at end month.
Plumbers	"	Demand for increase in wages from 45 to 55c. per hour and a day of 8 instead of 9 hours	3	100					"	1			No settlement reported at end of month.
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists	1		26				"	21			No settlement reported at end of month.
Plumbers	Hamilton, Ont.	Refusal of employers to sign an agreement with the union providing increase of 2½c. an hour.	14		53				"	1	"	5	Agreement signed by 13 firms.
"	StCatharines, Ont	Refusal of employers to sign an agreement for increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour	7		24				"	1	"	3	Agreement signed by 6 firms.
Builders' labourers	Quebec, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from 15 to 20 cents per hour	24	27	210				"	28			No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—													
Struct'ral iron work'rs	Hamilton, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist	1		15				"	25	May	26	Work resumed, non-unionist not discharged.
Moulders, machinists and blacksmiths	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand for higher wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour and other changes	3		56				"	17			No settlement reported at end of month.
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Dispute as to interpretation of an agr'ment with regard to 'helpers'	1		10				"	23	May	30	Meaning of agreement settled by negotiation.
Woodw'king Trades—													
Carriage workers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for reduction in working hours from 55 to 50 per week	8		80				"	1			No settlement reported at end of month.
Textile Trades—													
Cotton weavers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages	2		450	900			"	1	May	7	Increase of 14 per cent. in wages granted and other grievances adjusted.
"	Kingston, Ont.	" "	1		50				"	10	"	21	Work resumed, no change in wages
Clothing Trades—													
Tailors	Halifax, N.S.	For recognition of union and increase in wages	6		21	4			"	7	"	14	Agr'ment signed, increase in wages granted.
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Against discharge of an employee and for weekly instead of fortnightly payment of wages	1		150				"	28			No settlement reported at end of month.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Hat and cap oper.	"	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	" 3	.....	No settlement reported at end of month but places of some strikers were filled.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—											
Bakers.....	"	Demand for increase in wages from $11 to $15 per week.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	" 28	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Hamilton, Ont....	Demand for recognition of union.	3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	" 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month but only one firm was seriously affected.
Leather Trades—											
Leather workers. ..	Calgary, Alta	Demand for recognition of union.	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	" 7	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Transport—											
Teamsters.....	Montreal, Que....	Demand for increase in wages from $1.60 to 1.75 per day.....	1	1	250	.....	.....	.....	" 29	.....	No settlement reported at end of month but places of some strikers were filled.
Longshoremen	St. John, N.B.....	Against employment of members of a rival union	1	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	" 7	May 8	Agreement signed with union to which strikers belonged.
Railway truck men.	Ottawa, Ont.....	Demand for increase in wages from $1.25, to $1.60 per day	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	" 30	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

to serve what the schedule demands, and will thus prevent themselves from keeping a job any length of time.

On May 10th about fifty *weavers* employed in the Dominion Cotton Mill at Kingston, Ont., stopped work on account of a refusal of the company to grant their demand for an increase of 20 per cent. on their wages. After about ten days nearly all the strikers returned to work at the old rate.

On May 7th a strike of *journeymen tailors* took place at Halifax, N.S. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the employers to recognize the Journeymen Tailors' Union, which had made a request for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages and a nine-hour working day, with extra payment for over-time. There were six firms affected by this dispute. According to one of the employers, nineteen males and three females were affected, and according to the secretary of the union, twenty-one males and four females were affected. On May 14th an agreement was signed, by which an increase of 10 per cent. was granted to the journeymen who had not been receiving $12 per week prior to the strike, and nine hours were to constitute a working day, and over-time to be paid for at the rate of 30 cents per hour.

On May the 21st a strike of *carpenters* employed by a contractor for the Toronto Ferry Company took place at Toronto. Twenty-six men were involved in the dispute. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the employees to work with six men who were not members of their union. No settlement of the dispute was reported at the end of the month.

On May 5th a strike of *bakers* took place at Hamilton, Ont., and continued without settlement throughout the month. According to one of the employers the strike affected three firms and twenty-six employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to sign an agreement presented by the Bakers' Union, and to recognize the union. It is stated by this employer that there was no objection on their part as to the wages and hours asked for. It was further stated by him that the smaller bakers who did not employ any help, or only one man, signed the agreement, but only one of the larger establishments did so. It was alleged that with only one exception, none of the larger shops was inconvenienced by the dispute. A report from the Bakers' Union states that the cause was a demand for the recognition of the union and an increase in wages. It was claimed that on May 9th seven employers had signed the agreement.

On May 28th about fifty *Hebrew bakers* at Montreal, Que., stopped work on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand of wages of $15.50 per week of sixty hours, their wages having been from $11.00 to $13.00 per week. No settlement was reported during the month.

On May 3rd a strike of twenty employees of the Star Cap Manufacturing Co. took place at Montreal, Que. According to a report received from the company the cause of the dispute was a refusal of the operators to work with girls who were not members of the union. They also demanded that the firm should discharge no one without their permission. On the other hand the company contended for the open shop system. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month, but the places of some of the strikers were filled.

On May 25th a strike of *sheet metal workers*, employed by the N. L. Piper Railway Supply Co., took place at Toronto. The strikers alleged that the company had violated the agreement, that helpers were not to be given a certain class of skilled labour. There were twelve men involved in this dispute, members of the Sheet Metal Workers International Union. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of May, and which have been reported to the department.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Prescription Under Alien Labor Act.

AN interesting question has just been determined by the Court of Appeal bearing on the length of prescription required to bar a prosecution under the Alien Labour Act.

An information was laid in the Recorders' Court by the complainent charging the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal with a breach of the Alien Labour Act, by having imported and employed certain citizens of the United States in connection with the erection of the permanent sheds on the wharves at Montreal.

The Harbour Commissioners applied to Mr. Justice Davidson for a writ of prohibition staying proceedings on the ground that the prosecution was barred by a prescription of six months under Section 841 of the Criminal Code.

Mr. Justice Davidson dismissed this application, holding that the six months prescription did not apply, but that Section 930 of the Criminal Code applied whereby a prescription of two years was enacted.

The Commissioners thereupon appealed to the Court of Appeals which has dismissed the appeal and affirmed the Recorders' right to proceed with the hearing of the complaint on the merits.

(Rex vs. Harbor Commissioners; 28th April, 1906; Court of Appeal, Montreal.)

Death Due to Lead Poisoning.

Plaintiff sued on her own behalf, and on behalf of her four minor children, to recover damages for the death of her husband, an employee of defendants, caused it was alleged by want of proper precautions being taken to guard him against the dangerous fumes and dust of defendants' factory.

Defendants are manufacturers of white lead, and plaintiff's husband was a carpenter temporarily in their employ.

Plaintiff alleged that the work was carried on negligently in the factory, which she declared was not properly ventilated, that the white lead was not manufactured in covered vessels as it should have been, that no precautions were taken to prevent the poisonous lead dust from coming in contact with the employees, that her husband was neither warned of the danger of his occupation nor provided with gloves and a mask and other requisites to ensure his safety while handling the chemical.

Defendants contended that all proper precautions had been taken and that death was due to deceased's own imprudence.

The jury found damages to the extent of $5,000, but that defendants were liable to the extent of only $3,750, inasmuch as the deceased had been guilty of certain contributory negligence.

(Hebert v. Carter White Lead Co.; 12th May, 1906, Curran, J.)

Accident due to negligence of Foreman.

Plaintiff sued defendant for damages sustained by him while in their employment. Plaintiff's skull was fractured and his right side paralysed as the result of being struck by a piece of iron which was thrown from a cutting machine.

Plaintiff contended that the machine was out of order, and was not properly guarded to protect the workmen.

Defendants brought witnesses to show that plaintiff had been warned to get out of the way before the machine was put in operation.

The trial judge held that there had been negligence on the part of defendants' foreman, inasmuch as he had not waited till plaintiff was out of the way of danger, or had not made him move away before starting the machine, and he rendered judgment in favour of plaintiff for $3,500.00.

(Smalski vs. Montreal Rolling Mills Co.; 21st May, 1906; Doherty, J.)

ONTARIO CASES.*

Conspiracy by Trade Union to Injure Trade of Employer.

In the case noted in the November number of *The Gazette* under the name of Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30, Sheet Metal Workers International Association, an appeal was taken from the verdict and judgment for

*See also special article elsewhere in present issue dealing with decision of Mr. Justice Clute, at Toronto, under the law relating to combines in restraint of trade.

$7,500.00 given in favour of plaintiffs.

Judgment has recently been given by the Divisional Court dismissing the appeal and affirming the judgment except in one unimportant detail.

The judgment of the court (which consisted of Chancellor Boyd, and Judges Magee and Mabee) was delivered by the Chancellor as follows:—

The evidence shows that the origin of this trouble arose in the disagreement between the plaintiffs and Local Union 30 (having over one hundred members) about one clause in an agreement "negotiated" by the union which the plaintiffs refused to sign.

The effect of the objectionable clause was one which would confine the plaintiffs to the employment of union labour men only, excluding those not in the union.

The plaintiffs had the right to refuse to impose such restrictions on their trade, and the whole object of what followed on the part of the defendants was to compel the plaintiffs to submit to the terms of the local union.

The evidence shows that the plaintiffs had union and non-union men working together in the cornice department of their business (the branch in question) ten in all, of whom two were non-union. These men were content and satisfied with their situations, with their wages and hours of work, and no dispute existed because of some being union and others non-union.

The workmen of the plaintiffs were passive till set in motion by the union and the defendants, its officers.

The first letter pertinent to the litigation was written 19th July, 1902, from the Secretary of the Local (Chapman Defendant) to Bray, Secretary of the International Association, Defendants.

The International appears to be a composite of Local Unions situate in numerous cities of the United States and Canada.

This letter sending copy of agreement that all employers in the city have signed except three, said: "We control all the men in those shops that refuse to sign and these men stand ready to stop work at the call of the Executive Board "(i.e. of the International). "In order to get time for a reply from the Executive Board we have given two weeks' grace, and by that time we expect to know what to do. We will have eighteen men out, if decided action is taken, and it is necessary that these employers should be compelled to sign."

Though the letters in reply from Bray are withheld, copies of the letters from the members of the Executive Board are put in dated 1st August which approve of what is proposed; promise support—refer to the siege or the fight and predict that it will be short, sharp and decisive.

On 6th August the Local Union gave the plaintiffs until twelve o'clock the following day to sign the agreement, otherwise the men would be called out. This information was communicated to the International on 11th August, and thereafter financial assistance was sent on by that body to aid the strikers and also this defence.

The jury have found and there is evidence to show that the advice throughout of the local body was "endorsed" by the International Association.

The union men in the employ of the plaintiffs were thus (upon the plaintiff's failure to sign) called out in the middle of the day and in obedience to the call they left with half a day's work unfinished. Whether the employment was terminable at will or for a defined period is not a material element in considering whether the relation of employer and workmen was arbitrarily disturbed and goes at most to the quantum of damage: Berry v. Donovan (1905) 188 Mass. 353.

This withdrawal of the men in the midst of their work by the combined action of the defendants was oppressive and unfair to the plaintiffs, not justifiable by any countervailing prospect of pecuniary advantage to the union or the men.

But the unfair aspect of this first step is enhanced and becomes affirmatively spiteful when the next move is made by which communications are sent broadcast over the country informing the customers of the plaintiffs and others that the plaintiffs deal in "unfair goods," and that these goods will not be handled by "organized labour." The meaning of this being that anyone who attempts to use the goods manufactured by the plaintiffs shall have his union workmen called out on strike. This is in effect a boycotting of

the plaintiff's goods because he will not sign. The loss which resulted to the plaintiffs is not over estimated by the jury at $7,500, which is the pecuniary measure of the injury inflicted upon the plaintiffs by combined and concerted action which could bring no gain directly to the defendants nor any reasonable prospect of it.

I think the language used in an early case by Mr. Justice Earl in Reg v. Rowlands 17 Q. R. 686 is still of authority. He says: "The law which allows workmen to combine for the purpose of obtaining a lawful benefit to themselves gives no sanction to combinations which have for their immediate purpose the hurt of another."

The result of modern decisions appears to be correctly as well as concisely stated thus: "That international infliction of damage upon a man's trade by combined action is wrongful unless just cause or excuse can be found first"; Chalmers Hunt Trade Unions p. 82 (1902).

The answers of the jury are well founded on all the evidence and there has been no error pointed out either in the charge of the learned judge or the reception of evidence which should induce any interference by an Appellate Court as to damages. The body of defendants has been settled in its present shape by the judgment of the Court of Appeal which is final and all the defendants personally named appear to be so implicated as to be responsible for what they helped to set in motion or helped on. If they are levied upon for damages it is not to be supposed that the aggregation for whom they acted will leave them to bear the burden alone. Giblan v. National Union (1903) 2 K. B. 600.

The judgment as framed is too wide in that it enjoins against picketting. There was no evidence that the strike was carried on by this method and that clause of the judgment should be expunged.

The appeal is dismissed with costs.

Magee and Mabee J. J. concurred.

(Metallic Roofing Co. vs. Jose; 1st May, 1906; Divisional Court.)

Alien Labour Case.

An oral decision was made in the Divisional Court, Toronto, on May 23, in the matter of an application on behalf of James G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association of Toronto, to quash a conviction rendered against him in the Police Court, Toronto, for bringing alien labourers into Canada under contract contrary to the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. The Divisional Court held that the evidence did not disclose any offence, and that it was not illegal to assist foreigners to come to this country, so long as there was no contract or agreement entered into before the encouragement or assistance took place. The Divisional Court further held that it was necessary that a contract should first be established before the question of assisting could be entertained.

(Rex vs. Merrick; May 23, 1906; Divisional Court.)

ENGLISH CASE.

The defendant, on entering the employment of plaintiffs, who were Builders' Merchants carrying on business at Southampton, with branches at Bournemouth, Poole, Branksome, Portsmouth and Guildford, covenanted that he would not for the period of fourteen years after the termination of his employment, at any place within a radius of thirty miles either from the Town Hall at Bournemouth or from the Bargate at Southampton, carry on or be concerned or interested in any capacity in carrying on the business of a builders' merchant or manufacturer of or dealer in any building materials which at any time during his employment should be manufactured by or dealt in or sold on commission by the plaintiffs, or any other business, trade, or manufacture not within the foregoing of the same or a like nature or character as the business then carried on or which during his employment might be carried on by the plaintiffs.

The defendant after leaving the plaintiffs' employment carried on business as a Builders' Merchant within seven miles of the Town Hall at Bournemouth, whereupon plaintiffs brought an action for an injunction restraining defendant from committing breaches of his covenant.

The court held that the area was larger than was reasonably required for the protection of the plaintiffs' trade, and that on that ground the covenant was unreasonable, and plaintiffs' action was dismissed.

(Hooper vs. Willis; 10th April, 1906; Court of Appeal.)

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